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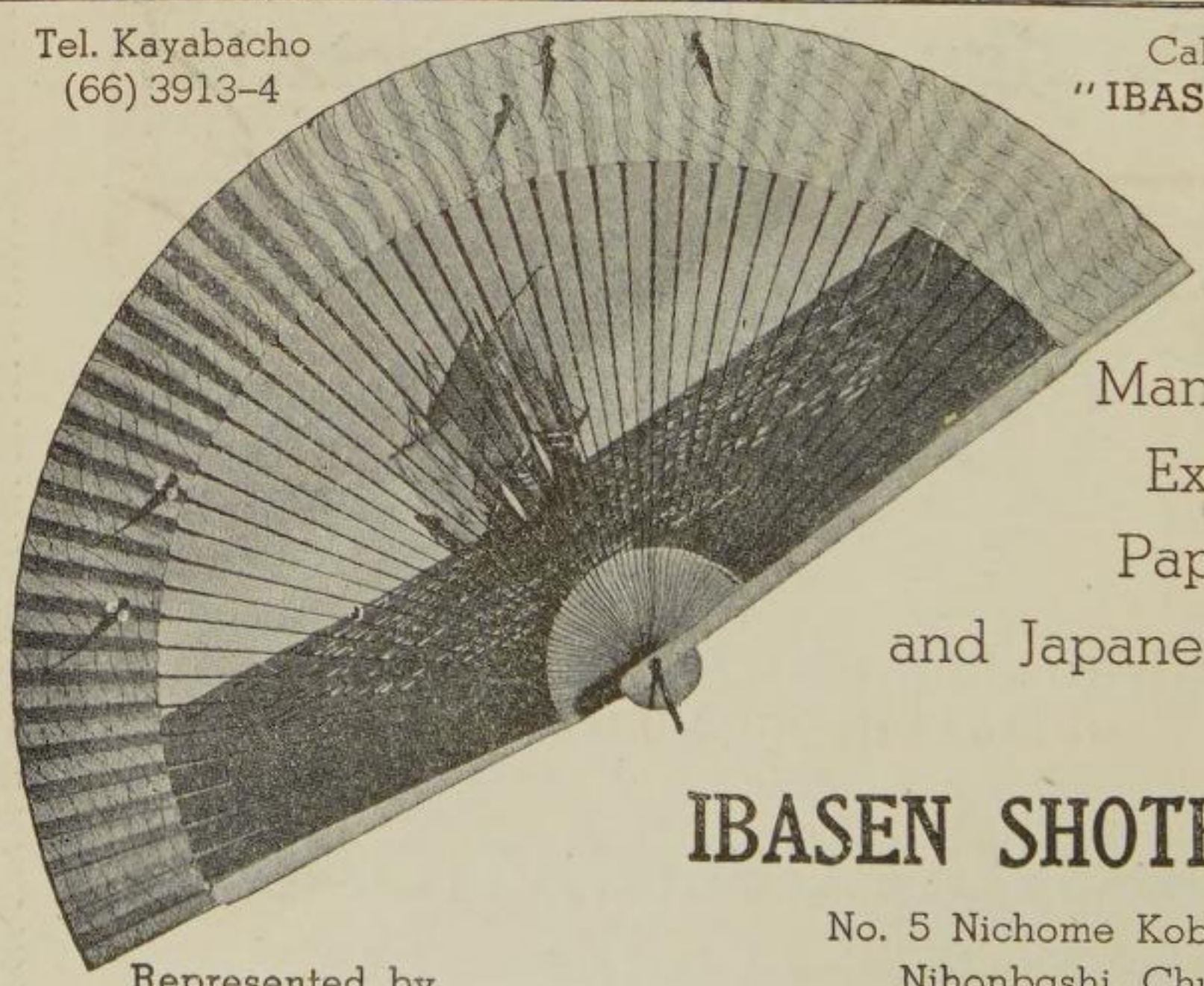

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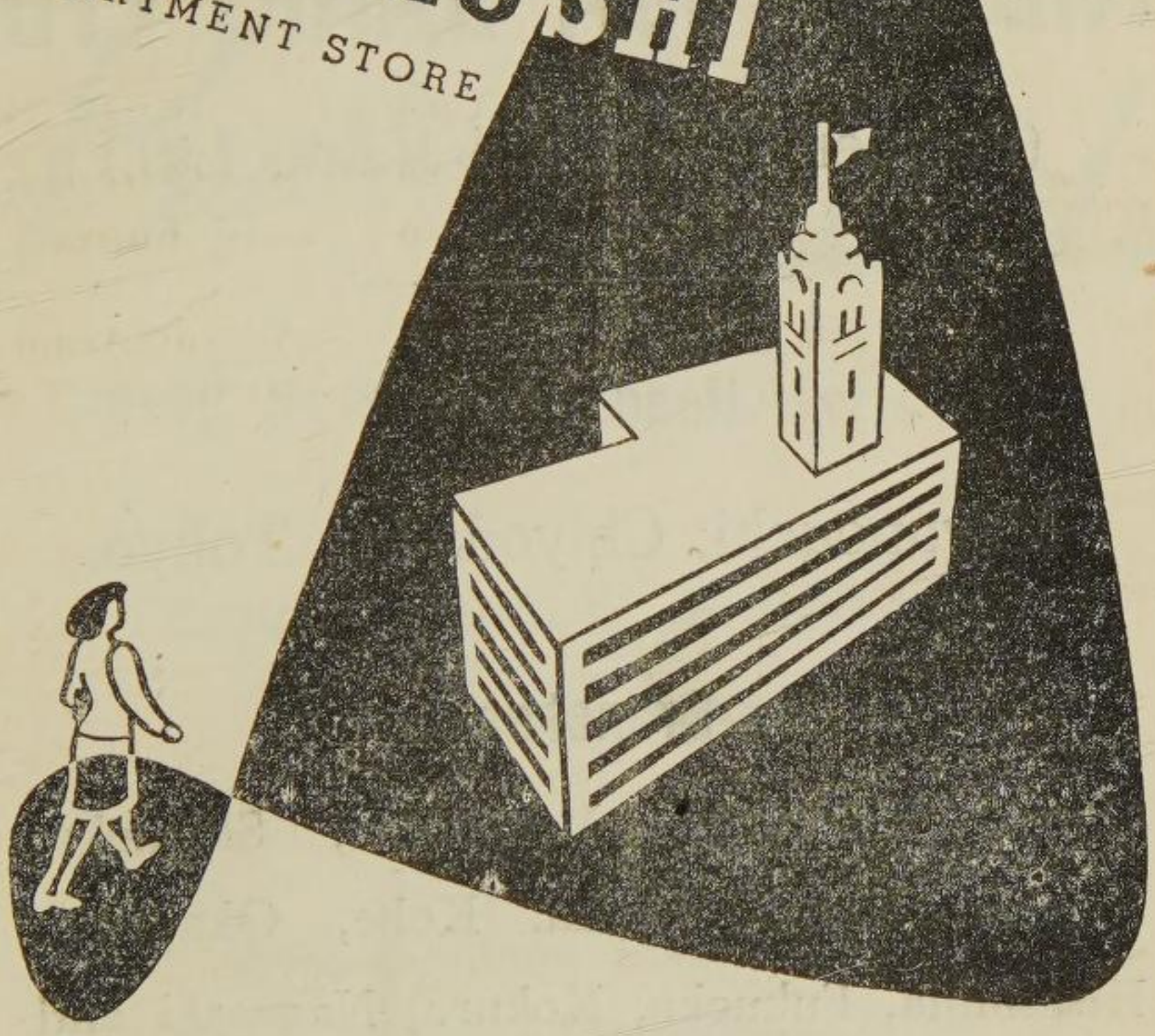

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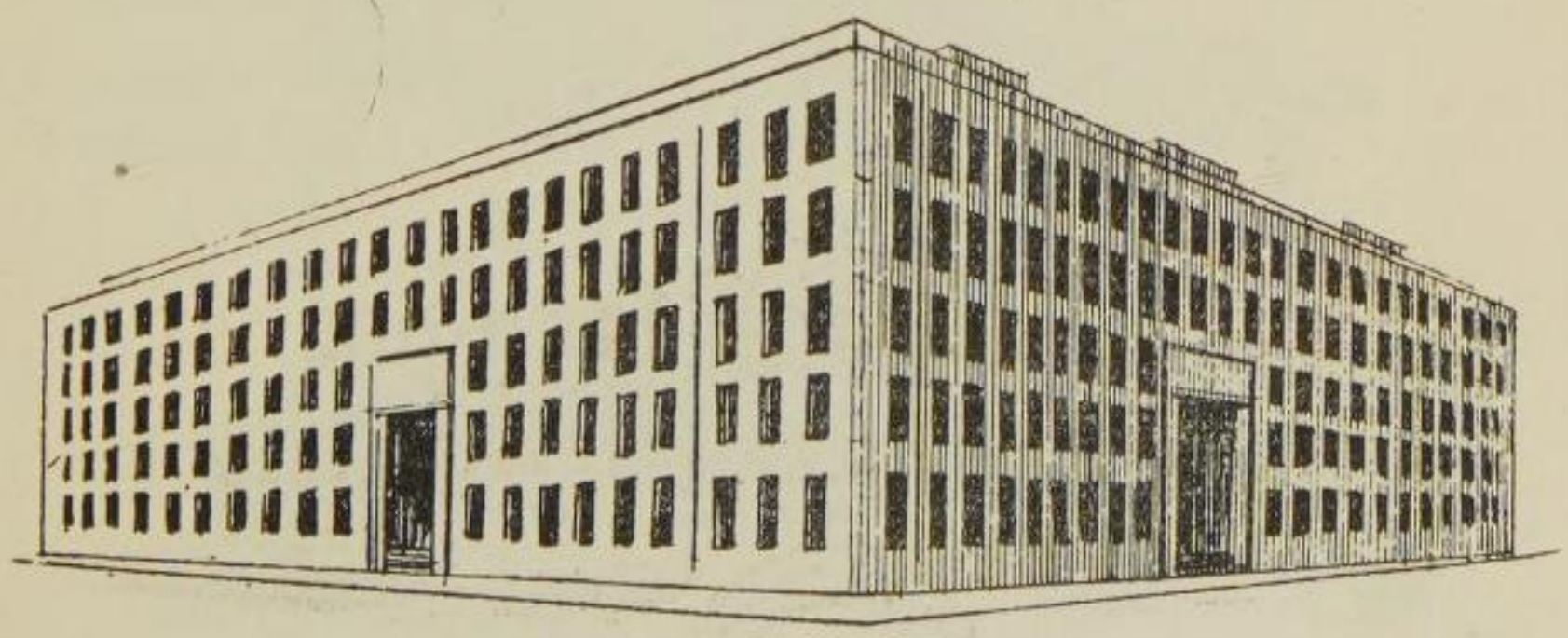

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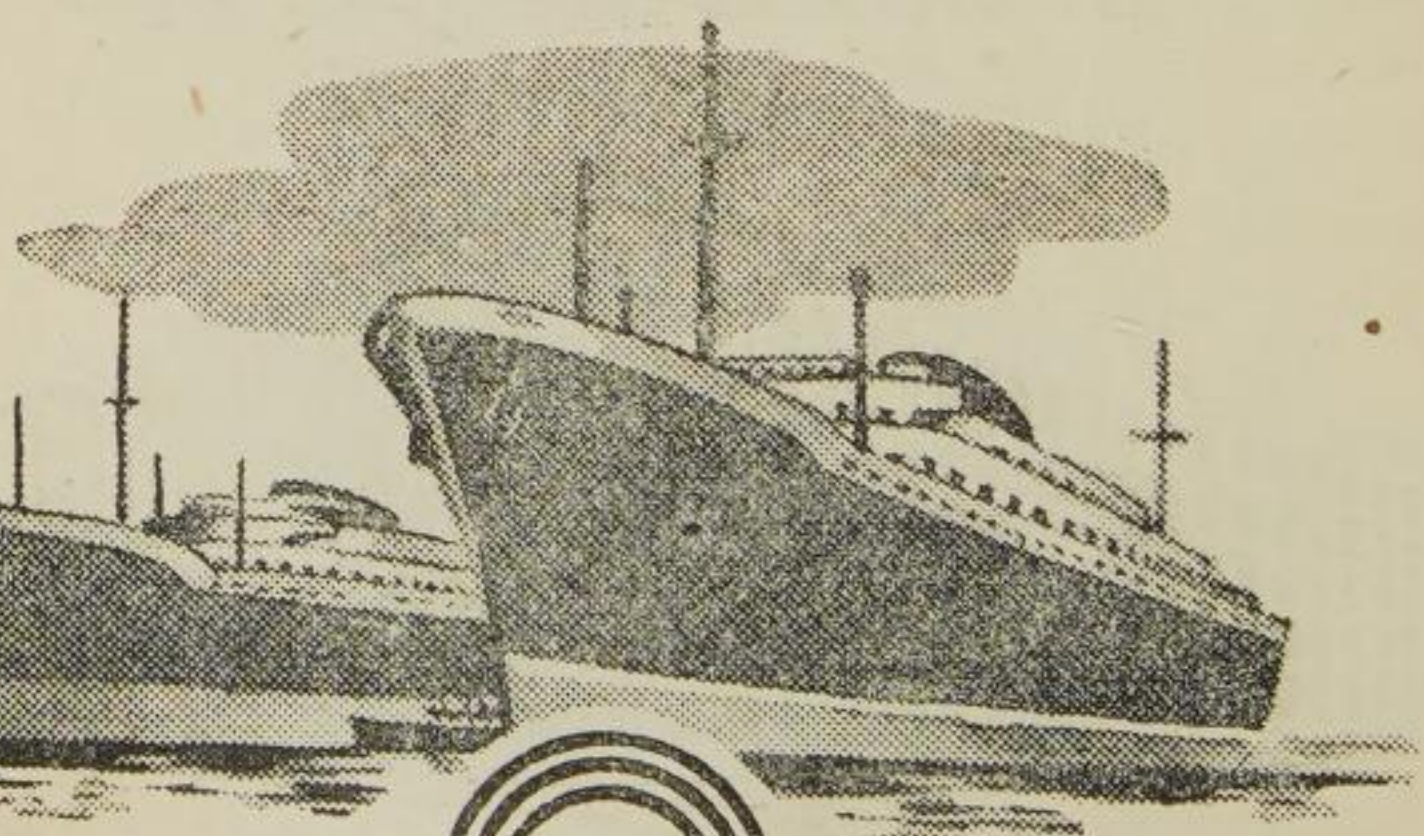

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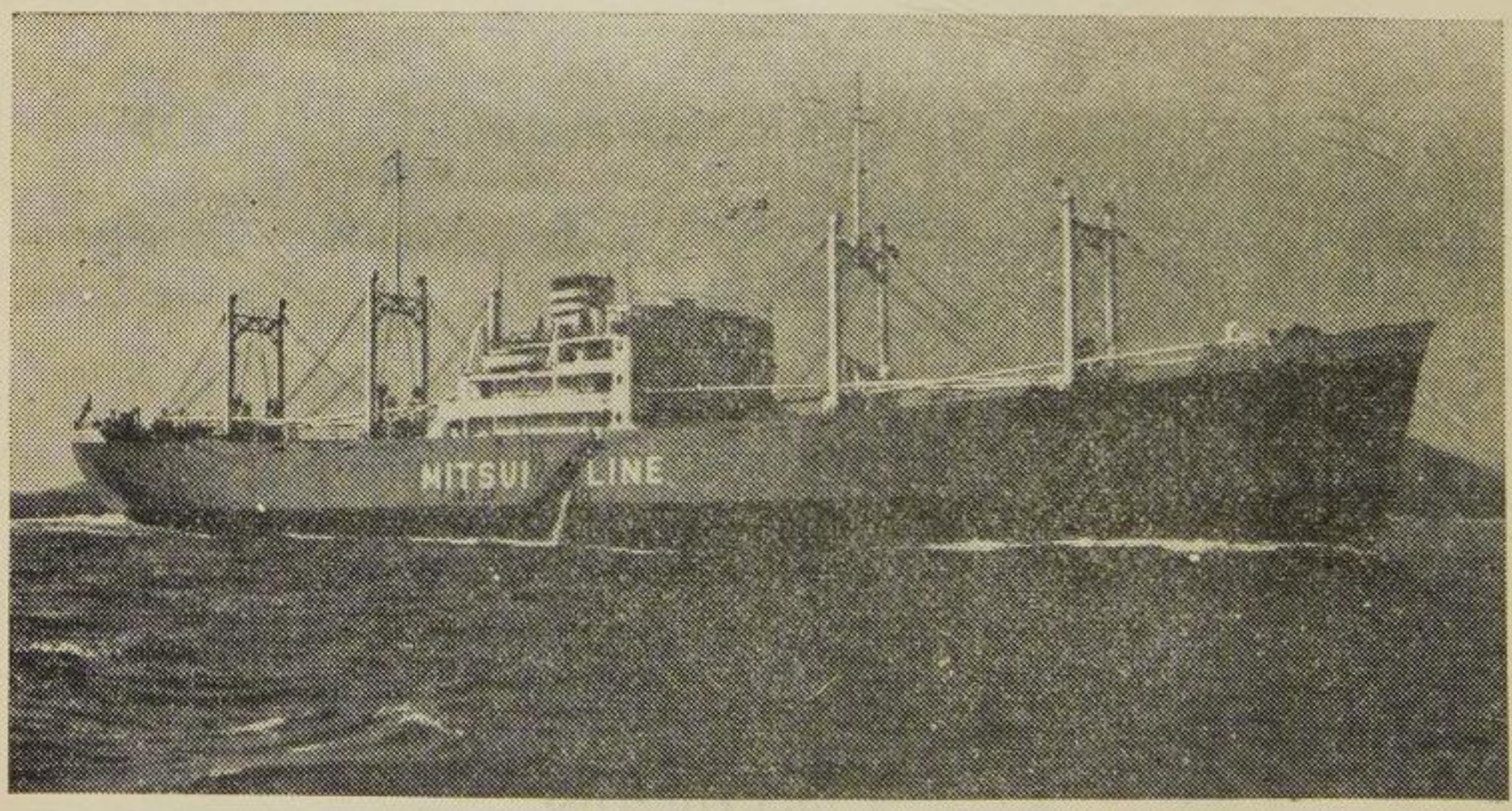

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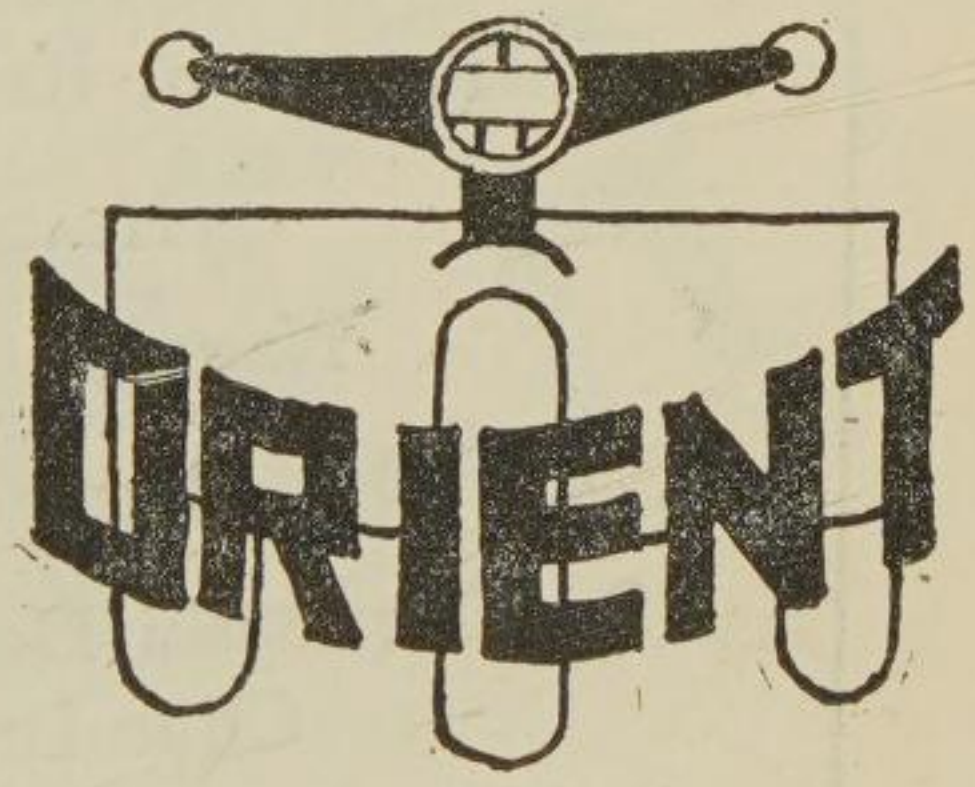

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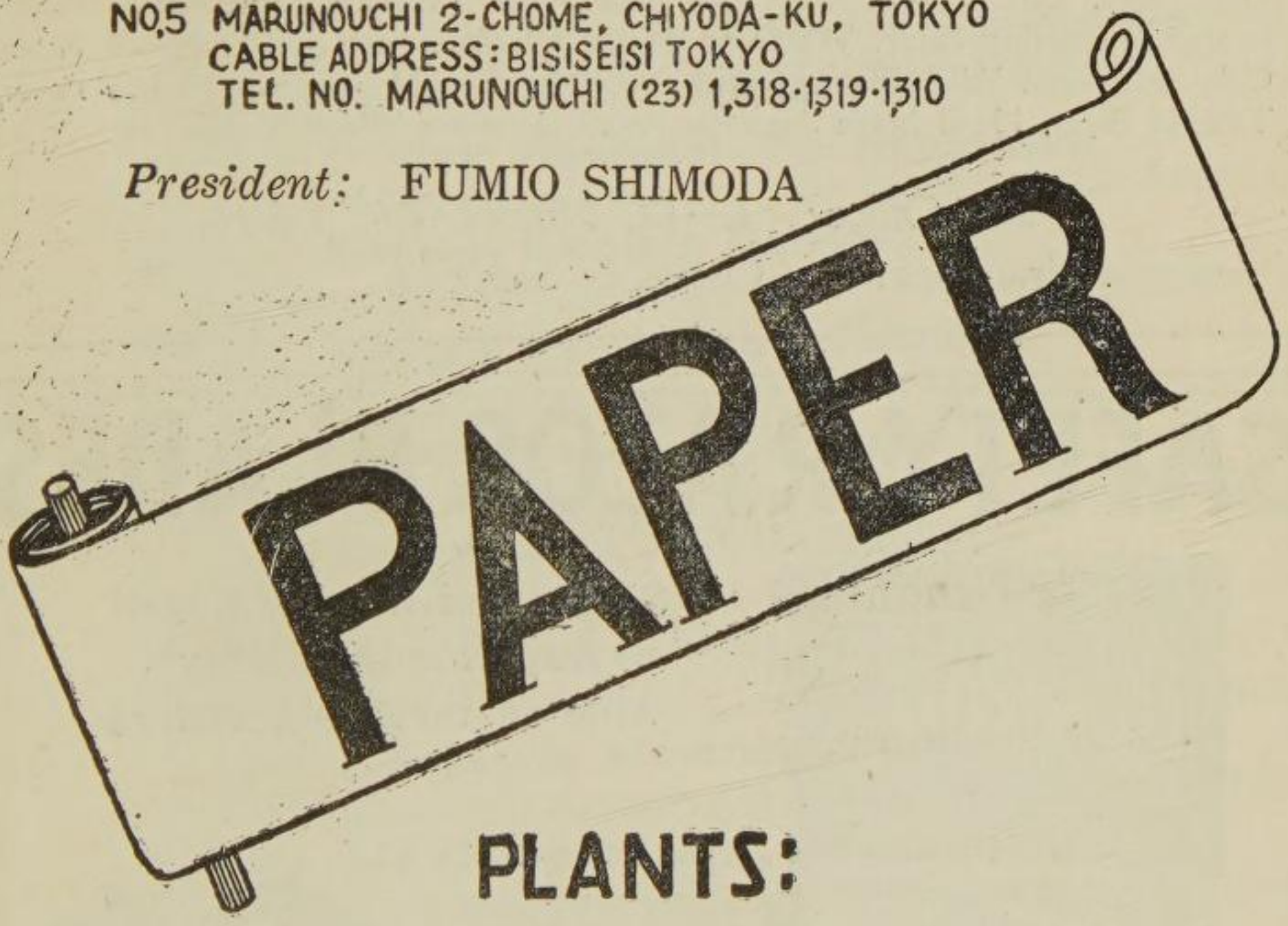

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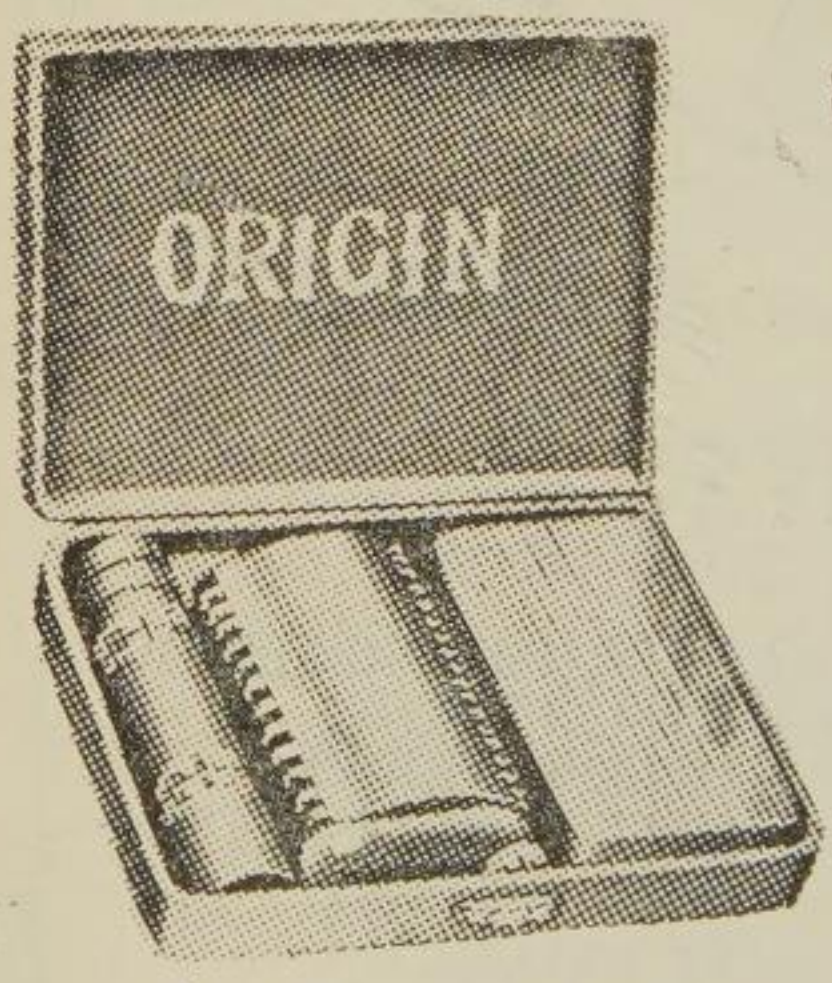

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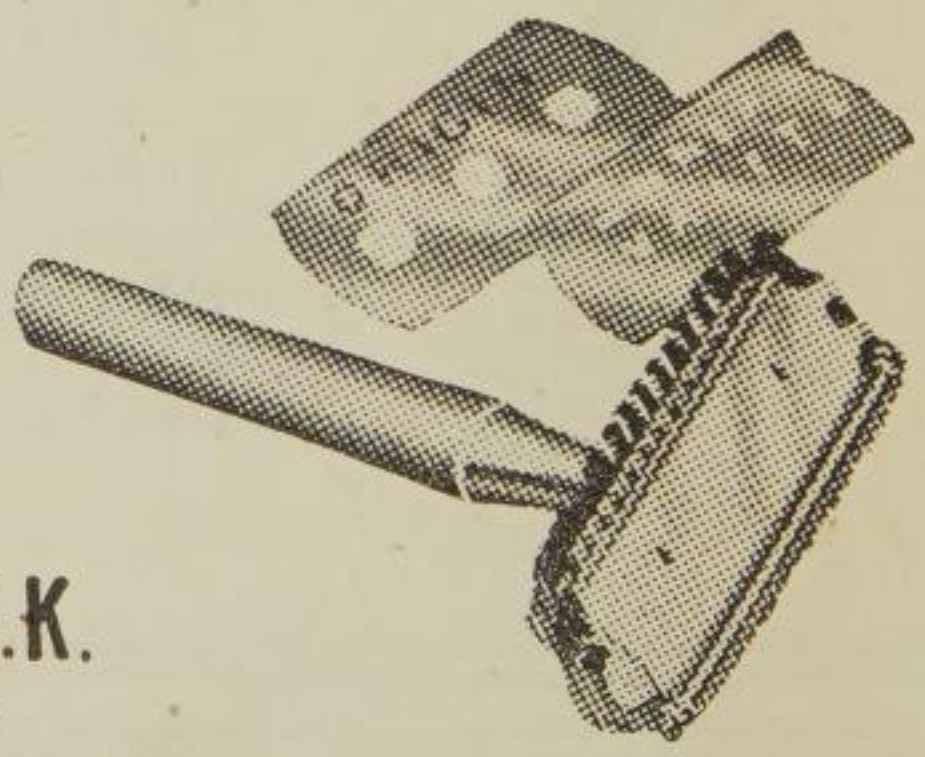

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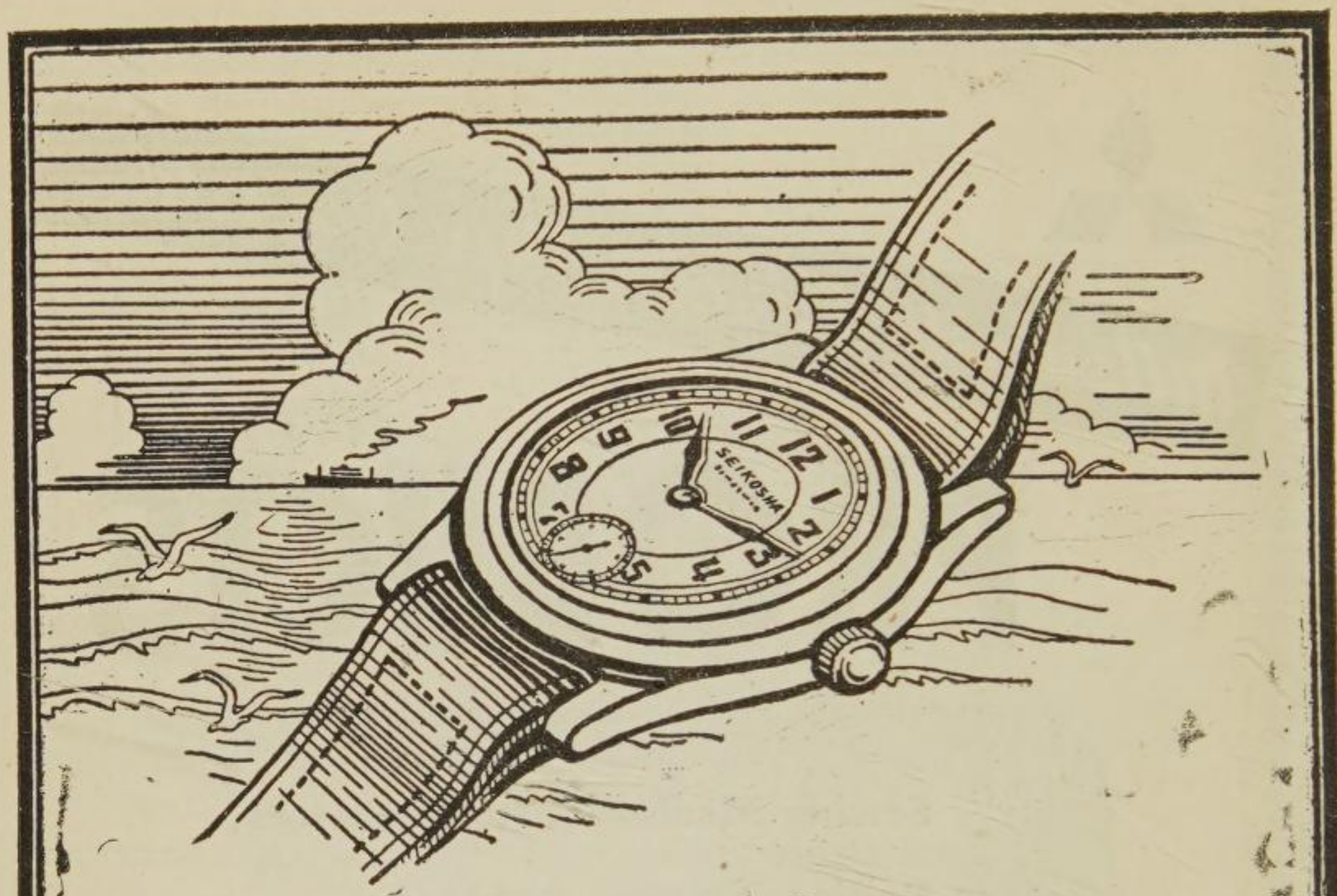

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PREFACE

In accordance with the past editorial policies, the 1946—1948 edition of the Japan Year Book was compiled to provide factual information and vital statistics on every phase of the Japanese life, all the chapters therein being revised in the light of the historic changes that have affected the country during the last decade.

The Appendix lists important SCAP memoranda and new laws that have laid the basic pattern for the development of a new Japan.

The chapters on certain industries that are temporarily omitted due to the unavailability of accurate data, will be treated in full detail in the 1949 edition of the Japan Year Book.

Upon completion of the task, the Editor most sincerely thanks all friends whose kindly assistance and cooperation have contributed greatly to the compilation of the present book.

The Editor

Tokyo, December, 1948

JAPANESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weights

Kan (Kwan) = 1,000 mommé = { 8.26733 lb. (Avoir.) / 10.04711 lb. (Troy) } = 3.75000 kilograms

Mommé = { 0.13228 oz. (Avoir.) / 0.12057 oz. (Troy) } = 3.75000 grams

Kin = 160 mommé = { 1.32277 lb. (Avoir.) / 1.60754 lb. (Troy) } = 0.60000 kilogram

Koku (fish) = 40 kan

Metric system,

Kilogram = 2.20459 pounds (Avoir.) = 0.26667 kan
Gram = 15.43210 grains (Avoir.) = 0.26667 mommé
Ton = 1,000 kilograms = 2,204.6 pounds
Gross ton = 1,016.064 kilograms = 2,240 pounds

Measures of Length

Ri = 36 cho = 2,160 ken = 2.44030 miles = 3.92727 kilometers
Ken = 6 shaku = 5.96516 feet = 1,81818 meters
Shaku = 10 sun = 0.99419 foot = 0.30303 meter
Shaku (cloth measure) = 1.25 shaku
Tan (a roll of cloth) = about 35 shaku

Metric system,

Kilometer = 0.62137 mile = 3,280 feet 10 inches = 9.16667 cho

Measures of Surface

Square ri = 1,296 cho = 5.95505 sq, miles = 15.42347 sq. kilometers
Cho (chobu) = 10 tan = 3,000 tsubo = 2.45064 acres = 99.17355 ares
Tsubo (bu) = 3.95369 sq. yards = 3.30579 centiares

Metric system,

Hectare = 10.000 m² = 2.471 acres = 1.00833 cho
Are = 100 m² = 119.6 sq. yards = 30.25000 bu
Sq. kilometer = 0.386 sq. mile = 247.10 acres = 0.06484 sq. ri

Measures of Capacity

Koku = 10 to = 100 sho = 1,000 go = { 4.96005 bushels / 5.11902 ,, (U.S.A,) / 47.95389 gallons (U.S.A.) / 39.6804 ,, (British) } = 1.80391 hl,

Koku (capacity of vessels) = 10th of a ton
Koku (timber) = about 1 cubic foot × 10
Shakujimé (timber) = about 1 cubic foot × 12
Taba (fagot, etc.) = nbout 3 × 6 × 6 feet

Metric system,

Hectoliter { 2 bush., 3.35 pecks (Dry) / 26.42 gal. (Liquid) } = 5.54352 sho

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IMPERIAL COURT

IMPERIAL COURT

The Imperial Dynasty of Japan is the oldest igning family in the world, its history dating ck to 600 B.C., when the first Emperor, mmu Tenno, ascended the Throne. The esent Tenno (Emperor), is the 124th of the ne.

H.I.M. THE EMPEROR[1]

His Imperial Majesty HIROHITO, Emeror of Japan, 1st son of the late Emperor aisho, was born in the Aoyama Palace, To-o, on April 29, 1901, and shortly afterwards as entrusted for bringing up to the family Court Kawamura (Sumiyoshi),[2] a retired dmiral. Upon the Count's death in 1903, e Imperial Prince entered the Imperial alace, with Marquis Kido (Takamasa) and ter Kinsaku Maruo, chamberlain at the oyama Palace, in charge of his affairs.

On completion of the elementary course in e Peers' School in 1914, he continued the udy of various subjects in a special school nder Admiral Togo. Completing his studies 1921, His Highness toured Europe, the rst Crown Prince to do so.

Because of Emperor Taisho's illness, he as appointed Regent on November 25, 1921. Iarriage to Princess Nagako took place on nuary 26, 1924. On the demise of the mperor Taisho, December 25, 1926, he suceeded to the Throne, and the new era was amed Showa, meaning Light and Peace. he grand ceremony enthronement took place n Kyoto on November 10, 1928.

[1] For the position of the Emperor, see hapter I Article VIII of the Constitution Appendix).

[2] The personal names of members of the mperial Family and Peers are parenthesized.

H.I.M. THE EMPRESS

Her Imperial Majesty NAGAKO, Empress of Japan, was born on March 6, 1903, 3rd child and 1st daughter of the late Imperial Prince Kuni (Kuniyoshi), in his residence at 1, Roppongi-machi, Azabu, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo. She entered the elementary section of the Peers' School for Girls in April 1909, and advanced to the higher course in March 1915. Shortly after becoming Crown Princess-elect on January 17, 1918, she left the Peer's School for Girls and engaged in special studies at home. Imperial sanction was given for marriage to the Crown Prince in June, 1918, and their betrothal took place on September 28, 1922. She was proclaimed Crown Princess on the day of the marriage, January 26, 1924, and Empress on December 25, 1926.

H.I.M. THE EMPRESS DOWAGER

Her Imperial Majesty SADAKO, the Empress Dowager, was born on June 25, 1884, 4th daughter of the late Prince Kujo (Michitaka). The marriage to Crown Prince Yoshihito, later Emperor Taisho, took on May 10, 1900. She was proclaimed Crown Princess on that day; Empress on July 30, 1912, and Empress Dowager on December 25, 1926.

H.I.H. THE CROWN PRINCE

H.I.H. Prince TSUGU (Akihito) was born on December 23, 1933, and is Heir-Apparent. He entered the elementary section of the then Peers' School in April 1940.

OTHER CHILDREN OF THE EMPEROR

H.I.H. Princess TAKA (Kazuko) was born

on September 30, 1929.

H.I.H. Princess YORI (Atsuko) was born, March 7, 1931.

H.I.H. Prince YOSHI (Masahito) was born, November 28, 1935.

H.I.H. Princess SUGA (Takako) was born, March 2, 1939.

BROTHERS OF THE EMPEROR

H.I.H. Prince CHICHIBU (Yasuhito), was born on June 25, 1902, 2nd son of the late Emperor Taisho.

On attaining his majority in 1922, he took the name Chichibu and by Imperial order founded a new house. In May 1925, he went abroad, studying at Oxford University until the illness of the Emperor Taisho compelled his return to Japan in January 1927. While in England, he was decorated by the late King George V with the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

Marriage to Miss Setsuko Matsudaira, born on September 9, 1909, 1st daughter of Tsuneo Matsudaira took place on September 28, 1928. The Prince and Princess left Yokohama on March 18, for London where they represented the Throne at the Coronation of King George VI of Great Britain, which was held on May 12, 1937, and returned to Tokyo on October 15 by way of Canada. His residence is at Higashi-Tanaka, Gotemba, Shizuoka Prefecture.

H.I.H. Prince TAKAMATSU (Nobuhito), 3rd son of the late Emperor Taisho, was born on January 3, 1905. In 1924 he was granted the name of Takamatsu and founded a new house to revive that of the late Imperial Prince Arisugawa, which had become extinct.

On February 4, 1930, he married Miss Kikuko Tokugawa, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Tokugawa (Yoshihisa) who was born on December 26, 1911. The mother of the Princess was the 1st daughter of the late Imperial Prince Arisugawa, whose house Imperial Prince Takamatsu revived. In April of the same year, the Imperial Prince and his consort started on a tour of the world. They returned the courtesies shown by the late King George V of England in sending a mission to Japan to present the Order of the Garter to the Emperor. They returned to Japan in June 1931, and took up residence at Takanawa, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

H.I.H. Prince MIKASA (Takahito), 4th son of the Taisho, was born on December 2, 1915. He was united in marriage with Miss Yuriko Takagi, 2nd daughter of the then Viscount Masanari Takagi in October 1941.

H. I.H. Princess Kan-in (Chieko), 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanjo (Sanetomi) married the late H.I.H. Prince Kan-in (Haruhito), 2nd son of Emperor Meiji, in 1891.

Palaces, Gardens, etc.

Imperial Palace The residence of the Emperor covers an area of 531 acres in Chiyoda ward, Tokyo. Originally built in 1457 by a feudal chieftain, Ota-Dokan, who named it Yédo Castle, it became the headquarters of the Tokugawa Shogunate in the 16th century and was greatly extended since. With the transfer of the capital from Kyoto to Tokyo in 1869, the second year of the Meiji Restoration, it was selected as the Imperial Residence and renamed Tokyo Castle. Much of it was destroyed in the great fire of 1873. The present palace, built between 1880 and 1888, cost ¥3,968,000 at that time. On completion, the name was changed to Kyujo, or Imperial Palace.

Other Palaces (1) Kyoto Palace. Situated in Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto, it was the Imperial Residence for 1,075 years, from 794 A.D., when the capital was moved from Nara to Kyoto, until 1869, when the seat of government was transferred to Tokyo. In accordance with the Accession Law, the ceremony of ascension to the Throne is always held here. The grounds cover about 229 acres.

(2) Aoyama Palace. Situated in Minato-ku, Tokyo, the palace was formerly the residence of the Lord of Tamba, but in 1873 the late Empress Dowager Eisho made it her home.

(3) Omiya Palace. Also within the grounds of the Aoyama Palace, it is the residence of the Empress Dowager, mother of the reigning Emperor.

Decorations

In order to recognize and reward persons who rendered distinguished and meritorious services to the State, orders of merit and decorations were created in 1875 and supplemented in later years. The orders of merit, of which there are nine—the Grand Order and numerical orders from 1st to 8th—serve to indicate the class of decoration to which a holder is entitled. The decorations themselves are of 9 kinds:

Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum. There are two kinds, the Collar of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum and the Grand Cordon of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum, both reserved for those given the Grand Order of Merit. The first, the highest Japanese decoration, is a gold chain or collar from which is hung a small badge representing a chrysanthemum, to which is fastened a large sunburst flanked with chrysanthemum flowers and leaves. The second is marked by the same badges, worn at lower left side at the bottom of a cordon or ribbon of red with purple edges hung from the right shoulder.

Rising Sun and Paulownia This is a single decoration, combining the devices of two lesser orders, known as the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers, which is awarded only to holders of the 1st Class Order of Merit. From a cordon of red with two white stripes, worn over the right shoulder, resting on lower left side, are suspended a small badge showing paulownia flowers and leaves and a larger badge, below it, of a double-rayed rising sun flanked with paulownia flowers.

Rising Sun There are six classes, from the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, to which holders of the 1st Class Order of Merit are eligible, to the 6th Class Order of the Rising Sun, which holders of the 6th Class of Merit may receive.

Paulownia Two classes exist, sometimes referred to as the 7th and 8th classes of the Order of the Rising Sun. The Order of the Blue Paulownia is for holders of the 7th Order of Merit, and the Order of the White Paulownia for holders of the 8th Class Order of Merit.

Sacred Treasure Known as the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. Of this order there are eight classes. The badge represents the Mirror and Gem of the Imperial Regalia, and the cordon is of light blue with two orange stripes.

Sacred Crown The Imperial Order of the Sacred Crown has eight classes, which are bestowed on women only, who were barred from receiving any other decoration until 1919, when they were also made eligible for the Order of the Sacred Treasure. The badge shows the Sacred Crown, with cherry blossoms and bamboo, and the cordon is of yellow with scarlet stripes.

Cultural Decoration Creation of the cultural order to be awarded to those who have made outstanding contributions to science, arts, literature or other fields of culture was announced on February 11, 1937. There are no grades or classes in the decoration. The device-consists of three replicas of the Sacred Jewels, symbolizing philanthropy and virtue, placed in the center of a white tachibana blossom, a kind of mandarin orange, Citrus tachibana Tanaka, and the decoration is suspended from a light purple ribbon worn around the collar.

Ribands of Honor The Red Riband is conferred on persons who have risked their lives in rescuing others; the Green Riband on those who have distinguished themselves for filial piety, feminine virtues, devotion to the aged and loyalty to masters; the Blue Riband on those who have aided public and private undertakings by important discoveries or inventions; the Dark Navy Blue Riband on those who have contributed money or property for public welfare; and the Yellow Riband, divided into two classes, gold and silver, on persons who have helped undertakings connected with coastal affairs.

Court Rank

Court rank is specially conferred on persons who have distinguished themselves in service to the State. There are 16 grades, from the senior grade of the first rank to the junior grade of the eighth rank, and all affairs

pertaining to them are administered by the the Imperial Household Office in accordance with the Court Rank Act, promulgated in 1926.

Court Rituals

GRAND RITUALS. The Grand Rituals are those conducted by the Emperor personally, with Princes and Princesses of the Blood, Court dignitaries and officials and officers of high rank in attendance, Brief descriptions follow :

Genshisai, the celebration of the auspicious origin of the Imperial Throne at the beginning of the year, is performed on January 3 by the Emperor at the Three Shrines in the grounds of the Imperial Palace, the Kashikodokoro, where the Sacred Mirror is installed, the Koréiden, the shrine of the Imperial Ancestors, and the Shinden, the sanctuary of Shinto deities,

Kigensetsusai, to celebrate the ascension to the Throne of the Emperor Jimmu, is performed by the Emperor at the Three Shrines on February 11. In the evening sacred music and dances are given in a pavilion in front of the Koreiden.

Shunki-Koreisai, for the worship of preceding Emperors and Empresses and Princes and Princesses of Imperial lineage, takes place in the Koreiden on the day of the vernal equinox.

Shunki Shindensai, performed on the same day in the Shinden, is to offer thanks to the Gods of Heaven and Earth for their blessings and to petition for their continuance.

Jimmu-Tennosai, which takes place in the Koreiden, marks the anniversary of the demise of the founder of the country, the Emperor Jimmu, on April 3. To his mausoleum is dispatched on the same day a Court official representing the Emperor to make offerings. At fixed intervals, the Emperor personally conducts the rite at the mausoleum.

Shuki-Koreisai and Shuki-Shindensai are identical in form and purpose with the vernal equinox rituals but take place on the day of the autumn equinox.

Kanname-no-Matsuri, the ritual of offering silk and other products of the country and thanks for the harvest and new rice to the soul of the Imperial Ancestress, Amaterasu-Omikami, which takes place in the Grand Shrines of Isé on October 16 and 17, is duplicated in the Kashikodokoro at the Imperial Palace on October 17.

Niiname-no-Matsuri, conducted between November 23 and 24, is marked by the Emperor partaking of new rice after offering it to all the Gods of Heaven and Earth. The same ritual, when performed at the Emperor's enthronement, is called Daijo-sai.

ORDINARY RITUALS. There are Court rituals which the Emperor does not conduct personally, but which he attends with the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, Court dignitaries and officials and officers of high rank.

Saitansai, held at dawn on January 1, at the Three Shrines, is for worship of the Imperial Ancestors and the Gods, offering thanks to them for the grace of Heaven and supplicating for its continuance.

Kinensai, held on February 17 in the Three Shrines, is the ritual of praying for a bountiful harvest and for the continued prosperity and well-being of the nation. A Court official representing the Emperor is dispatched on the same day to the Grand Shrines of Isé to make offerings, and offerings are also presented at various other shrines.

Tenchosetsusai, held in the Three Shrines on April 29, the birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor, is the ritual of praying for the longevity of His Majesty.

Meijisetsusai is held on November 3 to praise the great achievements of the Emperor Meiji, who was born on November 3, 1852 A.D., to remember his high virtues.

Kashikodokoro-Mikagura, a sacred dance, is held in the Kashikodokoro in the middle of December. As no definite date is fixed, an auspicious day is named every year by Imperial order.

OTHER RITUALS. The Imperial Court also observes several rituals not specified in

the Court Ritual Act:

Shunsai, Tenth-day Ceremony, is held on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month except January 1, the Emperor observes the ceremony for the Gods more elaborately than on the usual days.

Futsukasai and **Mikkasai** are performed on January 2 and 3, with the New Year's Day Ceremony. These are observed with specially elaborate rituals.

Joyasai, New Year's Eve Ceremony. At the end of the year the Emperor gives thanks to the Gods for their benevolence throughout the year and prays for blessings in the coming year.

Yo-ori, the rite for purification of the person of the Emperor, is held in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace on June 30 and December 31.

O-harai, held on the same days as Yo-ori, is a similar rite for the purification of all officials and officers from sins committed unconsciously.

Kosho-Hajime, or the ceremony of delivering lectures in the Court at the beginning of the New Year, takes place in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, Princes and Princesses of the Blood and Court dignitaries in the Phoenix Hall. Usually three lectures are chosen, with three others held in reserve, from the nation's most erudite scholars of Japanese classics, Chinese classics and Western learning to lecture on subjects related to their specialties.

Utakai-Hajime, or the Imperial New Year Poetry Party, is usually held in the middle of January in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, Princes and Princesses of the Blood and high Court dignitaries.

Emperor's Renunciation of Divinity

The new Constitution promulgated on November 3, 1946 and enforced on May 3, 1947 (See Appendix) provides that the Emperor no longer possesses the prerogative of the supreme ruler of Japan as vested in him by the old constitution. Under the new Constitution, the Emperor, "the symbol of the State" and "the unity of the people" "performs only such acts in matters of state as are provided for in the Constitution," and "has no powers related to government."(Article IV of the New Constitution.)" Earlier to the promulgation of the new Constitution, the Emperor issued the Imperial Edict on January 1, 1946, renouncing his divinity, saying:

"The bonds between us and our countrymen have been tied together from first to last by mutual trust and affection. They do not originate in mere myth and legend. They do not have their basis in the fictitious ideas that the emperor is manifest god and that the Japanese people are a race superior to other races and therefore destined to rule the world."

The renunciation of divinity of the Emperor is an epoch-making change.

This change in the status of the emperor was followed by the disposition of the Imperial House property, the reform in the expenditures of the Imperial House, the change to civilian status of the princes other than the brothers to the Emperor, the abolition of the peerage. (See Chapter on Government)

Imperial Household Expenditures—The total Imperial Household expenditures prior to the enforcement of the new Constitution was 4,500,000 yen. This allowance could be increased if necessary with the approval of the Diet. The Imperial Family received an annual income of some 15,000,000 yen from the assets of the Imperial Household. This outlay of the Imperial Household revenues and expenditures was revised by the enforcement of the new Constitution.

Article 88 of the new Constitution provides that "all property of the Imperial Household shall belong to the State," and that "all expenses of the Imperial Household shall be appropriated by the Diet in the budget." Accordingly "The Imperial Household Economy Law" (See Appendix) was promulgated on January 15, 1947, which classified the Imperial Household expenditures into three, viz, the Inner Court Appropriation, the Imperial Court Appropriation, and the Imperial Family

Appropriations. The Inner Court Appropriation covers the daily expenses of the Emperor, Empress, Empress Dowager, and other Imperial Family members belonging to the Inner Court; the Imperial Court Appropriation, all the expenditures of tours, ceremonies and receptions of formal or state functions, as well as the maintenance expenses of the Court Liberary and Shosoin Museum, etc., and the Imperial Family Appropriations, the expenses of the three immediate relatives of the Emperor: Princes Chichibu, Takamatsu and Mikasa.

The Imperial Household expenditures appropriated by the 1947 budget are as follows:

Inner Court Appropriation	7,333,000 yen
Imperial Court Appropriation	15,248,000 yen
Imperial Family Appropriations	688,000 yen

(NB.—The above expenditures cover 11 months from May 1947 to March 1948.)

Imperial Property and its disposition—Article 88 of the new Constitution provides that all property of the Imperial Househlod belongs to the State. The total Imperial Property as of March 1946 (when property tax investigation was made) was 3,715,628,-190 yen, the contents of which were:

Land 1,3000,00 hectares	¥772,627,262
Buildings, total area 192,396 tsubo	234,143,967
Standing Trees	1,639,757,295
Vessels	15,274
Forestry Materials	308,422,098
Others	793,027,440
Total	3,747,963,336
Liabilities	32,365,141
Balance	3,715,628,195

Of the foregoing Imperial Household property, 3,342,681,290 yen was paid to the State as property tax. The remaining property was transferred to the State in accordance with Article 88 of the new Constitution. The only items left over to the Imperial House are the personal belongings, furniture and utensils. Article I of the Imperial House Economy Law defines State property as what "is assigned, or has been determined to be assigned, to the official use of the Imperial House," namely, palaces, mausolea, lands, buildings, standing trees, etc., including lands of 2,746 hectares attached to Imperial Palace in Tokyo, Aoyama detached palace, villas at Hayama, Nasu and Numazu, pasture at Shimosa, Kyoto palace, Shugakuin detached palace, Katsura detached palace, Shosoin Museum, mausolea, etc. with a total area of buildings of 59,912 tsubo. (one tsubo equals to six feet square.)

The New Status for Members of the Blood—The first session of the Imperial Household Council was convened in accordance with the new Imperial House Law (See Appendix) on October 13, 1947. According to the decision of 51 Princes and Princesses of 11 princely households with the exception of brothers of the Emperor, Princes Chichibu, Takamatsu and Mikasa, renounced their Imperial prestige, and assumed the status of commoners.

The Imperial House Economy Council simultaneously announced to grant a one time payment of allowance of 47,475,000 yen already approved by the National Diet on October 6, 1947 to the 11 princely households. The properties of 11 princes now excluded from the registry of princes of the Blood, their property taxes and allowances granted are as follows:

	Property	Property Tax	Allowance granted
	(Unit 1,000 yen)		
Higashi-Fushimi	1,915	1,202	1,500
Fushimi	7,920	6,098	4,648
Yamashina*	1,543	923	0*
Kaya	1,740	1,071	8,295
Kuni	7,048	5,252	8,393
Kuni (Kyoto)	188	34	1,050
Asaka	10,679	8,443	3,997
Nashimoto	3,686	2,565	1,050
Higashi-Kuni	3,320	2,264	6,647
Kita-Shirakawa	4,838	6,528	5,399
Takeda	6,221	4,654	5,446
Kanin	5,681	4,195	1,050

* The Yamashina family received no allowance, as the prince was an army officer and has no family.)

Abolition of Peerage—The peerage system created in 1884, was abolished upon the enforcement of the new Constitution in May 1947. (See Article 14 of the new Constitution.)

Imperial House Office—With the enforcement of the new Constitution, the Imperial House Office established under the direct control of the Cabinet replaced the former Imperial Household Ministry. The office is in charge of the affairs concerned with the Imperial House as well as with personal affairs of the Emperor and has the custody of the privy seal and the seal of the State. The appointment of its director, and the Grand Chamberlain requires the Emperor's attestation.

Abolition of Privy Council—The Privy Council, a consultative body to the Emperor on state affairs, was abolished on May 2, 1947, prior to the enforcement of the new Constitution.

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY

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GEOGRAPHY

Position and Surroundings

Japan lies wholly within the Asiatic half of the North Pacific. Along the eastern shore of the Continent there lie a long-arrayed group of archipelagoes, of which three sub-groups form successive arcs of the Kurile, the Honshu, and the Luchu (Riu-kiu). The Honshu arc constitutes the main part of Japan and comprises larger islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku as well as other numerous small islands which surround these four. Their length, stretching from lat. 24°15′ to 46°20′ N. measures about 3,800 kilometres, while longitudinally they lie between long. 123°25′ and 151°30′ E. The country is composed of so many small islands, and most of them are narrow and jagged, the coast lines are disproportionately long as compared with the area of the land.

The water of the Pacific flows into the Japan Sea, the Okhotsk Sea and the East China Sea through various straits. The warm Black Current encircles the country, while the cold current streaming southwards with its origin near the Kurile Islands, beats both sides of the coast, east and west. That these sea and oceanic currents together with the fact that the country lies very close to the great Continent, have had a powerful influence on the soil and the cultural life of the people, is evinced in the history and geography of the country. The fact that the position of the country is affected by the surroundings must be considered as one of the noteworthy features of Japan.

Area

The Home Ministry's revised investigation puts the total area of the country at the end of 1945, at 380,175.22 square kilometers, distributed as shown in the following table:

	Area in sq. km.
Total	380,175.22
Honshu	230,550.24
Shikoku	18,771.45
Kyushu	42,078,49
Hokkaido	88,775.04

The areas of prefectures in Japan arranged in the order of size follow:

AREAS OF PREFECTURES
(In sq. km.)

1.	Hokkaido	88,775.04
2.	Iwaté	15,235.31
3.	Fukushima	13,781.98
4.	Nagano	13,626.18
5.	Niigata	12,578.05
6.	Akita	11,663.94
7.	Gifu	10,494.73
8.	Aomori	9,630.92
9.	Yamagata	9,325.66
10.	Kagoshima	9,103.81
11.	Hiroshima	8,438.58
12.	Hyogo	8,323.37
13.	Shizuoka	7,769.90
14.	Miyazaki	7,738.85
15.	Kumamoto	7,433.41
16.	Miyagi	7,273.36
17.	Kochi	7,103.85
18.	Okayama	7,046.47
19.	Shimané	6,625.46
20.	Tochigi	6,436.59
21.	Gumma	6,335.87
22.	Oita	6,333.87
23.	Ibaraki	6,091.14
24.	Yamaguchi	6,084.49
25.	Mié	5,765.28
26.	Ehimé	5,667.42
27.	Aichi	5,084.33
28.	Chiba	5,062.09
29.	Fukuoka	4,943.54
30.	Wakayama	4,718.59
31.	Kyoto	4,621.29

32.	Yamanashi	4,465.87
33.	Fukui	4,264.48
34.	Toyama	4,257.42
35.	Ishikawa	4,192.42
36.	Tokushima	4,143.22
37.	Nagasaki	4,075.98
38.	Shiga	4,050.93
39.	Saitama	3,802.68
40.	Nara	3,693.52
41.	Tottori	3,489.48
42.	Saga	2,449.03
43.	Kanagawa	2,362.43
44.	Tokyo To	2,144.80
45.	Kagawa	1,856.96
46.	Osaka	1,813.63
	Total	380,175.22

N.B. 1—The above is the area in Japan proper directly under the Japanese administration. Excluded are the following yet undecided till the peace talks: (Unit: square kilometer) Aonoshima, Hachijo, Tokyo (5.4), Bonin Islands (102.9), Takeshima, Gokamura, Ochi-gun, Shimane prefecture: Oshima-gun, Kagoshima prefecture, (1,289.0), Okinawa prefecture (2,386.2); Shimushu-gun, (3,310.1), Shinshiru-gun, Hokkaido (540.7), Uruppu-gun, Hokkaido (1,468.6), Tomarimura, Kunajiri-gun (538.9), Ruyobetsumura, Kunajiri-gun (961.0), Shikotanmura, Shikotan-gun (255.1), Shana-mura, Shana-gun (959.5), Rubetsu-mura, Etorogun (1,429.3), Shibetoro-mura, Shibetorogun (749.7), Shito Island, Taraku Island, Suisho Island, Yuru Island, and Akiyuru Island of Habomai-mura, Hanasaki-gun (165.0). Hokkaido.

2—The following are areas under the Occupation administration: Bonin Islands (U.S.A.) 102.9, Kuriles Islands (U.S.S.R.) 10.21, Luchus (U.S.A.) 2,386, Saghalin (U.S.S.R.) 36,090, Korea (north of Lat. 30° U.S.S.R. and south of the same latitude U.S.A.) 220,788, Formosa (China) 35,961, South Sea Islands (under trust administration of U.S.A.) 2,148.

Geological Formation

The Islands of Japan lie at the east end of the Eurasia Continent, spreading more than 3,800 kilometers on the Pacific. They are arranged in the form of a festoon or a breakwater for the Continent against the Pacific waves. Of the numerous islands which constitute the country, Honshu or the Main Island is the largest. It is in the shape of an arc, its convex surface projecting into the Pacific and its concave surface facing the Japan Sea. This is natural because the whole Japan Bow was pushed out toward the ocean by a mountain-making process from the side of the Japan Sea. The Japan Bow again is composed of two mountain systems, with the Fuji volcanic range as the dividing line. They are the Northern range, or the Saghalien mountain system, and the Southern range, or the Kwenlun mountain system.

Recent excavations seem to show that it is almost impossible to find the oldest rocks in the formation of the Islands of Japan, but it was formerly assumed that gneiss and crystalline schist, which belong to the oldest geological eras, were found in Japan.

Gneiss Distribution Gneiss is distributed mostly on the Main Island and elsewhere. It runs through the center of the southern half of the mainland while in the northern half it may be found in the plateau of Abukuma. Crystalline schist runs generally along the outside of the gneiss system. In the southern part of the mainland, it starts at the Akaishi range and runs through the Kii range to Shikoku, where it develops in a wide area, taking the place of gneiss; then it crosses the strait to Kyushu and sinks under the Aso volcanic chain to appear again at Nagasaki. In the northern half of the Main Island, it appears in the Kanto range and may be found in the Ezo mountain system of Hokkaido.

Palæozoic System The Japanese Palæozoic system is largely aqueous rock, composed mainly of slate, sandstone, silica stone, limestone, grit stone and graywacke, with a compound of such igneous stones as granite and diorite. It is widely distributed and has much to do with the geological formation of Japan. But at the Palæozoic era the Japanese land lay deep in the waters and did not treasure up coal as did the Palæozoic stratum of the Continent. The oldest stratum of the Main Island which has been proved with a fossil is the Carboniferous system, and any decision on

older beds must remain uncertain until similar proof is available. The Palæozoic system forms the bones of the big mountain ranges developing at the circumference of the Archæan system of the southern part of the Main Island and is distributed in the Akaishi, Kii, Shikoku and Kyushu mountain ranges. Traces are also visible in the Hida range, Hida plateau, Tamba plateau, Chugoku range and Tsukushi range. In the northern half, it runs through the Kanto, Ashio, Hachimizo, Abukuma and Kitakami ranges to the Ezo range.

Mesozoic System The Mesozoic stratum in Japan is composed of stones similar to those of the earlier stratum. Fossils are sufficiently numerous to assure the era in which it was formed. It appears in the Kii range, the southern part of Shikoku and the Kyushu range. In the Chugoku district, the western part of the Main Island, it comes to the surface, leading to the belief that the plains of this district were formed in this era.

Neozoic System The Neozoic stratum is composed mainly of aqueous rock and volcanic stones. In this era, the transformation of land and sea was incessant, and volcanic activities were most vigorous, creating most of the present volcanic chains. Through the tertiary and quaternary periods, andesite and basalt were emitted in great volume. Most of the coalfields, oil-fields and metal mines of Japan were formed in the tertiary period. In the diluvial day of the quaternary period, volcanic explosions followed one after another, and the hills by the rivers and the higher plains of the Kanto took their present form. In the alluvial, or the most recent period of the same era, the lowest and the newest beds at rivers, lakes and the sea shore, or sand-banks and sand hills, came into existence. The investigation of the Geological Research Office puts the areas of rocks of different geological eras in Japan as follows:

	Sq. km.	%
Archæan stratum	14,189	3.40
Palæozoic „	53,149	12.73
Mesozoic „	29,844	7.15
Neozoic „	196,079	46.98
Tertiary vomitted rocks	44,157	10.58
Quaternary vomitted rocks	79,970	19.16
Total	417,388	100.00

Block Movements According to this investigation, two-thirds of the land is of the Neozoic stratum, showing that Japan must have been upheaved upon the surface of the sea in the most recent geological era, and the large volume of vomitted rocks speaks of violent volcanic activities.

In the Palæozoic era, the islands were all hidden under shallow waters. Even the Hida and Akaishi mountain peaks, which form the ridge of the Mainland, are composed of the sediment on the sea-bottom in those days. At the end of this era, the highest mountain ranges began to expose their heads above the waters. It was a golden age for the Mollusca and fishes, the Amphibia coming to existence at the end of it. In the vegetable kingdom, Cryptogamia grew in great forests which disappeared with the end of the era.

At the Jurassic period of the Mesozoic era, China and most of Korea appeared upon the surface of the sea, but the land of Japan was still covered with waters, except for the great mountain ranges, which began to show their complete figures. It was the age in which the cycad, the gingko and the Coniferæ grew in abundance and toward the end of which the latifoliate trees came into existence. In the animal kingdom, the reptiles made great progress, and queer gigantic animals lived everywhere in the sea, in the air and on the land.

When the Neozoic era dawned, Japan became a stage of great block movements of earth, and it was severed from the continent, taking the form of a chain of countless islands. The present location was assumed, although the northern part was formed a little later than the southern half. The line which connects the islands runs from south to north because the pressure of the block movement was from west to east. As the movements gradually ceased and the dividing lines of land and sea became stationary, the present animals and vegetables began to grow, and finally primitive men appeared.

Relationship with Continent The close connection of the islands with the Continent is supported by considerable evidence. It is asserted by most scholars that they are continental islands, which are usually located near a continent, from which they were severed in the latest geological era. It is clear that the mountain range of Japan have a close connection with the Kwenlun mountain system. The north range of the Chinese mountains, after sinking into the sea, appears again in the northern part of Kyushu and reaches the central part of the Main Island, running through the Chugoku district, and the eastern end of the China mountain system reappears in southern Kyushu, from where it reaches to the Akaishi range through Shikoku Island and Wakayama prefecture. It is also known that the sea between the Islands of Japan and the Continent is but 200 meters deep at the maximum. That is, if the waters fell by this distance, the East China Sea, the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Chihli would be dried up, and Kyushu, Shikoku, the Main Island and Hokkaido would be connected by land. In sharp contrast, the sea to the east and south of the islands suddenly becomes as deep as 4,000 meters and even more in some places. These facts prove that the Islands of Japan were once a part of the Continent of Asia.

Japanese animals belong to those species which are included in the old northern division in the animal distribution of the world, and Japanese plants have very close relations with those on the Continent of Asia and are quite different from those of the American Continent. Finally, palæontology provides further proof that Japan was formerly a part of the Asiatic Continent. In the layers which belong to the tertiary period or the diluvial day of the quaternary period, fossil teeth of elephants are often found, and some are of the same kind as those excavated in the southern districts of China. Thus it may be concluded that the Islands of Japan were connected with the Continent of Asia in a pre-historic but comparatively new geological era.

Natural Features

The mountains of Japan are divided into two great systems, one to the north and the other to the south. The system which originates in Saghalin framing Northern Japan, is composed of the Ezo, Kitakami, Abukuma, Kanto and Echigo ranges, arranged from north to south. Southern Japan is framed by two branches of the Kwenlun system, which has its origin in China. One branch first appears in the northern part of Kyushu as the Tsukushi range and then runs to the east, forming the Chugoku range, the Tamba plateau, the Hida plateau and the Kiso range. The other branch appears in the southern part of Kyushu, forming the Kyushu range, from which it runs east, becoming the Shikoku, Kii, Suzuka and Akaishi ranges.

The mountains of Japan have characteristic fine creases, cut by the rainfall, which is specially heavy in this country. The Kyushu, Shikoku and Akaishi ranges were formed by the creasing process; such mountains as Fuji, Nasu, Chokai and Kirishima resulted from volcanic activities, and the Kongo, Kasagi, Suzuka and Mahiru mountain ranges were born in dislocative earthquakes. As for age, the mountains of the Chugoku and Abukuma ranges, with their dull curves, are the oldest; the Shikoku range, the Japan Alps and the Ohu ranges, or the range in the northeastern Mainland, are rugged and young, and the plains of the Kanto district and Gifu and Aichi prefectures are very young. The combination of these mountains and plains of diverse ages is peculiar to Japan.

Volcanic Chains According to the Geological Research Office, the total number of volcanoes in Japan is 192, of which 58 are active. They may be grouped in 11 chains:

(1) The north Japan inner, or Chokai, volcanic chain, which starts at the southwestern offing of Hokkaido, or O-shima and Ko-jima, and runs through Iwaki-yama, Kampuzan, Moriyoshi-yama Chokai-san, ending with Gassan.

(2) The south Japan inner, or Hakusan, volcanic chain, extending from Hakusan along the Japan Sea to the west through Daisen, Mitsubé-yama, Aono-yama and other smaller volcanoes and then to the Goto Islands of Kyushu.

(3) The Hokkaido volcanic chain, which links such mountains as Hakodaté-yama, Komaga-daké, Tarumayé-daké and some islands in the peninsular part of western Hokkaido.

(4) The north Japan central, or Nasu, volcanic chain, including Osoré-yama, Hakkoda-san, Towada Lake, Iwaté-yama, Komaga-daké, Kurigoma, Numasawa, Arao, Funagata, Za-oh, Bantai, Azuma, Adatara, Nasu, Nantai, Shirané, Akagi, Haruna, Tsuno-otoshi and Arafuna, which are mostly active volcanoes.

(5) The Hida volcanic chain, composed of the seven volcanoes of Hera-daké, Taté-yama, Ko-tombi, Washiba-daké, Iwo-daké, Norikura-daké and On-také.

(6) The Mikasa volcanic chain, to the west of the Hida volcanic chain, beginning with Horaiji-san, of Aichi prefecture, and running westward to O-hara-yama, Mikasa-yama, Miminari-yama, Futakami-san and Kabuto-yama of Hyogo prefecture.

(7) The Seto, or Inland Sea, volcanic chain, embracing the old volcanic mountains along the coasts of the Inland Sea and extending to Kyushu, including such mountains as Futako, Kokonoyé, Yufu, Onsen and Tara. The volcanoes are all dormant.

(8) The Ryukyu volcanic chain, starting with the Aso volcano, taking in Kirishima, Sakurajima and Kaimon and extending to the Ryukyu Islands, where it connects Iwojima, Kuchino-Irabé-jima, Kuchinosé, Nakano-jima, Suwanosé, Waruiwa-jima, Tori-shima and Aguni-shima.

(9) The amphibolite andesite volcanic chain, which connects Aono-yama of Shimané prefecture and Tokusa of Yamaguchi, appears then in Kimpo-zan and Shiguma-daké near Tokuyama, and Himé-jima of Suo, meets with the Inland Sea chain and runs to Yufu, Kokonoé and a part of Aso, and extends as far as Luzon Island, sinking to the bottom of the ocean west of the Ryukyu Islands on the way and then running along the eastern coast of Formosa.

(10) The Fuji volcanic chain, which cuts across the heart of the Main Island from the coast of the Japan Sea to that of the Pacific Ocean, and continues to the Izu, Bonin, Sulphur, Mariana and Caroline Islands, including such mountains as Myoko, Togakushi-yama, Tateshina-yama, Yatsuga-daké, Fuji-san, Hakoné and Amagi on the Main Island.

(11) The Chishima volcanic chain, which comes into Hokkaido from the Chishima, runs along the Ezo mountain system, suddenly turns to the north and seems to disappear in Saghalin.

The Japanese volcanic mountains are composed of four kinds of rocks: pyroxene andesite, amphibolite andesite, bronzite andesite and basalt. Fuji, Iwaki, Chokai, Gassan, Nasu, Hakkoda, Iwaté, Bantai, Akagi and Haruna are of pyroxene andesite. In southern Japan, the Kirishima volcanic range is composed of the same rock, which is, indeed, the most widely distributed in the Japanese volcanoes. Amphibolite andesite is discovered in the mountains which belong to the inner volcanic chains—Hakusan, Dai-sen and Mitsubé-yama. It shows itself in Taté-yama, Norikura and Ontaké also, but is most evident in the Kyushu volcanoes. Bronzite andesite is limited to the district of Kinki, near Osaka, and the volcanic mountains and islands in and along the Inland Sea. Basalt is distributed in Chugoku and the northern Kyushu districts, exposing itself at the Basalt Cave of Toyooka, Hyogo prefecture, Ōné-shima, Hamada, Hagi, the Aburatani Gulf and Fukué of the Goto Islands.

Seas and Coast-line

The country is surrounded by water. To the east is the Pacific, washing Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. The sea of Japan lies between Honshu and the eastern shore of Korea. The Yellow Sea, or Hwanghai, opening into the Eastern China Sea, or Tunghai touches Kyushu. Purely Japanese is the Inland Sea, enclosed by Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

The Depths The greatest depth yet discovered in these surrounding seas is 9,439 meters, sounded by the warship Manshu in 1926 between Honshu and Ogasawara Is. 30° 49′ N. Lat. and 142° 18′ E. Long. Previously the record was the 8,517 meters of the Tsucaro-

ra Deep, named for the American warship which made a survey in 1874, sometimse called the Kurile-Japanese Trench, which measures about 644 kilo-meters. The other seas are shallower than the Pacific. The Sea of Okhotsk, which is estimated to have an area of 1,527,007.73 square kilometers, has a mean depth of 838 meters. The Sea of Japan estimated to extend over 1,007,307.41 square kilometers, has a maximum depth of 3,440 meters and a mean depth of 1,350 meters. With a length of about 354 kilometers and a maximum width of 77 kilometers, the Inland Sea which sailors know as the Japan stream reaches its greatest depth at 124 meters.

The Currents Two ocean currents with important climatic effects are the Kuroshio, meaning black current, which sailors know as the Japanese stream, and the Oyashio, meaning main current, which foreigners often call the Kurile stream. The first is warm and the second cold. Arising from the North Equatorial Current north of the Philippines, the Kuroshio flows along the eastern side of Formosa and the southern islands of the Ryukyus to about 26° N. Lat., where it splits, the main part moving to the eastern coasts of Luchus Shikoku and Honshu and then bearing eastward past the Aleutian Islands to the North American coast and the off-shoot flowing to the west of Kyushu and into the Sea of Japan. Varying in width from 160 to 805 kilometers, depending on the position and the season of the year, it is usually from 5° to 15° C. warmer than the rest of the ocean. The Oyashio originates in the Arctic, washes the eastern shores of Hokkaido and Honshu, meeting the Kuroshio at Kinkazan. From the Sea of Okhotsk, another cold current enters the Sea of Japan through the Gulf of Tartary and flows along the Korean coast.

Tides Tides in Japan show wide variation. High on the shores of the Yellow Sea and the Eastern China Sea, they reach 5.5 meters at Miiké, Omuta on Tsukushi Bay, Kyushu, but in the Sea of Japan they average little more than 0.6 meter. Along the Sea of Okhotsk, they range from 1.2 to 1.5 merers; along the Pacific coast, from 1.8 to 2.7 meters, and in the Inland Sea, from 1.8 to 4 meters.

Coast-line The coast-line of Japan Proper is 15,395,682 kilometers long. The shores of the Sea of Japan are comparatively regular, but those on the Pacific are indented with a large number of gulfs, bays and inlets, many of which afford excellent anchorages. The country has more than 1,400 harbors, about half of which are utilized for trading. Hokkaido is less fortunate in capacious shelters for ships.

Mountains

In Japan, there are 250 mountains with peaks higher than 2,000 metres above sea level, the highest being the celebrated Mount Fuji, which lifts its white cap sublimely 3,773 meters above the beautiful Suruga Gulf. The highest mountains in the country are converged in the central part of the Main Island in the prefectures of Nagano, Toyama, Yamanashi, Shizuoka and Gifu.

MOUNTAINS
(Above 2,500 meters)

Name	Location	Height (m.)
Fuji	Shizuoka	3,773
Kita	Yamanashi	3,192
Manodaké	Shizuoka	3,189
Yarigadaké	Nagano	3,180
Akaishi	Nagano	3,120
Okuhotaka	Nagano	3,103
Higashimata	Nagano	3,095
Shirané	Nagano	3,093
Ontaké	Nagano	3,093
Hotaka	Nagano	3,090
Arakawa	Shizuoka	3,083
Shiomi	Shizuoka	3,047
Senjo	Yamanashi	3,033
Minamidaké	Nagano	3,032
Kitahotaka	Gifu	3,032
Nootori	Shizuoka	3,026
Norikura	Gifu	3,026
Hijiri	Shizuoka	3,011
Tsurugi	Toyama	2,998
Tatéyama	Toyama	2,992
Suisho	Toyama	2,977
Komagadaké	Yamanashi	2,966
Marishiten	Gifu	2,959
Shirouma	Toyama	2,933
Yakushi	Toyama	2,928
Goro	Toyama	2,924

Name	Location	Height (m.)
Mae-Hotaka	Gifu	2,908
Yari	Toyama	2,903
Akadaké	Nagano	2,900
Kasa	Gifu	2,897
Kashima-Yari	Toyama	2,890
Wakaréyama	Toyama	2,885
Mitsudaké	Nagano	2,873
Jodo	Toyama	2,872
Mamaoya	Gifu	2,868
Komori	Shizuoka	2,865
Akaushi	Toyama	2,864
Karaki	Nagano	2,864
Rengé	Nagano	2,860
Sugoroku	Nagano	2,860
Mamako	Gifu	2,858
Misawa	Nagano	2,846
Minami	Nagano	2,842
Ho-o	Yamanashi	2,841
Washiwa	Toyama	2,841
Nakanomata	Toyama	2,840
Nakadaké	Toyama	2,839
Subari	Nagano	2,838
Mitsumata	Nagano	2,835
Yoko	Nagano	2,830
Misumi	Nagano	2,830
Masago	Nagano	2,826
Ebisu	Gifu	2,823
Osawa	Shizuoka	2,819
Nukido	Gifu	2,812
Kogochi	Nagano	2,805
Kamikochi	Nagano	2,803
Rengé	Toyama	2,799
Choko	Yamanashi	2,799
Onidaké	Nagano	2,799
Asahi	Nagano	2,786
Gongen	Nagano	2,786
Takaminé	Yamanashi	2,779
Rengé	Niigata	2,769
Akaiwa	Nagano	2,769
Tsubakuro	Nagano	2,763
Yakushi	Yamanashi	2,762
Jonen	Nagano	2,757
Tatésawa	Nagano	2,754
Yotsutaké	Gifu	2,744
Iwo	Nagano	2,742
Shogigashira	Nagano	2,727
Kotaro	Yamanashi	2,725
Kiso	Nagano	2,721
Minamimasago	Nagano	2,710

Name	Location	Height (m.)
Akazawa	Nagano	2,706
Hoéisan	Shizuoka	2,702
Shiasan	Nagano	2,700
Kitaarakawa	Shizuoka	2,698
Narusawa	Nagano	2,697
Iwagoyazawa	Nagano	2,696
Kitami	Nagano	2,667
Chogataké	Nagano	2,664
Kitanomata	Toyama	2,661
Néishi	Toyama	2,661
Kamigataké	Nagano	2,658
Jijii	Nagano	2,657
Karamatsu	Nagano	2,646
Karasawa	Nagano	2,632
Hakusan	Ishikawa	2,631
Gakidaké	Shizuoka	2,629
Zarugataké	Nagano	2,627
Minamizawa	Nagano	2,625
Washitaké	Toyama	2,625
Eboshitaké	Nagano	2,621
Fudosan	Nagano	2,621
Senninyama	Toyama	2,617
Tobiyama	Toyama	2,614
Otakiyama	Nagano	2,614
Koéhyaku	Nagano	2,613
Yukikura	Toyama	2,611
Nokogiri	Nagano	2,605
Dainichi	Toyama	2,605
Chausu	Nagano	2,600
Kimpo	Yamanashi	2,599
Fudo	Toyama	2,595
Kokushi	Yamanashi	2,592
Hikari	Nagano	2,591
Tsuji	Yamanashi	2,585
Shirané	Tochigi	2,577
Nagabéi	Nagano	2,565
Okaramatsu	Yamanashi	2,555
Itotaké	Nagano	2,554
Nanakura	Nagano	2,550
Asama	Gumma	2,542
Kurohi	Nagano	2,540
Tatéshina	Nagano	2,530
Ushikubi	Toyama	2,527
Amikasa	Yamanashi	2,524
Nittadaké	Shizuoka	2,524
Maédaké	Nagano	2,520
Kohikagé	Nagano	2,505
Minoto	Nagano	2,500

OTHER FAMOUS MOUNTAINS
(Below 2,500 m.)

Name	Height (m.)
Oh-u district	
Iwaki-yama	1,625
Hakkoda-yama	1,585
Moriyoshi-yama	1,454
Iwaté-yama	2,041
Kanto district	
Komaga-také	1,637
Chokai-san	2,230
Gassan	1,924
Zao-san	1,841
Funagata-yama	1,500
Azuma-san	2,024
Adachitaro-yama	1,700
Bandai-san	1,819
Otakiné-yama[1]	1,193
Nasu-san	1,917
Taishaku-san	2,060
Nantai-san	2,484
Akagi-san	1,828
Haruna-san	1,448
Myōgi-san	1,104
Mikuni-yama	1,828
Kobushi-také	2,483
Tanzawa-yama	1,567
Hakoné-yama	1,439
Tsukuba-yama	876
Kinki district (Kyoto, Osaka)	
Oé-yama	833
Ibuki-yama	1,377
Hira-také	1,174
Kurama-yama	670
Hiéi-san	848
Atago-yama	924
Rokko-san	932
Ikoma-yama	642
Kongo-san	1,112
Sanjo-také	1,720
Odaigahara-san	1,695
Shaka-také	1,800
Kōya-san	985
Chugoku district	
Kori-yama	1,510
Daisen	1,713
Kanmuri-yama	1,339
Aono-yama	908
Shikoku Island	
Tsurugi-yama	1,955
Sasaga-miné	1,860
Ishizuchi-yama	1,921
Onigashiro-yama	1,142
Kyushu district	
Tsurumi-yama	1,375
Yufu-také	1,584
Tara-také	983
Aso-san	1,592
Unzen	1,360
Shiraga-yama	1,417
Sakurajima-také	1,118
Kaimon-také	924
Yaé-yama	1,935

[1] The suffixes : yama, také, daké, san, zan, miné, and sen—all mean " mountain."

Rivers

The country is abundantly watered by numerous rivers, usually wide where they empty into the sea, but comparatively short in course and not navigable for many miles inland except by flat-bottomed craft. During the summer rainy season and when the mountain snows melt in the spring, torrents rushing down, often overuow and cause damage; during the rest of the year, they dwindle to narrow and shallow streams. If of little use for transportation, they serve as reservoirs from which water is drawn for irrigation and as sources of electric power.

Total available hydro-electric power of rivers in the country is estimated at 29,000,000,000 kwh. in 1944 and 26,453,800,000 kwh. in 1946.

The major rivers, with navigable length, follow :

	Length in Km.	Navigable Length in Km.
Honshu		
Shinano	369	283
Toné	322	275
Kitakami	243	232
Kiso	232	86
Mogami	216	196
Tenryu	216	216
Gonokawa	200	153
Abukuma	196	149

	Length in Km.	Navigable Length in Km.
Honshu		
Ara	177	89
Aka	169	149
Kumano	161	127
Hidaka	161	134
Fuji	161	70
Ohi	154	86
Ohmono	149	137
Sho	149	55
Ibi	142	35
Yura	141	110
Sagami	141	75
Shikoku		
Yoshino	236	110
Shimanto	177	75
Kyushu		
Chikugo	141	86
Hokkaido		
Ishikari	365	361
Téshio	306	181
Tokachi	196	86
Tokoro	145	—

Lakes

The country contains numerous lakes, especially in Honshu and Hokkaido, remarkable for their beautiful setting rather than extent. The most interesting are those high above sea level, formed in most cases by volcanic eruptions damming the head-waters of rivers:

The major lakes, with their height above sea level, area and depth follow:

	Above Sea Level (m.)	Area (Sq. km.)	Depth (m.)
Honshu			
Biwako	86.3	716.31	95.0
Hachirogata	0	223.29	4.7
Kasumigaura	2.0	189.17	7.6
Inawashiroko	514.0	104.83	102.0
Nakanoumi	0	101.60	14.0
Shinjiko	1.0	82.32	6.4
Towadako	401.0	78.02	378.0
Hamanako	0	72.04	15.8
Ogaranuma	1.5	62.26	27.0
Kitaura	1.0	39.85	10.0
Imbanuma	2.5	25.95	1.0
Tazawako	250.0	25.65	425.0
Kahokugata	0.8	22.85	2.0
Jusangata	0	20.87	3.0
Ibauchiko	86.3	15.40	3.1
Suwako	759.0	14.45	7.0
Karénuma	—	12.20	3.3
Teganuma	2.5	11.88	2.9
Chuzenjiko	1,271.0	11.29	170.0
Oguraiké	10.0	7.90	1.7
Hirofuchiko	3.0	7.12	2.3
Ashinoko	723.2	7.09	43.5
Kumihamako	0	7.08	20.0
Kyushu			
Ikédako	66.0	10.98	233.0
Hokkaido			
Saromako	0	150.53	19.0
Kutcharoko	120.0	85.54	125.0
Shikotsuko	248.0	76.18	363.0
Toyako	83.0	74.54	183.0
Notoriko	0	58.49	22.0
Furenko	0	52.13	11.0
Abashiriko	0	34.04	17.6
Akkéshikanko	0	31.99	6.9
Mashuko	345.0	20.00	211.5
Tonbétsuko	0	15.00	3.2
Akanko	399.0	12.93	36.6

Flora

In summer the southern part of Japan experiences tropical weather, while in winter the districts north of the northeastern provinces are subject to arctic cold. But owing to ample rainfall, the growth of plants in Japan is in general very rich, yet agriculture occupies so large a proportion of area as to restrict not only the natural distribution of flora and fauna, but a scientific study of the subject as well.

The flora of Japan is generally divided into three zones.

(a) Subtropical forest zone, or the kashi (Quercus acuta) zone.

(b) Temperate forest zone, or the beech-tree (Fagus Sieboldi) zone.

(c) Arctic forest zone, or the dwarf mountain fir (Pinus pumila) zone.

I. The Subtropical Forest Zone The subtropical forest zone, or the oak zone covers the plains of Kyushu, Shikoku, that part of the Main Island south of 35 degrees North

Latitude. It will be found at an altitude below 1,120 m. at Mount Kirishima in Kyushu; 650 m. in the northern part of the same island; 760 m. in Shikoku, 600 m. in Chugoku or west of Kobé; 500 m. in the Tokaido districts; and 460 m. at Tsukuba-yama in the Kanto district.

Plants peculiar to this zone are those which belong to such species as the camphor-tree, the oak, the camellia, and the Ternstroemia Japonica, evergreen and latifoliate. On sandy shores, where the sea wind is strong, the black pine (Pinus thunbergii) grows, with spreading, contorted branches, an indispensable element of the Japanese landscape, made familiar to the world through the paintings of Hokusai and Hiroshigé. The hemp-palm (Trachycarpus excelsa), the Nagi (Podocarpus nagi), the banana plant (Musa basjoo) and the cycad are planted as ornamental trees, and grow to a good size. Agricultural plants in this zone are rice, barley, soy-bean, red-bean, German millet, the field cabbage (Brassica campestris), colza, cotton (Gossypium herbaceum), indigo-plant, tea-plant, mulberry-tree, mandarin orange, as well as the sugar-cane and the potato.

II. The Temperate Forest Zone The temperate forest zone, or beech-tree zone, lies north of the 1st zone in the Main Island, the south-western part of Hokkaido and more than half of its whole area. It begins at 37.5 degrees north latitude at the coast and 35° in the Main Island, and ends at 43.5° in the central part of Hokkaido. The temperature of these areas is from 6° to 13° C. (42°–56° F.). The representative species of this zone in the Main Island is the beech, but it is almost extinct because of commercial exploitation. In Niigata prefecture grow many species of deciduous latifoliate trees, such as the oak (Quercus glandulifera), the Quercus crispula and the horse-chestnut (Aesculus turbinata), while among these, in some places are found varieties of aceros trees such as the Japanese cypress, the Chamæcyparis obfusa, the hatchet leaved arborvitæ (Thujopsis dolabrata), the fir (Abies firma), the Tsuga Sieboldii, the Abies homolepis, the Korean pine (Pinus koraiensis), the Larix kæmpferi, and the like. The timber line of this zone is 2,060 m. in Shikoku; 1,700–1,760 ,m. in Shizuoka prefecture; 1,500 m. in Nagano and Yamanashi prefectures; 1,400–1,060 m. in the northern districts of the Main Island; 450 m. in the southern part of Hokkaido, and down to sea level in the center of Hokkaido.

The agricultural plants in this zone are barley, wheat, soy-bean, red-bean, German millet, the Panicum frumentaceum and the peanut. In the north rice is often subject to damage from early frost. The forests in the southern half of this zone are the most beautiful in Japan, especially those sections dominated by trees of the Kiso valley, namely the Japanese cypress, the Thuja standishii, the Thujopsis dolabrata, and the Sciadoptys verticillata. The cryptomeria forms vast natural forests in Akita prefecture.

III. The Arctic Forest Zone The arctic forest zone, or the dwarf mountain fir zone does not exist in Kyushu, except in small patches above 900 m. on the mountains. But in the central part of Japan, Fuji, Ontaké, the Nikko and many other mountains are in this zone, while in Shikoku the belt lies between 1,800 m. to 2,580 m. The Abies veitchii, the fir-tree (Abies sachaliensis), the hemlock, the Larix kæmpferi, the Abies firma, the yew-tree, the Alnus firma, the Sorbaria randaiensis and the Alpine-rose (Rhododendron hyminanthes) grow in this zone, but the principal trees differ according to districts. The Abies veitchii on Kiso, Fuji, the Nikko and other high mountains located within 40 degrees north latitude in the Main Island; the Abies firma and the Larix kæmpferi in the districts further north, and the Abies sachaliensis again in Aomori prefecture thrive. In Hokkaido the Abies sachaliensis and the spruce (Picea ajanensis) grow plentifully, but they are not found in the Main Island.

Main Flora The marine flora of Japan in the Pacific Ocean is divided into two by Oshima Island, to the south of which, is the tropical division, while from north of Oshima to Kinkazan lies the temperate division. The ocean district north of Kinkazan belongs to the arctic division, although at the southern end of this division can be found, to a certain extent, temperate-zone seaweeds. On the western side of Japan, that is, along the coast of the

Japan Sea, the tropical and temperate seaweed zones are divided at Makurasaki or Noma Peninsula at the west end of Kyushu Island, while the arctic zone begins at the Tsugaru Straits.

Reference For a full classification of nearly 20,000 species of Japanese flora the reader is referred to the "Illustrated Book of Botany" published by the Tokyo Botanical Association.

Fauna

Fauna of Japan belong mostly to the Palæarctic class, and fauna of this class are chiefly found in the northern territories, such as Hokkaido and the Main Island.

Because birds and animals can move it is difficult to classify them but, in general, from Kyushu northward, according to the biological theory, extends the Palæarctic zone with its fauna of the temperate zone, specially domestic animals; while the wild animals found are the antelope (Capricornis crispus), deer (Sika nippon), wild boar (Sus leucomystax), bear (Ursus torquatus japonicus), fox (Vulpes japonicus), badger (Nycterentes procyonoides), the Meles anakuma, the Martes melampus, and the squirrel (Sciurus lis). Different species of monkeys are also found. Among birds there are the green pheasant (Phasianus versicolor), copper pheasant (Graphophasianus Soemmerringii Scientillas), snowy heron (Egretta garzetta), hawk (Astus gentilis schvedowi,) etc.; the crow (Corvus coronoides japonensis) is most common. In the northern dishicts of the Main Island, and in the high mountains, are found all the birds of the north, and also such arctic rovers as the hare (Lepus brachyurus) and the ptarmigan (Lagopus mutus japonicus) both of which become white in winter. There is a wide difference in the kinds of animals between those of the Main Island and Hokkaido. In Hokkaido the monkey is no longer seen; the Hokkaido bear (Ursus arctos yesoensis) takes the place of the bear (Ursus torquatus japonicus); while the species of deer, rat, squirrel and ptarmigan are unlike those of the Main Island.

Coming to the urodela, there are various species, the majority of them being considered as peculiar and finding their homes in the southern district. Such species are represented by Hynobius peropus, denburgi, etc., which are found at high altitudes. One of the most noteworthy is the giant salamander (Megalobatrachus japonicus), which inhabits the cool mountain streams of provinces in Honshu, south of Gifu, and also in Kyushu. As the representative of the northern district may be recorded Hynobius peropus, which is found at high altitudes. Extensively distributed in the Main Island are Diemictylus pyrrhogaster and Onychodactylus japonicus, the former being the commonest of all.

Freshwater fishes are known for their immense variety of species, but many of them appear to be rather limited in distribution. Some are confined to particular river valleys, others inhabit the lakes of a limited district only, while still others are restricted to a comparatively narrow area. Generally speaking, the following species inhabit the southern distrcts: Achilognathus limbatus, Sarcocheilichthys variegatus, Opsariichthys uncirostris, Zacco temminskii, Britosus kawmebari, Sicyopterus japonicus, Rhinogobiushadropterus, etc. Ranging over the northern area are found such species as Oncorhynchus, Pseudoperilampus typus, Chloea senbæ, etc. Widely spread over the country occurs ayu or Plecoglossus altivelis. The river Nagara, in Gifu prefecture, is famous for its fishing with the cormorant.

Marine Fauna

Greatly influenced by ocean currents Japanese waters command a very rich and varied marine fauna. They are distributed more or less over the following three faunal areas though contiguous zones blend one into the other.

Northern Zone This district is frankly subarctic. Amongst the carnivorous mammals the sea otter (Enhydra lutris) is circumpolar in range, being confined to the north of Hokkaido, while the Steller sea lion (Eumetopias jubata) and several seals (Phoca vitulina, Ph. fasciata, etc.) frequent the more southern waters, some of them occasionally appearing in the seas off Hokkaido and Amurland. The northern fur seal (Callorhynus ursinus) which is of economic importance particularly abounds in Kaihyo-to (Seal I.).

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Turning to cetacea, there are three whalebone whales, such as Balæna glacialis, B. mysticetus, and Rachianectes glaucus.

Around Hokkaido are found in immense quantities fishes like the cod, salmon, and herring.

In comparatively shallower waters are found some ascidians, like Halocynthia roretzi, Chelyosoma siboja, Molgula crystallina, M. redikorzevi, etc. The first two are largely eaten in this country. Much less developed here than in the tropics are a number of echinoderms.

Ranging from the extreme north to the Japan Sea occurs Paralithodes camtschatica. With this is associated the most edible crab, Chionecetes opilio.

A large number of molluscs are found in this district, of which the most valuable species are Ostrea gigas, Mactar sachalinensis, Pecten yesoensis, Ommastrephes sloani pacificus, etc.

Amongst medusæ, such forms as Haliclystus spp., Aurelia limbata, Cyanea spp., Chrysaora spp., Staurophora discoidea, and Sarsia spp. frequent the northern waters.

Middle Zone (Kinkazan to Shimonoseki) In this district the arctic or subarctic overlaps the tropical or subtropical fauna, there being distinguished a great variety of animals. Most of the types characteristically Japanese belong here, abounding in rock pools and about the rocky islands. Setting aside some mammals, northern and southern, some whalebone whales may be recorded here. The blue whale (Balænoptera Sieboldi) which is of wide distribution and of migratory habits, appears off Kinkazan and Hokkaido in summer, and about Shikoku and Kyushu in winter. Swimming in schools in the seas around the Main Island and Hokkaido is found the common finwhale (Bal. physalus) which appears in the north in summer, and in the south in winter. The Sei whale (Bal. borealis) has a range almost similar to the preceding, extending from the southern Kuriles in the north to as far south as the Goto group. Their famous hunting grounds are off Némuro in Hokkaido, Kinkazan, the Shionomisaki, and the Goto group.

Here intruded from the southern seas are found a few species of reptiles, like Disteria cyanocincta, Hydrus platulus, Caretta olivacea, and Eretmochelys squamosa which sometimes extend north up to Hokkaido.

The chief species of fishes, the occurrence of which marks this zone off from the others, may be said to be Cynias manazo, Hyporhamphus sajori, Apogon semilineatus, Halichoeres poecilopterus, etc. Some valuable fishes, as the Japanese porgy, bonito and tunny are caught here in immense quantities. Of scombroid fishes, Scomber japonicus and Thunnus orientalis are found on both sides, the Pacific and the Japan Sea, extending from Hokkaido in the north to the East China Sea in the south. Besides, this district abounds in sardine (Sardinea melanosticta), which is replaced in the north by the herring and in the south by Etrumeus micropus. Engraulis japonicus also occurs in great abundance, having a range somewhat wider than the sardine. Here it may be noticed that, assuming the Boso peninsula near Tokyo to be a boundary, the species of the northern area gradually drop off, and the species of the southern area become more and more conspicuous. The reverse is true of the southern elements.

Amongst ascidians there are some species like Halocynthia karasboya, Microcosmus hartmeyeri, Styla kroboja, etc.

Echinoderms are plentiful, being comprised of a number of interesting species of Ophiostiba hidekii, Asteroschema japonicum, brittle-stars, sea-urchins, and sea-cucumbers.

Amongst crustaceans, one of the most notable is a giant crab, Macrocheira kæmpferi, which appears to be confined to this zone, on the Pacific side. Neptunus trituberculatus is also endemic and ranges all around the Main Island. Having a range nearly similar to the giant crab is an edible spiny lobster, Palinurus japonicus. Besides, there is a good catch of penæid prawns which are decidedly stragglers from the southern zone.

In the Japan Sea the water is by no means simple or isolated, but compound and connected with those of other seas. Of fishes the bonito and Euthynnus are scarcely found in the Sea. Some crabs, like Chionecetes opilio, etc., are of great commercial value and huge quantities are caught. Besides, some shrimps and prawns, belonging to the genera Pandalus

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and Crangon, are also found in abundance. Amongst the cephalopods, one of the most notable is an oegopsid, Watasenia scintillans, which emits luminescence. It appears abundantly in Toyama Bay, about May. Ommastrephes sloani pacificus is thickly and extensively distributed in the Sea, its thickest distribution roughly coinciding with the extension of the Tsushima stream.

Southern Zone The fauna about Kyushu and Shikoku is less characteristically Japanese, having much in common with the neighboring shores of the islands lying in further south, where there are forms which are almost or quite identical with those met with about the southern islands of Dyava, Celebes, Borneo, etc.

Exclusive of the hair seal (Zalophus lobatus), occasionally appearing in this zone, there can be seen a few species of whalebone whales and toothed whales.

Extensively spread over this zone are some species of reptiles, such as Laticauda laticaudata, L. colubrina, Emydocephalus ijimæ, Disteira melanocephala, etc., most of them being found not to range over to the middle zone.

Of fishes there is a number of forms which are of great economic importance. Of scombroid fishes, such forms as Rastrelliger chrysozonus, Grammatorcynus bilineatus, and Gymnosarda nuda inhabit the tropical seas. Acanthocybium solandri and Euthynnus yaito are spread, on the Pacific side, into the middle zone; and Katsuwonus pelamis is of very wide distribution, ranging from the southern part of the country to Hokkaido, on the Pacific side, and to middle Honshu, on the Japan Sea side, though very few in number. Cybium chinense and Sarda orientalis are rather abundant about Kyushu, but they are found in northern Honshu, both off the Pacific and the Japan Sea coasts. Of other important fishes, Pagrosomus major, Evynnis cardinalis and Taius tumifrons are found in middle Honshu. Besides, some forms like Embolchthys mitsukurii, Halichoeres opercularis, Chætodon setifer, Ch. vagabundus, and others are found to extend to, or about southern Kyushu, Kuhlia marginata ranges from the southern seas to Izu, and Safole toeniura to Misaki.

As they proceed southwards, ascidians seek a lower level of the sea for their habitat. Echinoderms are very much in evidence, presenting a number of species which inhabit the southern seas. Some crabs like Scylla serrata, Neptunus pelagicus and Trapezia extend their range northwards to about Kyushu.

Ranging from off the Goto group to the Kumano Sea is a famous coral-bed, where there are such forms as Corallium japonicum, C. elatius, C. konojoi, and C. inutile. The first two corals are also found forming a bed in the waters near the Ogasawara Islands as well as in the Seas further south.

The sponges are very rich and varied. The sponge of some commercial value is represented by Euspongia irregularis, which abounds in the southern seas.

Classification For the classification of more than 20,000 species of animals in Japan, see the "Illustrated Book of Japanese Animals," by S. Uchida and others.

Earthquakes

Italy and Japan are the two countries in the world which are most frequented by earthquakes. But earthquakes are usually harmless, and only 14 major ones for Japan are recorded in the past three centuries, the Kanto Earthquake and Fire of 1923 leading the list.

GREAT EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN

Date	A.D.	(Japanese Year)	Districts	Number of Persons killed
Jan. 31	1605	(Keicho 9)	Pacific coasts from Kyushu to Tokyo Bay	8,800
Sept. 27	1611	(Keicho 16)	Aizu (North-east district)	3,700
Dec. 2	1611	(Keicho 16)	North-east and Hokkaido coasts	4,783
Dec. 31	1703	(Genroku 16)	Tokyo and Tokaido district	5,233
Oct. 28	1707	(Kan-éi 4)	Pacific coasts of Central district	4,900
May 21	1792	(Kanséi 4)	Mt. Unzen (Kyushu)	15,200
May 8	1847	(Koka 4)	Nagano and Niigata prefectures	12,000

Date	A.D. (Japan Year)	Districts	Number of Persons killed
Dec. 24	1854 (Anséi 1)	Kyushu, Shikoku, Isé	3,000
Nov. 11	1855 (Anséi 12)	Tokyo and vicinity	7,000
Oct. 28	1891 (Meiji 24)	Gifu and Aichi prefectures	7,275
June 15	1896 (Meiji 29)	Miyagi, Iwaté and Aomori prefectures	27,122
Sept. 1	1923 (Taisho 12)	Kanto district	44,279
March 7	1927 (Showa 2)	Western Kyoto prefecture	3,017
Dec. 21	1946 (Showa 21)	Kinki, Shikoku and Kyushu districts	656

The Kanto Earthquake and Fire which occurred on September 1, 1923, was the severest of all the recorded earthquakes in the country in the number of casualties and amount of damages.

The quake started at 11 : 58′ 31″ A.M. on that day, the epicentre being at the bottom of the sea 28 kilometres below the sea level near the mouth of the Sagami river, 139° 17′ E. Long., 35° 22′ N. Lat. It was a seismic activity caused by a block movement of the earth, and the shock was felt all over the Empire and recorded by all the seismographs of the world. The largest width of the vibration reached to about 8 inches, and the duration of the quake, as recorded by the seismograph in the laboratory of the Tokyo Imperial University, was over three and a half hours.

As to the casualties and damages caused by the earthquake and fire a variety of reports is published. The statistics here given are made out of those published by the Extraordinary Earthquake Rescue Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs, and those given in the Statistic Year Book published by the Government.

DAMAGES TO BUILDINGS

(Earthquake Rescue Bureau Figures)

Damage	Number	%
Totally burnt	381,090	54.9
Half burnt	517	0.1
Completely damaged	83,819	12.1
Half damaged	91,233	13.1
Carried off by tidal waves	1,390	0.2
Partly broken	136,572	19.6
Total	694,621	100.0

Of the above Tokyo had 354,453 houses damaged (51%), or 73.4% of the total number of houses in the city, while Yokohama had 94,882 houses destroyed (13.7%) or 95.9% of the total number of houses in the city.

CASUALTIES

	Total	Men	Women	Proportion per 100 population in the district
Killed	44,279	20,953	23,326	0.38
Severely wounded	16,514	9,406	7,108	0.14
Wounded	35,560	20,865	14,695	0.34
Grand Total	96,353	51,224	45,129	0.86

Earthquake in Western Japan An earthquake, which occurred on December 21, 1946 in western Japan embracing Kinki, Shikoku, and Kyushu districts and bringing with it tidal waves, worked havoc to these districts. According to the official report issued two days later by the Home Ministry, deaths totalled 656, injured 641, missing 96, houses collapsed 4,728, those partially destroyed 11,445, those washed away 2,335, those flooded 24,127, ships lost 1,238, and fishing boats lost 957. A total of 300,000 people suffered from the quake and the tidal waves.

CHAPTER II

POPULATION

CHAPTER II

POPULATION

General Survey

The outstanding aspects of the population of Japan are that it has virtually trebled in the past 65 years, that the excess of its birth rate over the death rate is one of the highest in the world, and that its density (192.3 per square kilometer in 1946) is such that the land within Japan leaves scant room for expansion.

The fifth quinquennial national census, taken on October 1, 1940, showed a total population for the country of 73,114,308. Though lack of statistics makes it impossible to trace the growth with any accuracy from early days, it has been variously estimated that in the 7th and 8th centuries the population ranged between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 or 9,000,000. Figures compiled at regular intervals between 1721 and 1846, despite their understatement of the actual population because of certain known omissions, indicate comparative stability at about 26,000,000 for more than a century preceding the Meiji Restoration.

The first estimate of population after the Restoration, made in 1872, was roughly 33,000,000. By 1889, the total was 40,000,000, and the 50,000,000 mark was passed in the country about 1909, Each decade showed an accelerated increase.

1870–1880	5%	1920–1930	15%
1880–1890	7.6%		
1890–1900	10%	1930–1940	12%
1900–1910	12%	1940–1946	10.1%
1910–1920	13%		

This increase, it is to be noted, started with the opening of the country to world commerce and parallel Japanese economic expansion. As means of subsistence gained, so did the size of the population. The death rate did not drop appreciably until recent years, but the birth rate, in contrast with that in other leading nations, became higher, jumping from 17 per 1,000 of population in 1872 to 32.36 per 1,000 in 1930, with a peak of 36.2 in 1920.

But the records of recent years show an adverse tendency in the population of the country, the birth rate falling from 32.36 in 1930 to 30.18 in 1935, 29.79 in 1943 and 26.27 in 1946 according to the census figures. With a total area of 382,560.83 square kilometers, the country had a population density of 199 persons to the square kilometer in 1940 and 192.3 in 1946. (the national census of April 1946.) During the war period from 1937 to 1945 the increase in the Japanese population, despite high rates of natural increase in the latter part of that period, shows a certain decline as a result of the mass migrations of Japanese civilians to the continent and the large military forces sent overseas. A sharp increase in the Japanese population during the two years after the end of the war, 1945 and 1946, is chiefly due to heavy repatriations of Japanese civilians and military from overseas. The national census taken October 1, 1947 shows a total population for the country of 78 090,995, which, compared with the population of 73,112,136 in 1946 as taken by the national census of April 26 of the same year, shows an increase of 4,978,885. The following figures do not include the military and civilians overseas during and after the war.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY

According to the Census taken on October 1, 1930, 1935, 1940, and 1945, and on April 26, 1946.

	1930	1935	1940	1945	1946
Total Population	64,450,005	69,254,145	73,114,308	71,996,477	73,114,136
Male	32,390,155	34,743,133	36,566,010	33,894,642	34,904,648

	1930	1935	1940	1945	1946
Female	32,059,850	34,520,015	36,548,297	38,101,834	38,209,488
Family	12,705,278	13,504,364	13,974,154	—	14,786,301
Pop. per sq. km.	169	181	199	196	192.3
Men to 100 Women	101.0	100.6	100.1	88.9	91.4
Urban Population	15,444,300	22,666,307	27,577,539	—	21,724,958

Increase of Population The number and rate of increase since the first national census of 1920 are as follows:

INCREASE OF POPULATION
(Quinquennial with 1946 & 1947)

On Oct. 1,	Number	Increase or decrease	
1920	55,963,053	—	—
1925	59,736,822	3,773,769	6.7%
1930	64,450,005	4,713,183	7.9
1935	69,254,148	4,804,143	7.5
1940	73,114,308	3,860,160	5.6
1945	71,996,477	−1,117,831	−1.5
April 26, 1946	73,114,136	1,117,659	1.5
Oct. 1, 1947	78,090,995	4,976,859	6.8

According to different prefectures, those prefectures which witnessed an increase of population since 1935 up to 1940 were Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Nagasaki, Niigata, Saitama, Gumma, Chiba, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Nara, Mié, Aichi, Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Gifu, Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwaté, Aomori, Yamagata, Akita, Toyama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Wakayama, Ehimé, Fukuoka, Saga, Miyazaki and Hokkaido. Of these 33 districts, those which increased more than 10 per cent are Tokyo (number of increase 985,000), Osaka (495,000), Kanagawa (348,000), Hyogo (297,000), Aichi (303,000) and Fukuoka (338,000).

Those prefectures whose population decreased between 1935 and 1940 were 14 prefectures of Shiga, Nagano, Fukui, Ishikawa, Tottori, Shimané, Okayama, Tokushima, Kagawa, Kochi, Oita, Kumamoto and Kagoshima, the greatest decrease being witnessed in Ishikawa, Tokushima, Kagawa and Kumamoto. The fact that all of these prefectures which showed a decrease in population were those which lie to the west of Tokyo district is worthy of note. However, between 1941 and 1945, the Government ordered wartime evacuation, according to which a heavy exodus of women and children moved from densely populated urban areas into rural districts, thereby causing a sharp decline in the urban population. However, since the end of the war in 1945, a steady increase of the urban population is witnessed as shown in the following statistics

POPULATION IN SIX BIGGEST CITIES
1935-1946

	1935	1940	Rate of Increase	1945	Rate of Decrease	1946
Tokyo	5,875,667	6,778,804	15,4%	2,777,010	59.02%	3,442,106
Osaka	2,989,874	3,252,340	8.8%	1,101,959	66.8%	1,293,501
Nagoya	1,082,816	1,328,084	22.7%	597,941	55.0%	719,382
Kyoto	1,080,593	1,089,726	0.8%	866,152	20.51%	914,655
Yokohama	704,290	968,091	37.5%	624,994	35.44%	706,557
Kobe	912'179	967,234	6.0%	426,368	56.02%	443,844

Divided according to rural and urban areas, the aggregate population in the urban area was 27,577,000 and that in the rural area 45,536,000, showing an increase in the population percentage of urban area, from 31.2 per cent in 1935 to 37.7 per cent in 1940, while that of the countryside decreased from 68.8 per cent in 1935 to 62.3 per cent in 1940, the per-

centages being in reference to the total population of the country. The post-war national census taken on April 26, 1946 shows the total urban population of 21,724,958 or 29.7% of the total population of the country and the rural population of 51,389,178 or 70.3%, indicating a sharp decrease in the urban population caused by the wartime evacuation.

POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS

Population in	1930	1935	1940	1946
Urban districts	15,444,300 (24.0%)	22,666,307 (32.7%)	27,577,539 (37.7%)	21,724,958 (29.7%)
Rural districts	49,005,705 (76.0%)	46,587,841 (67.3%)	45,536,769 (62.3%)	51,389,178 (70.3%)

PREFECTURAL POPULATION

	April 26th, 1946			Census Population on October 1st,
Prefectures	Male	Female	Total	1940
Tokyo	2,118,479	2,064,593	4,183,072	7,354,971
Hokkaido	1,712,973	1,775,040	3,488,013	3,272,718
Osaka	1,443,286	1,532,854	2,976,140	4,792,966
Aichi	1,398,244	1,520,841	2,919,085	3,166,562
Fukuoka	1,409,865	1,496,779	2,906,644	3,094,132
Hyogo	1,362,854	1,463,338	2,826,192	3,221,232
Niigata	1,084,630	1,236,181	2,320,811	2,064,420
Shizuoka	1,077,329	1,182,730	2,260,059	2,017,960
Saitama	965,357	1,063,196	2,028,553	1,608,039
Nagano	949,588	1,078,647	2,028,235	1,710,729
Kanagawa	1,004,572	1,015,371	2,019,943	2,188,974
Chiba	945,405	1,062,709	2,008,114	1,588,425
Ibaragi	921,385	1,019,448	1,940,833	1,620,000
Fukushima	900,708	1,018,038	1,918,746	1,625,521
Hiroshima	907,215	994,215	1,901,430	1,869,504
Kumamoto	765,658	866,318	1,631,976	1,368,179
Kagoshima	759,468	870,292	1,629,760	1,589,467
Kyoto	766,078	855,920	1,621,998	1,729,993
Okayama	726,814	811,807	1,538,621	1,329,358
Gumma	722,343	802,292	1,524,635	1,299,027
Tochigi	709,874	793,745	1,503,619	1,206,657
Miyagi	694,016	768,084	1,462,100	1,271,238
Gifu	693,099	750,901	1,444,000	1,265,024
Nagasaki	682,544	735,380	1,417,924	1,370,063
Ehime	654,681	726,019	1,380,700	1,178,705
Yamaguchi	660,198	715,274	1,375,472	1,294,242
Miye	642,340	729,518	1,371,858	1,198,758

Prefecture	April 26th, 1946 Male	Female	Total	Census Population on October 1st, 1940
Yamagata	607,221	687,713	1,294,934	1,119,338
Iwate	581,141	635,929	1,217,070	1,095,793
Akita	574,937	620,876	1,195,813	1,052,257
Oita	538,426	609,583	1,148,009	972,975
Aomori	521,133	568,099	1,089,232	1,000,509
Miyazaki	455,537	502,319	957,856	840,357
Wakayama	437,661	495,570	933,231	865,074
Toyama	440,600	492,069	932,669	822,569
Ishikawa	407,430	469,767	877,197	757,676
Kagawa	408,427	463,885	872,312	730,394
Saga	400,599	456,093	856,692	701,518
Shimané	398,615	450,380	848,995	740,940
Shiga	387,232	453,215	840,447	703,679
Tokushima	389,369	439,415	828,784	718,717
Kochi	376,063	421,813	797,876	709,286
Yamanashi	373,780	423,193	796,973	663,026
Nara	345,341	399,040	744,381	620,509
Fukui	323,675	372,028	695,703	643,904
Tottori	258,458	298,971	557,429	484,390
Total	34,904,648	38,209,488	73,114,136	73,114,308

Races of the Country

The Japanese What constitutes the main part of the population of the country is the pure Japanese. Their number, according to the national census of October, 1930, reaches about 73,100,000 (36,560,000 males and 36,550,000 females), most of whom occupy the main group of the Japanese archipelago.

The Ainu They mostly inhabit Hokkaido especially in the province of Hitaka, their number being 15,867 in 1938.

Age Distributions

Figures for 73,114,136 persons residing in Japan on April 26, 1946, show that those less than 14 years of age, termed juveniles, constitute 35,8 per cent of the population: those from 15 to 59 inclusive, termed productives, 56,3 per cent and those of 60 or more, termed the aged, 7,9 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE FROM 1930 TO 1946 (In Thousand)

Age	1930	1935	1940	1944	1946
0 – 4	9,011	9,328	—	—	9,046
5 – 9	7,767	8,531	—	—	8,5101
10–14	6,801	7,685	—	—	8,638
15–19	6,539	6,640	—	—	7,896
20–24	5,531	6,071	—	—	6,024
25–29	4,835	5,240	—	—	4,663
30–34	4,213	4,632	—	—	4,628
35–39	3,584	4,045	—	—	4,445

Age	1930	1935	1940	1944	1946
40–44	3,286	3,406	—	—	4,067
45–49	3,046	3,112	—	—	3,624
50–54	1,830	2,832	—	—	2,996
55–59	1,216	2,571	—	—	2,578
60–69	2,977	3,217	—	—	3,830
70–80	1,477	1,474	—	—	1,633
Over 80	329	362	—	—	308

VOCATIONAL DISTRIBUTION (In Thousand)

	1930	(Male)	1944	(Male)	1945	(Male)
Total Population	64,450	(32,390)	73,456	(—)	71,996	(—)
Occupied (Total)	29,619	(19,030)	28,958	(16,690)	22,684	(14,732)
Agriculture	14,140	(7,743)	11,667	(4,654)	12,158	(6,621)
Fisheries	546	(510)	405	(327)	446	(404)
Mining	251	(210)	778	(656)	458	(386)
Industries	5,699	(4,269)	9,151	(6,832)	4,831	(3,889)
Commerce	4,478	(3,013)	2,116	(962)	1,260	(896)
Transportation & Communications	1,107	(1,028)	1,589	(1,325)	1,317	(1,081)
Officials, Educators, Writers, etc.	2,044	(1,691)	2,721	(1,740)	1,884	(1,280)
Domestic	781	(84)	434	(45)	147	(19)
Miscellaneous	570	(488)	113	(59)	179	(152)
Without vocation	34,830	(13,359)	44,497	(—)	3,336	(1,781)

Marriages and Divorces

In 1938 the number of marriages in Japan was 538,831, a decrease of 135,669 as compared with the previous year. The number of marriages per 1,000 population was 7.46 or 2.01 lower than the previous year. The number of divorces in the same year was 44,656 or 1,844 less than in 1937. The number of divorces per 1,000 population was 0.62 or 0.03 lower than the previous year. Before 1920 the number of divorces surpassed the 100,000 mark in a year and the proportion per 1,000 population was from 2.0 at the lowest to 3.0 at the highest, but it has kept a rate lower than 1.0 since 1929.

Year	Marriages	Divorces	Proportion per 1,000 population: Marriages	Divorces
1933	486,058	49,282	7.23	0.73
1934	512,654	48,610	7.52	0.71
1935	556,730	48,528	8.04	0.70
1936	549,116	46,167	7.82	0.66
1937	674,500	46,500	9.47	0.65
1938	538,831	44,656	7.46	0.62
1939	554,321	45,970	7.61	0.63
1940	966,575	48,556	9.11	0.66
1941	791,625	49,424	10.69	0.66
1942	679,044	46,268	9.03	0.61
1943	747,382	49,934	10.21	0.68
1944	—	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—	—
1946	808,113	88,202	10.45	1.14
(July 1946–to June 1947)				

Births and Deaths

The natural increase of population or the excess of births over deaths has become

greater with the advance of years. For several years since 1910 the natural increase kept to the 700,000 mark. In 1916 and 1917 it decreased a little, and in 1918 it reached the lowest figure of 300,000, largely due to the prevalence of a severe influenza epidemic. In 1919, however, the increase regained, reaching the 500,000 mark, and it continued to increase till the 940,000 mark was attained in 1926. There have been ups and downs since, but 1932 was a record year, registering an increase of 1,007,000, the million mark being attained for the first time. In 1935 a new record was established with 1,028,768. But 1936 recorded 871,691 and it fell to 668,-516 in 1938, smallest in the last decade. During the war period of eight years from 1937 to 1945, high rates of natural increases especially of three years from 1943 to 1945 did not contribute to the increase of the population, because of a great number of civilian immigrants to the Asiatic Continent and the large scale military movement overseas.

NATURAL CHANGES IN POPULATION IN JAPAN SINCE THE FIRST NATIONAL CENSUS OF OCTOBER 1, 1920

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1920	55,963,053	2,025,564	1,422,096	603,468
1925	59,736,822	2,086,091	1,210,706	875,385
1930	64,450,005	2,085,101	1,170,867	914,234
1931	65,366,500	2,102,784	1,240,891	861,893
1932	66,296,000	2,182,742	1,175,344	1,007,398
1933	67,238,600	2,121,253	1,193,987	927,266
1934	68,194,900	2,043,783	1,234,684	809,099
1935	69,254,148	2,190,704	1,161,936	1,028,768
1936	70,258,200	2,101,969	1,230,378	871,591
1937	71,252,800	2,180,734	1,207,899	972,835
1938	72,222,700	1,928,321	1,259,805	668,516
1939	72,875,800	—	—	—
1940	73,114,308	—	—	—
1941	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—
1943	—	2,267,200	1,219,000	1,048,200
1944	73,456,000	2,171,600	1,290,500	—
1945	71,996,477	1,688,100	2,184,400	—496,300
1946	73,114,136	1,943,500	1,569,100	374,400

Note: The National Census was taken, quinquennially, since 1920 up to the outbreak of the Pacific war in 1941. The first postwar national census was taken on April 26, 1946 according to SCAP order. For intercensal years figures on population are estimates.

Population in Cities, Towns and Villages For administrative purposes, all of Japan is divided into cities, towns or villages, and persons residing in rural districts belong, as the case may be, to the nearest cities, towns or villages.

POPULATION IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGE IN JAPAN SINCE 1910

Year	Total Population	Number of Cities & Towns	Urban Districts		Rural Districts	
			Population	Percentage of the Total Population	Population	Percentage of the Total Population
1910	49,184,000	61	7,353,000	14.9	41,831,000	85.0

Year	Total Population	Number of Cities & Towns	Urban Districts Population	Urban Districts Percentage of the Total Population	Rural Districts Population	Rural Districts Percentage of the Total Population
1920	55,963,053	85	10,096,758	18.0	45,866,295	82.0
1925	59,736,822	101	12,896,850	21.6	46,839,972	78.4
1930	64,450,005	109	15,444,300	24.0	49,005,705	76.0
1935	69,254,148	127	22,666,307	32.7	46,587,841	67.3
1940	73,114,308	168	27,577,539	37.7	45,536,769	62.3
1946	73,114,136	205	21,724,958	29.7	51,389,178	70.3

POPULATION IN CITIES

Cities	1940 Total	1945 Total	Male	Female	1946 Total
Tokyo	6,778,804	2,777,010	1,439,298	1,237,082	3,442,106
Osaka	3,252,340	1,102,959	553,697	549,262	1,293,501
Kyoto	1,089,726	866,153	407,238	458,915	914,655
Yokohama	968,091	624,994	318,145	306,849	706,557
Nagoya	1,328,084	597,941	299,281	298,660	719,382
Kobé	967,234	379,166	192,943	186,223	443,844
Fukuoka	306,703	252,282	121,392	130,890	288,794
Sendai	223,630	238,250	114,481	123,769	255,036
Sapporo	206,103	220,139	105,954	114,185	227,223
Yokosuka	193,358	202,038	99,638	102,400	249,703
Kanazawa	186,297	200,584	91,326	109,268	207,287
Hakodate	203,862	181,523	87,506	94,035	187,367
Kumamoto	194,139	181,128	85,420	95,708	206,016
Kawasaki	300,777	180,046	96,037	84,005	210,157
Niigata	150,903	174,170	81,916	92,254	184,246
Sakai	182,147	168,348	81,271	87,077	173,694
Shizuoka	212,198	161,720	78,117	83,603	182,058
Shimonoseki	196,022	155,623	77,165	78,458	162,982
Amagasaki	186,011	153,051	77,201	75,850	172,557
Kure	238,195	152,184	74,068	78,116	170,285
Sasebo	205,989	147,617	72,358	75,261	163,521
Yawata	161,309	151,373	77,950	73,428	154,646
Wakayama	195,203	147,523	69,191	78,332	153,456
Otaru	164,284	145,510	69,386	76,194	150,611
Nagasaki	252,630	142,748	69,789	72,959	174,141
Gifu	192,340	142,543	67,494	75,049	148,637
Hiroshima	343,968	137,197	69,176	68,022	171,902
Kokura	173,679	132,688	63,720	67,958	149,047
Omuta	124,266	127,677	61,574	66,103	144,177
Takaoka	59,434	121,574	56,929	64,645	123,822
Matsuyama	117,524	117,396	56,003	61,393	127,367
Fuse	134,724	112,208	53,897	58,311	123,082
Kochi	106,644	111,630	51,789	59,841	125,997
Toyohashi	142,716	205,840	50,125	55,715	115,226
Akita	61,791	101,609	47,772	53,236	106,139

Cities	1940 Total	1945 Total	Male	Female	1946 Total
Toyama	127,859	100,775	48,827	51,948	113,968
Kawaguchi	97,115	97,709	47,827	50,159	105,933
Chiba	92,061	96,608	46,864	49,742	102,420
Morioka	79,478	95,748	44,846	50,902	99,114
Yokkaichi	63,732	94,698	44,642	50,054	98,819
Moji	138,997	94,229	47,328	46,891	101,540
Urawa	79,478	93,871	44,758	49,113	98,381
Kagoshima	190,257	93,698	44,698	49,001	123,533
Okayama	163,552	92,862	45,165	47,697	107,690
Muroran	107,628	91,178	47,360	43,818	90,923
Nishinomiya	103,774	90,808	44,150	46,658	97,429
Nagano	76,861	89,923	41,560	48,363	89,906
Asahigawa	87,514	89,629	42,591	47,038	93,408
Yamagata	69,184	89,542	40,988	48,543	91,845
Yamaguchi	34,579	89,042	41,250	47,792	91,515
Kiryu	86,086	85,180	39,228	45,952	86,836
Kishiwada	46,488	85,129	38,833	46,293	84,329
Himeji	144,259	83,167	39,172	43,995	175,734
Ube	100,680	82,762	40,684	42,078	90,756
Kofu	102,419	82,685	38,684	43,852	87,195
Hamamatsu	166,346	81,495	39,343	42,154	101,818
Utsunomiya	87,868	80,790	37,755	43,035	58,079
Tokushima	119,581	80,681	37,613	43,068	88,520
Maizuru	79,713	80,407	39,291	41,116	85,286
Maebashi	86,997	79,732	37,307	42,425	81,406
Takasaki	71,002	79,912	37,351	42,361	82,582
Omiya	59,740	77,594	37,474	40,120	82,438
Yako	73,494	77,506	36,130	41,376	—
Matsumoto	72,795	77,077	35,722	41,355	79,139
Numazu	53,165	76,782	36,270	40,512	82,258
Kurume	89,490	75,778	34,613	41,165	84,655
Okazaki	84,073	75,666	35,160	40,506	77,546
Yubari	19,998	74,665	41,572	33,093	68,523
Ichikawa	58,060	74,522	35,828	38,694	84,855
Takamatsu	111,207	72,656	34,118	38,538	76,670
Tokuyama	38,419	71,021	33,588	37,435	74,092
Nara	57,273	70,834	32,427	38,407	70,731
Otsu	57,273	70,834	32,829	37,528	72,005
Beppu	64,724	69,989	31,614	38,375	83,801
Wakamatsu	88,902	68,199	34,647	32,552	75,196
Funahashi	50,907	67,944	33,120	34,814	73,107
Oita	78,685	65,781	31,482	34,299	74,138
Miyazaki	66,497	64,968	31,116	33,852	77,165
Odawara	54,699	64,597	30,039	34,558	65,843
Suita	65,812	64,266	31,995	32,271	67,667
Suzuka	46,127	64,102	30,395	33,707	64,107
Hachioji	62,279	63,192	30,104	32,088	65,858
Tagawa	70,225	61,147	28,878	32,879	—
Uji Yamada	52,555	60,787	27,908	33,879	63,093

Cities	1940 Total	1945 Total	Male	Female	1946 Total
Shimizu	68,617	60,268	29,562	30,706	68,892
Bofu	58,890	60,065	27,746	32,329	62,777
Fujisawa	36,769	59,837	28,793	32,044	63,205
Komatsu	51,587	59,659	27,365	32,294	58,841
Choshi	61,198	59,589	27,305	32,284	64,071
Miyakonojo	58,819	59,279	27,448	32,832	65,216
Tsu	68,625	58,554	28,003	30,551	61,116
Hirosaki	51,498	57,592	25,799	32,773	59,427
Ichinomiya	70,792	57,588	25,595	30,593	58,441
Handa	49,153	57,576	27,417	30,165	57,347
Nobeoka	79,426	56,954	26,660	30,294	64,354
Aomori	96,065	56,653	27,686	28,967	67,234
Tobata	84,260	56,585	29,142	27,443	60,821
Kumagaya	39,412	58,505	26,207	30,298	58,492
Wakamatsu (Fukushima)	48,091	56,230	25,602	30,628	56,275
Sano	43,264	55,940	25,485	30,445	54,893
Isahaya	44,418	55,467	26,047	29,420	58,289
Koriyama	57,402	54,699	25,521	29,178	59,609
Matsue	55,506	54,033	25,011	29,022	57,401
Yonezawa	48,816	53,768	24,544	29,224	53,066
Onomichi	48,726	53,590	24,653	28,937	56,624
Saga	50,406	52,940	23,903	29,037	58,455
Tottori	49,261	51,848	23,361	28,487	53,158
Shikaya	46,841	51,558	24,423	27,135	58,460
Ogaki	56,117	50,767	23,652	27,115	52,798
Kushiro	63,180	50,652	24,796	25,856	53,893
Iwakuni	51,045	49,816	23,926	25,890	53,546
Toyokawa	30,455	49,743	23,445	26,298	51,129
Mito	66,293	49,495	23,161	26,334	53,814
Fukuyama	56,653	49,060	22,467	26,593	53,233
Ashikaga	48,310	48,573	22,257	26,316	49,468
Tsuyama	35,111	48,607	22,094	26,513	48,798
Yonago	47,052	47,929	21,730	26,199	50,027
Kamakura	40,151	47,545	22,094	25,451	51,293
Kawagoe	38,407	47,170	21,790	25,370	48,238
Fukushima	48,287	47,047	21,431	25,615	48,396
Kasugai	28,587	46,657	22,360	24,397	44,911
Akashi	47,751	46,191	22,095	24,096	50,651
Fukui	94,595	45,559	21,318	24,241	52,278
Nagahama	39,974	45,193	20,124	25,069	44,742
Nakatsu	29,414	44,644	20,284	24,644	47,077
Sakata	31,958	44,619	20,575	24,044	46,447
Karatsu	31,342	44,414	20,681	23,733	46,442
Omura	33,390	44,292	21,011	23,281	52,475
Hikone	36,143	44,133	19,509	24,624	43,437
Kaizuka	42,797	44,075	20,077	23,998	43,150
Toyonaka	45,012	43,765	20,548	23,217	46,466
Tsushima	36,251	42,665	20,461	23,204	—

Cities	1940	1945			1946
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hida	36,293	43,629	20,109	23,520	43,334
Naokata	47,026	43,599	20,469	23,130	44,794
Niihama	42,392	43,482	21,835	21,647	47,292
Matsudo	32,867	43,329	20,514	22,815	46,291
Seto	45,775	42,851	20,105	22,746	40,916
Mihara	39,072	42,743	20,124	22,619	45,122
Kurashiki	32,228	42,515	19,503	23,012	44,995
Isezaki	40,004	42,491	19,802	22,691	43,556
Noshiro	37,054	42,456	19,604	22,851	43,039
Mishima	32,992	41,878	19,810	22,068	43,108
Sanjo	36,541	41,719	19,150	22,569	42,507
Tochigi	31,195	41,711	19,096	22,618	41,315
Yatsushiro	33,586	41,281	18,777	22,504	44,126
Iwamisawa	33,519	41,198	19,930	21,268	39,673
Ikeda	35,494	40,914	19,370	21,544	41,732
Saijo	33,667	40,708	18,885	21,823	42,847
Uwajima	52,101	40,381	19,061	21,320	44,545
Onoda	46,484	40,222	19,363	20,859	41,405
Obihiro	36,555	39,925	19,162	20,763	41,409
Tsuruoka	35,986	39,856	17,822	22,034	40,962
Itami	33,579	39,786	18,982	20,804	42,401
Uyeda	—	39,785	18,105	21,678	39,797
Fujimiya	31,523	39,555	18,245	21,320	39,556
Takayama	31,296	39,423	18,424	20,999	39,170
Uyeno	31,503	39,408	18,041	21,367	37,835
Arao	39,068	39,334	18,706	20,618	43,767
Imaharu	55,557	39,284	18,184	21,100	43,802
Hiratsuka	43,148	39,165	18,566	20,599	41,359
Izumo	37,154	39,100	17,266	21,834	41,762
Iizuka	46,685	38,925	18,150	20,775	42,113
Hidachi	82,885	38,525	19,453	19,072	43,376
Takatsuki	31,011	38,419	19,207	19,212	35,329
Hagi	32,270	38,388	17,293	21,095	39,704
Shikama	35,061	38,355	18,414	19,941	—
Nagaoka	66,987	38,274	18,457	19,817	43,478
Ishinomaka	36,442	38,173	18,052	20,121	39,916
Naneo	29,987	37,708	17,605	20,103	37,649
Matsuzaka	35,391	37,386	17,230	20,156	38,673
Hitoyoshi	32,890	37,211	16,990	20,222	39,722
Suwa	32,346	37,192	16,679	20,513	36,164
Kitami	32,849	36,999	18,017	18,982	37,299
Tamano	35,467	36,913	18,894	18,019	37,832
Sakaida	31,030	36,837	16,932	19,905	—
Takada	30,152	36,108	16,102	20,006	34,941
Kashiwazaki	29,567	36,093	16,357	19,736	35,402
Tajimi	26,820	36,000	16,906	19,094	34,578
Shimabara	30,411	35,780	15,958	19,822	38,510
Fukuchiyama	31,548	35,746	16,706	19,040	35,972
Hamada	32,230	35,325	15,856	19,459	37,055

Cities	1940 Total	1945 Total	Male	Female	1946 Total
Kawauchi	34,289	34,596	15,675	18,921	38,092
Tachikawa	33,849	34,586	17,482	17,104	39,921
Miyako	32,879	34,439	16,543	17,896	34,606
Iida	28,494	34,323	15,427	18,895	33,772
Okaya	40,033	34,189	15,051	19,137	35,832
Shimomatsu	33,212	34,045	16,430	17,615	35,676
Sumoto	29,461	33,926	15,249	18,677	35,237
Saeki	32,505	33,610	15,541	18,069	36,383
Tanabe	31,260	32,966	15,094	17,872	35,280
Tateyama	28,591	32,826	14,776	18,050	34,508
Kisarazu	26,451	32,022	14,873	17,148	33,958
Shiozawa	35,890	32,692	15,420	16,272	—
Hikari	21,786	31,577	14,771	16,806	33,067
Ashiya	39,137	31,098	15,300	15,798	34,037
Atami	24,477	30,896	13,796	17,100	33,514
Marugame	26,928	30,304	13,437	16,867	32,216
Kainan	29,091	30,271	13,678	16,593	31,203
Shingu	32,403	29,070	13,140	15,930	31,126
Kuwana	41,848	28,951	13,132	15,321	30,798
Izumi Otsu	27,800	28,878	13,195	15,683	28,446
Taira	30,126	28,474	13,192	15,282	29,905
Aioi	24,110	26,507	13,122	13,386	25,407
Kamaishi	42,167	24,475	12,444	12,032	26,200
Yahatahama	31,728	23,682	15,357	18,325	34,954
Tsuruga	32,346	22,762	10,771	11,991	24,228

National Census of October 1, 1947 The census taken on April 26, 1946 gave the total population of 73, 114,136. The sharp increase in the population in 1947, as indicated in the table below, is chiefly attributed to the heavy civilian and military repatriations and to the high birth rate.

1947—POPULATION TABLE

Prefectures	Total	Male	Female	Increase over 1946
Hokkaido	3,852,850	1,934,229	1,918,621	364,837
Aomori	1,180,026	579,319	600,707	90,794
Iwate	1,261,466	613,427	648,039	44,312
Miyagi	1,565,936	772,594	793,342	103,836
Akita	1,257,432	616,111	641,321	61,619
Yamagata	1,336,133	641,672	694,461	41,199
Fukushima	1,992,315	963,250	1,029,065	73 569
Ibaragi	2,013,299	974,048	1,039,251	72,466
Tocnigi	1,533,966	738,155	795,811	30,347
Gunma	1,572,784	759,151	813,633	48,149
Chiba	2,112,853	1,018,237	1,094,616	104,285
Kanagawa	2,217,772	1,114,770	1,103,002	197,829
Niigata	2,418,292	1,162,407	1,255,885	91,481
Toyama	979,058	472,710	506,348	46,389
Ishikawa	927,173	443,619	483,554	49,976
Fukui	726,304	348,722	377,582	30,601

Prefectures	Total	Male	Female	Increase over 1946
Yamanashi	807,181	388,239	418,942	10,208
Nagano	2,059,495	988,580	1,070,915	30,847
Gifu	1,493,550	731,179	762,371	49,550
Shizuoka	2,352,412	1,141,665	1,210,747	92,353
Aichi	3,123,140	1,520,498	1,602,642	204,055
Mie	1,416,286	676,027	740,259	44,428
Shiga	857,902	411,713	446,189	26,596
Kyoto	1,738,820	845,003	893,817	116,822
Osaka	3,335,515	1,647,296	1,688,219	359,375
Hyogo	3,056,018	1,504,225	1,551,793	229,826
Nara	779,889	376,232	403,657	35,508
Wakayama	960,021	461,749	498,272	26,790
Tottori	587,613	280,617	306,996	30,184
Shimane	894,357	430,129	464,228	45,362
Okayama	1,619,622	782,386	837,236	81,001
Hiroshima	2,011,649	979,500	1,032,149	110,219
Yamaguchi	1,479,640	726,501	753,139	104,144
Tokushima	854,209	411,052	443,157	24,804
Kagawa	917,765	439,817	477,948	45,453
Ehime	1,453,265	703,200	750,065	72,565
Kochi	848,312	410,698	437,614	50,436
Fukuoka	3,177,330	1,570,806	1,606,524	270,686
Saga	917,336	439,231	478,105	60,644
Nagasaki	1,528,320	746,293	782,027	110,343
Kumamoto	1,767,513	848,435	919,078	135,537
Tokyo	4,997,666	2,551,629	2,446,037	814,594
Saitama	2,100,034	1,022,674	1,077,366	71,481
Oita	1,233,683	592,993	640,690	84,182
Miyazaki	1,025,430	510,040	524,390	67,574
Kagoshima	1,746,472	835,836	910,636	116,713
Total	78,090,991	38,120,522	39,970,469	4,976,855

Population in principal cities

Osaka	1,559.310	Kanazawa	231,450
Kyoto	999,396	Hiroshima	224,205
Nagoya	853,085	Hakodate	211,441
Yokohama	814,268	Shizuoka	205,380
Kobe	607,202	Niigata	204,495
Fukuoka	328,586	Nagasaki	198,405
Sendai	263,208	Himeji	197,452
Yokosuka	261,759	Sakai	194,049
Sapporo	259,602	Kure	185,740
Kawasaki	252,923	Shimonoseki	176,666
Kumamoto	247,607	Sasebo	175,233
Amagasaki	232,755		

Emigration

Emigration of the Japanese people to foreign countries other than Manchuria and China decreased since 1937. In 1937 the total number was 10,744, a decrease of 375 or 3.3 per cent from the previous year. Brazil received the largest number as in preceding years with 4,675 or 43 per cent of the total, a decrease of 682 in actual number and 5 per cent in the similar percentage, while the Philippines, the second country of destination for Japanese emigrants in the same year, received 3,876 or 36 per cent, gaining 985 and 10 per cent over the previous year.

In 1937 the total number of the Japanese residing in foreign countries, including Manchuria and China, was 1,042,972, an increase of 45,859 or 4.6 per cent over the previous year, and in 1938 it increased to 1,059,913, a gain of 16,939 or 1.6 per cent as compared with 1937.

According to the figures for 1937 merchants

comprise the largest number among Japanese foreign residents with 110,291 or 10 percent of the total, farmers come next with 86,755 or 8 per cent, to be followed by those who are at work in public and private offices, industrialists and those who are engaged in transportation business in the order named.

The figures for 1938 show the fact that larger number of the Japanese emigrants are destined toward Manchuria and China with 513,823 or more than 50 per cent residing in these areas, an increase of 42,483 or 9 per cent over the previous year.

EMIGRANTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(Manchuria and China excluded)

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Brazil	5,565	15,092	23,299	22,960	5,745	5,357	4,675
Philippines	1,109	747	941	1,544	1,802	2,891	3,876
Peru	299	369	481	473	814	593	166
Canada	106	98	1	105	57	82	109
U.S.S.R.	1,238	1,096	1,095	1,320	322	297	259
Straits Settlements	549	356	322	598	583	534	414
Mexico	283	149	85	80	53	62	65
Argentina	362	239	135	112	201	349	307
E. Indies	447	533	468	356	389	145	131
Australia	34	92	59	105	92	223	222
Others	392	262	341	434	755	586	520
Total	10,384	19,033	27,317	28,087	10,813	11,119	10,744

JAPANESE RESIDING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

	Total	Male	Female
1935	689,818	398,060	291,758
1936	997,115	561,590	435,525
1937	1,042,974	592,216	450,758
1938	1,059,913	598,490	461,423
1939	1,321,395	—	—

JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES 1939

Asia	
Manchoukuo	491,947
China & Hongkong	105,902
South Sea Islands	41,950
Other countries	1,524
Total	641,323
North & South America	
North America	264,771
Hawaii	151,199
Canada	23,045
Brazil	199,880
Other countries	36,512
Total	675,407
European countries	2,577
Australia & others	1,869
Africa	219
Grand total	1,321,395

Foreign Residents

The number of foreign residents in Japan before the war is:

	Diplomatic Corps	Total	Male	Female
1934	400	32,641	21,895	10,746
1935	423	38,475	25,766	12,709
1936	422	40,865	27,502	13,363
1937	419	30,838	19,847	10,991
1938	355	28,857	18,364	10,493

Information given with the 1938 figures shows 6,825 foreigners engaged in commerce; 4,011 in professional work; 2,834 studying; 1,190 in mining and manufacturing; 52 in transportation; 15 in agriculture and forestry; 312 in various other occupations, and 13,618 without occupations.

FOREIGNERS RESIDING IN JAPAN AT THE END OF THE PACIFIC WAR AUGUST 1945

Country	Number
France	402

Country	Number
Soviet Russia	131
Holland (Including East Indies)	108
Poland	42
Czechoslovakia	11
Luxemberg	6
Belgium	18
Denmark	60
Norway	5
Greece	6
Syria	25
Egypt	5
Turkey	341
Iran	8
Iraq	14
Australia	12
India	136
Columbia	4
Guatemala	4
Panama	5
Lebanon	14
Yugoslavia	3
Great Britain	162
The U.S. (Including the Philippines)	77
Canada	39
Afghanistan	2
Ireland	17
Portugal	174
Spain	79
Sweden	60
Switzerland	111
Germany	2,741
Hungary	45
Roumania	5
Argentina	5
Italy	380
Finland	4
Siam	145
People without domicile (White Russians)	585
Total	5,991

NUMBER OF THE JAPANESE OVERSEAS AT THE TIME OF THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

(As of September 25th, 1945: Investigation by the Navy Ministry)

	Navy	Army	Civilian	Total
Saghalien Island		19,000	430,000	449,000
The Kurile Islands	10,000	43,000	14,000	67,000
Manchuria	—	700,000	1,000,000	1,700,000
Korea	16,000	254,000	700,000	970,000
North China	6,140	300,000	222,000	528,140
Central China	24,530	750,000	120,000	894,530
South China	4,520	123,000	113,000	240,520
Hainan Island	32,740	—	9,760	42,500
Okinawa	2,000	33,000	—	35,000
Daitoshima	2,188	4,782	730	7,700
Ogasawara Islands	15,000	20,000	—	35,000
Minamitori-shima	—	—	—	2,500
Otorishima	635	611	—	1,246
Formosa	35,000	200,000	500,000	735,000
The Philippines	62,000	51,000	55,000	168,000
French Indo-China	5,030	54,221	6,700	65,951
Thailand	1,130	82,500	4,000	87,630
Malay	29,740	105,484	17,000	152,224
Burma	1,730	1,750	150,000	153,480
Andaman	—	15,000	—	15,000
Sumatra	2,670	74,277	13,000	89,947
North Borneo	8,560	26,476	11,000	46,036
South Borneo	11,847	2,109	1,495	15,451
Java	18,760	59,437	20,000	98,197
Celebes	8,086	17,131	9,725	34,942

Place	Navy	Army	Civilian	Total
Lesser Sunda	4,138	2,157	382	6,677
Yap	2,594	4,149	6,595	13,358
Palau	6,000	25,000	15,000	46,000
Pagan & Rota	3,331	4,908	3,000	11,239
Truk	31,000	14,000	4,000	49,000
Ponabe	2,224	5,800	5,986	14,010
Mortlock	250	719	—	969
Kusai	602	3,444	25	4,071
Jaluit	1,270	639	76	1,984
Malaelop	897	172	—	1,069
Mille	1,419	974	—	2,393
Enderby	89	740	—	829
North Australia	20,562	49,921	332	70,815
New Guinea	1,000	42,000	—	43,000
Rabaul	55,000	81,000	—	136,000
Bougainville	21,000	24,000	—	45,000
Others	6,261	1,025	—	7,286
Total	455,943	3,197,425	3,422,806	7,076,174

NUMBER OF JAPANESE AWAITING REPATRIATION

(As of September 1945; Investigation by Supervising Dep't., Liaison Office)

Number Remaining at the end of August 1946

	Army	Navy	Civilians	Total
Kurile Islands	43,000	1,900	10,000	54,000
Saghalien Islands	19,000	26	300,0000	319,026
Korea	51,910	9,115	58,000	119,025
Manchuria	647,817	900	673,680	1,322,347
Formosa	466	1	27,118	27,585
North China	5,099	6	8,347	15,604
Central China		0	1,728	
South China		131	293	
Okinawa	8,568	589	0	9,157
Ogasawara	241	18	0	259
Middle Pacific	1,208	5,021	955	7,184
The Philippines	48,783	10,000	65	58,848
French Indo-China	643	1	42	686
Thailand & Burma	46,336	222	312	46,870
Malay & Sumatra	69,294	11,598	160	83,278
Java		2,137	89	
Borneo	442	322	101	865
Celebes	31	103	14	148
Lesser Sunda	165	145	2	312
North Australia Region, New Guinea	714	151	10	875
Rabaul	828	416	0	1,244
Bougainville	59	0	0	59
Total	944,604	42,802	1,080,866	2,068,272

Note: The Investigation by Supervising Department of the Japanese Liaison Office estimates the total number of the missing in the above areas to be some 537,692.

NUMBER OF JAPANESE AWAITING REPATRIATION AS OF JULY 1947

Place	Army & Navy	Civilians	Total
The Kurile Islands	—	—	—
Saghalien Island	—	—	—
Korea	—	—	—
Okinawa	—	—	—
Ogasawara Islands	—	—	—
Middle Pacific	165	—	165
Manchuria	—	—	—
Formosa	14	650	664
North China	835	3,172	4,007
Central China	385	1,820	2,205
South China	264	108	372
The Philippines	524	—	524
French Indo-China	397	66	463
Siam & Burma	7,541	42	7,583
Malay & Sumatra	20,970	—	20,970
Java	416	10	426
Borneo	351	49	400
Celebes	296	17	313
Lesser Sunda	25	3	28
North Australia Region,	289	—	289
New Guinea			
Rabaul	235	—	235
Bougainville	—	—	—
Total	32,707	5,937	38,644

TOTAL NUMBER OF JAPANESE REPATRIATED

(As of September 1946)

From	Army	Navy	Civilians	Total
Kurile Islands	—	—	7,832	7,832
Saghalien Island	—	—	96,039	96,039
Korea	163,495	13,954	569,646	747,095
Okinawa	35,383	9,236	2,216	46,835
Ogasawara	14,379	8,995	5	23,379
Middle Pacific	56,340	34,611	18,592	109,543
Manchuria	31,240	192	511,307	542,739
Formosa	127,086	43,159	290,968	461,213
North China	245,933	4,951	297,690	548,574
Central China	656,452	19,847	124,704	801,003
South China	93,900	17,470	13,259	124,629
The Philippines	56,451	11,607	17,680	85,138
French Indo-China	85,452	8,143	4,621	98,216
Thailand & Burma	133,386	7,551	4,418	140,355
Malay & Sumatra	132,141	37,796	24,564	194,501
Java	12,725	3,707	2,407	18,839
Borneo	17,682	5,766	3,320	26,768
Celebes	17,431	6,947	4,661	29,039
Lesser Sunda	16,943	2,449	199	19,591

From	Army	Navy	Civilians	Total
North Australia, New Guinia	77,821	21,690	759	100,270
Rabaul	63,183	30,973	73	94,229
Bougainville	10,447	10,379	511	21,335
Izu Archipellago	29,248	2,790	13	32,051
Iki, Tsushima	11,963	146	4	12,113
The United States	1,611	3,479	9,959	15,049
New Zealand	130	669	2	801
Australia	287	95	2,176	2,558
Hawaii	90	64	2	156
Soviet Russia	7	5	83	95
Canada	—	—	1,366	1,366
Total	2,091,206	301,669	2,009,076	4,401,951

NUMBER OF JAPANESE REPATRIATED PER MONTH

Month	Army & Navy	Civilians	Total
1945:			
September	120,867	110,338	131,205
October	121,262	124,098	245,360
November	131,119	181,731	312,850
December	150,041	99,960	250,001
1946:			
January	162,893	56,166	219,059
February	178,549	61,809	240,358
March	298,607	272,557	571,164
April	221,452	297,734	519,186
May	441,727	134,150	575,877
June	439,611	183,752	623,363
July	138,520	236,624	375,144
August	37,643	132,933	170,576
September	20,683	185,785	206,468
October	29,552	303,477	333,029
November	30,287	41,855	72,142
December	54,610	22,419	77,029
1947:			
January	20,280	65,142	85,422
February	11,357	55,502	66,859
March	20,599	80,538	101,137
April	37,608	31,549	69,157
May	43,831	33,730	77,561
June	38,418	29,293	67,711
July	34,553	36,328	70,881
August	32,700	20,084	52,784

CHAPTER III

OUTLINE OF THE CULTURAL HISTORY OF JAPAN

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OUTLINE OF JAPAN'S CULTURAL HISTORY

OLD JAPAN

Ancient Culture of Japan
(2,000 B.C.–200 B.C.)

Land and Inhabitants Regarding the origin of this country the mythological legends tell us that ages ago, the first ancestral deity of the Imperial Family gave birth to the Japanese Islands. The first sentences of the "Kojiki" (Antiquities) say: "In the beginning of heaven and earth there first appeared in the heavens Ame-no-Minaka Nushi-no-Kami (central god of heaven) by himself, next Takami-Musubi-no-Kami and then Kami-Musubi-no-Kami. These three gods were self-created beings and their bodies were invisible." The "Nihon-shoki" (Japanese Annals) mentions the next stage of the creation as "The heavens were first created and the earth next, and then gods came into being: that is, in the beginning the earth was floating like a fish on the water, then one thing was born in the midst of heaven and earth, likened unto a bud of the reed, and it soon took form of a god, and the name of the god was Kuni-no-Tokotachi-no-Mikoto." Both of these ancient records tell of the seven generations of the heavenly ancestors of the Imperial Family of Japan, the last being Izanagi-no-Mikoto and Izanami-no-Mikoto who are said to have created the Islands of Japan. According to the Kojiki, "whereupon the god of heavens gave all orders to the two gods of Izanagi-no-Mikoto and Izanami-no-Mikoto to make the floating land harden and take a shape, handing them the Amano-nu-boko (a spear)." And the Nihon-shoki records: "Izanagi-no-Mikoto and Izanami-no-Mikoto stood on the floating bridge of heaven and consulted, saying 'there must be a land below deep,' and searched for it with Ameno-nu-boko." Then and there the Onokoro-jima was formed by the salt water dipping from the spear-head, and the two gods came down from the heavens to the Island and gave birth to the Islands of Oyashima (eight islands of Japan), including Oyamato-Toyoakitsu-shima (Main Island), Awaji, Shikoku, Kyushu, Oki, Sado, Iki and Tsushima. The two gods gave birth to many gods. Amaterasu-Omikami who is the highest ruler of the visible heaven and earth was also one of their offsprings.

"Amaterasu-Omikami shines magnificient and beautiful upon the earth and through the heavens," states the Kojiki. It was this Amaterasu-Omikami that sent down her grandson Ninigi-no-Mikoto to Japan, the land of abundant reeds and rice, granting the order: "The land, rich and fertile, of abundant reeds and rice. It is the land which should be ruled by my sons. Thou, Our Grandson, go and rule over it. Be blessed in all things. Thy Heavenly Throne shall continue in glorious prosperity without end just as heaven and earth." And Amaterasu-Omikami gave the Three Sacred Treasures to Ninigi-no-Mikoto to be handed down to succeeding rulers as the symbols of the throne.

Ninigi-no-Mikoto, with five gods accompanying, came from the heavens down to Takachiho Hill of Hyuga province in Kyushu. His great-grandson was no other than Kamu-Yamato-Iwarehiko-no-Mikoto or Jimmu Tenno, the founder and the first Tenno of the Empire of Japan. Under the influence of this legend of the origin of this land which furnished a source of inspiration for their

national life, the Japanese people, since the foundation of this Empire, pursued the course of creative development centering around the Imperial Family.

According to geological, palaeontological and other scientific researches, the Islands of Japan once formed a part of the Asiatic continent, but were detached from it some 450,000 years ago.

Since their formation the Japanese islands had been left in an uninhabited condition until about 2,000 B.C. when for the first time some Neolithic tribes (or people in the New Stone Age) using the pottery of the Jomon type, a clay pottery with corded pattern, migrated from the continent into some parts of the islands, gradually extending their influence all over the islands. As to the racial origin of these first inhabitants, it was believed that they belonged to the Palaeo-Ainu stock, but a new theory has been advanced recently according to which the primitive inhabitants were the common ancestors of the Japanese and the Ainu now living in Hokkaido, Sagahlien, and the Kurile Islands. In the light of this new theory, it may be concluded that developing from this ethnological prototype this original stock gradually established themselves as a unique mixed race known as Yamato race, by gradually absorbing various ethnological elements immigrating from the Asiatic continent and the South Sea Islands, such as the Ainu, the Mongols, the Hans, the Koreans, the Indonesians, the Negritos, etc. (In regard to the present races of Japan, see Chapter on Population)

The Founding of Japan

According to The Kojiki, Kamu-Yamato-Iware-Hiko-no-Mikoto whose posthumous name was Jimmu, the great-grandson of Ninigi-no-Mikoto, in consultation with his elder brother Itsusé-no-Mikoto decided to take up the great task of subjugating the Main Islanders. Jimmu Tenno led in person a fleet of war boats which started from Hyuga and reached Aki province (present Hiroshima prefecture), stopping at Usa and Tsukushi on the way. Then he proceeded to Kibi province (present Okayama prefecture) and tarrying there for some years made full preparations for farther advance to the east. The reinforced fleet of JimmuTenno left Kibi for Naniwa (present Osaka Bay) and the Imperial troops landed at a port of Kawachi province. Jimmu Tenno intended to enter Yamato province (present Nara prefecture) by way of the pass of Ikoma Mountain. But his advance was checked by the men of Nagasunehiko, a powerful native chief of Tomi, Yamato province. At this battle Itsuse-no-Mikoto was wounded by an arrow and a little later died of it. Jimmu Tenno, grievous of his brother's death and after many difficulties came to Kumano of Kii province (present Wakayama prefecture) taking his way to the south by the sea. The mountain passage from Kumano to Yamato was executed with many difficulties. Old records mention of the help of a native chief of Kumano and the mysterious appearance of Yata Garasu, a crow, to lead the Imperial troops into Yamato.

All the chiefs of Yamato had been either killed or subjugated by Jimmu Tenno excepting the said Nagasunehiko who stubbornly fought against the Imperial troops, under the name of the local prince Nigihayahi-no-Mikoto, a godly son. But here again a mysterious Golden Kite alighted upon the edge of the bow of Jimmu Tenno and its shine dazzled and blinded the enemy troops, and the Imperial army pushed them back. Whereupon Nigihayahi-no-Mikoto himself killed Nagasunehiko and surrendered.

Jimmu Tenno who finally put the central province of Yamato under his power issued an Imperial Order in March of the year, two years before ascending the Imperial Throne, stating that he was successful in conquering local chieftains within six years of his East Expedition, that the central part of Japan was now under his rule, that the people should enjoy peaceful and prosperous life, and that Kashiwara of Yamato was chosen as the seat of the Imperial Government. The accession of Jimmu Tenno took place at the Kashiwara Palace on the first day of January, the first year of Japan, or the eleventh day of February, 660 B.C.

According to the "Nihonshoki", compiled

by Imperial order in 720 A.D. as the first annotated book of history in the reign of Gensho Tenno (female), the Japanese Islands were unified under his rule as far back as 660 B.C. by the first Tenno Jimmu. But being the record of the remote ages it would be most reasonable to call the period of 1,000 years from Jimmu Tenno to Keitei Tenno, who reigned from 507 to 531 A.D., the Age of Traditions.

Beginning of the Primitive Shintoism In those remote days animism still prevailed as the popular belief side by side with the custom of worshipping powerful natural phenomena. A kind of Shamanism was born out of this belief and a female Shaman prayed to the deities for the welfare of the clan-head and conveyed the divine will to him, thereby adding weight to the authority of the clan-head over his community. Thus was developed the primitive Shintoism partaking many of the Shamanistic characteristics and was followed principally by the aristocratic classes in ancient Japan.

In its most primitive form, Shintoism appeared as the worship of "Uji-gami" or clan deities, which was connected with reverence for the ancestors of the clan-heads. The members of each clan were united in the worship of their own particular god, but as the faith came to be finally embraced by all the inhabitants of the village belonging to the clan, the clan deity became the tutelary deity of the place as well as the guardian god of agriculture, in addition to being regarded as the object of ancestor worship. At his stage of religious development, all affairs of the clan began to be conducted through services to the clan deity, which marked the birth of the unity of religion and politics. Under this system, the political control of a clan-head over the people and land belonging to the clan was considerably strengthened, because it was sanctified by the religious services to the clan god.

There were in those days repeated struggles among different clans, resulting in the conquest or subjection of many weak clans by a few powerful ones. As a result of such clan and tribal fightings, the deities of the vanquished clans were subordinated to the gods of the conquering clans. The repetition of such a process gave rise to the establishment of geneological relations among the different clan deities, reflecting the status of each clan in relation to another. Thus, the eight million deities of Japan were gradually systematized into definite geneological relations centering around the Ama-terasu-O-Mikami.

Primitive Art and Literature Being under the strong influence of animism and Shamanistic belief, the ancient Japanese believed in the presence of souls or spirits within the human body. Acting according to their religious belief that as Heaven was the abode of the deities, Hades was the land of the spirits of the dead, they buried human remains in sepulchral mounds with due ceremony and worshipped them with reverence. Stone chambers, stone coffins and sarcophagi, and such objects as swords, mirrors, jewels, etc. as well as stone figures, stone horses, clay figures, etc. which were buried within the sepulchral mounds, were, therefore, regarded as absolutely pure and extremely sacred, while extraordinary magical significance was attached to the shapes of these articles and the decorations such as the symbols and pictures contained by them. Arms such as swords, armor, bow and arrow, etc. were also revered as the source of magic power, and so was the Dotaku, a kind of musical instrument.

All products of industrial art were therefore valued solely for their magical power, but later they came to be valued for their æsthetic qualities. Among the other phases of the cultural life in ancient Japan literature, music, and dancing also possessed religious significance. Literature had its genesis in the oracles pronounced by clan priestesses or words sung by the clansmen in praise of gods, which were handed down from generation to generation in the form of ballads. In course of time these ballads were enriched with clan histories, and developed into lyrics and later into epics. Although those lyrics and epics were in the earlier times sung by clansmen themselves, there appeared later a professional singer called "Katari-bé" in each clan, who sang at clan gatherings the annals of the clan, the achievements of gods, the brave deeds of the heroes of victorious battles, etc.

Music and dancing first found their significance as a means of honoring their gods, but later they were performed in celebration of such great occasions of the clan as the harvest or a victory in war. After still further development, both these arts finally attained an independent status and began to be practised for pleasure.

Age of the Patriarchal Clan System Clans had by now become divided into classes —the leading classes centering round the clan-heads and the other constituent members of the clans being under their rule. There were also slaves who were either the common possessions of the clan or the private property of the clan-head.

With the ascendency of agriculture as the principal industry of the people, drastic changes occurred in the social life. The communal society was now transformed into territorial groups, and the maternal system was replaced by powerful patriarchism, in keeping with the development of private property. Clan fights and struggles continued, however, for some time for the acquisition of land, which opened up a gulf of difference between the rich and the poor among the clans. This finally led to the creation of a new social system called "Kabané," which established the differences of social position for all clans in the country, putting an end to the equality of social status. In the political phase, this took the form of "Uji-Kabané" or a system by which people were divided into distinct classes.

Asuka Period
(532–709 A.D.)

By the 6th century (A.D.) the social and economic conditions of Japan were well suited for the introduction and appreciation of the Chinese civilization of the brilliant ages of the Sui and Tang dynasties.

Political Events With religion, other things such as painting, sculpture and architecture were gradually introduced and in the sixth century Prince Shotoku-Taishi, striving for the promotion of learning, religion and art, tried his best to make a radical improvement in the state administration and in the social life of the people. His work was a forerunner of the Taika Reformation.

In the meantime, there arose troubles among the clans which had power in the Government, their conflict becoming greater with the advancement of civilization. Two of the most important of these clans, Soga and Mononobé, came into violent collision over the question of adopting Buddhism as the national religion. The former finally got the upper hand, but so abused its power that it stirred up the opposition of Fujiwara Kamatari, a loyal subject, and Prince Naka-no-Ohyé, who later became Tenchi Tenno. The Soga power was suppressed in the year 645 A.D.; this was the first step toward the Taika Reformation.

As a natural development land became divided among the Imperial house, the clans and the temples. The Imperial estates were obtained in various ways, and consisted of, first, land owned ever since the time of Jimmu Tenno; secondly, land newly cultivated by the farmers who served the august family thirdly, estates presented by local nobles; and fourthly, memorial lands for the dead members of the Imperial family.

Clans owned their estates, either by natural right, conquest or as prizes for merit. Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples also possessed their own glebes, given them by nobles as offerings. The patriarchs or clan heads in the country districts began to possess a great number of people and large estates and enrich themselves by the labor of their serfs. Their wealth gave them influence and power and they became local lords. The clan system allowed high officials of the Court and the powerful families in the provinces to exercise almost absolute power over their own territories. The emperors ruled the people indirectly, all the official positions being hereditary. This system gave birth to several political vices or abuses, and the Imperial authority became much reduced. The excesses of the Soga clan showed clearly the injurious effect of this system, and the necessity of ending it quickly.

Social Classes The aristocrats of this period were the clan heads, an idea of whose life may be formed from the luxurious relics found in their large tombs or mounds in the

district around Nara and Kyoto. Next came the direct subjects of the Imperial House whose occupation was mainly agriculture. The third class, which was the largest and consituted the main productive element of the nation, consisted of the subjects of the local clan heads. They worked for their respective clans at making clothes, ceramics, brewing, the manufacture of lacquer goods, furniture making, etc., besides being farmers, fishermen and hunters. The lowest class of people was that of the "yakko" or serfs who served in the lowest kind of occupation for the aristocrats. They were often presented to shrines and temples as slaves. The slaves in Japan originated in captives taken from Ezo and Korea, and to them were later added those who had sold themselves for monetary reasons. Once enslaved, their social status remained unchanged unless emancipation came through the benevolence of their lords or paid for by themselves or by some other people. The number of slaves, however, was rather insignificant.

The Taika (Taikwa) Reformation When the Soga family were destroyed, Kotoku Tenno started a plan for a reformation, appointing the Crown Prince Naka-no-Ohyé to the head of the council which was composed of Fujiwara-Kamatari, Abé-Kurahashimaro and other great scholars of the time. The Crown Prince, with Kamatari as his right hand man, studied the Chinese system of government and made plans for a revolutionary change of politics for the welfare of the people. In the summer of 645 A.D., he introduced from China the system of "nengo" or year-names, and called the period Taika or "Great Reformation." This was indeed only seven days after the death of Soga. The Taika Reformation was the first of the three great changes that Japan has experienced in politics since the founding of the nation. The second was the establishment of the Shogunate at Kamakura, 1192 A.D. and the third was the Meiji Restoration, 1868 A.D. In the second year of Taika the Imperial Edict of the Reformation was proclaimed. Some of its provisions were as follows: (1) To bring all the private lands into public possession; (2) to divide the confiscated lands among the people, taking a census and fixing reasonable taxes; (3) to fix division of Kuni, Gun and Ri for the convenience of administration, putting officials in each division.

These changes were practically carried out, and the clan system was entirely broken, thus bringing about a centralization of political power.

A Premature Trial The Taika Reformation, however, could hardly be considered as reformation of a government which had already been well organized, but rather as an attempt at the formation of a real central government. Corruption within the old clan system had made a purging of the social and political system of the country urgent. Chinese cultural and political influence which stimulated the longing in the hearts of the authorities for the construction of a shapely government was a second cause of the reform. But, the young minds of the officials and nobles of Japan, were rather too impatient to make fuller investigations on the adaptability of Chinese institutions to Japan and the people of the day. The Taika Reformation, therefore, was hardly a success so far as its economic system was concerned.

Its Lasting Merit But the fundamental and imperishable meaning of the Taika Reformation is that it was the first systematic organization of the Central Government and the establishment of the spirit of national unity.

It was in this age that the whole of Japan was united into one. The Ezo tribes in Hokkaido Island and the inhabitants of the southern islands came to pay homage to the Central Government, and Buddhism was propagated among the northern islanders and the Kyushu tribes in the south as a cultural enterprise of the Government.

Taiho Law (Taiho-ritsu-rei) After half a century, or in 701 A.D., the Taiho Law, which completed the work of the Taika Reformation, especially in the organization of the Government, was promulgated. The construction of the Daijokan (the Great Government), which was regulated in the Taiho Law, and revised once in 718 A.D., was the form of central government which continued til

the Meiji Restoration, when it was revived in power and called the Dajokan. The Government consisted of the Daijo Daijin, the Sa (left) Daijin, the U (right) Daijin, four Dai Nagon, three Sho Nagon, four secretaries, ten scribes, three Sabenkan, and three U-benkan.

The Daijo Daijin was the tutor and personal counsellor to the Tenno, and had no fixed office. In view of the importance of the position it was not filled when no suitable man was to be found. The Sa Daijin was the prime minister and controlled all the administrative offices and might over-rule the decisions of the Danjodai (a kind of court of administrative litigation).

The U Daijin took the work of the Sa Daijin in his absence and his responsibility was the same as that of the Sa Daijin. The Dai Nagon acted as counsellors in national affairs with the three Daijin just mentioned and assisted them, directly reported all political affairs of importance to the Tenno, handed Imperial orders to the departments, and performed the offices of Imperial attendants. The Sho Nagon administered affairs of minor importance, the secretaries and scribes administered the business concerning public documents and Imperial edicts, etc. The Sa (left) Benkan administered the following four departments; the central, the ritual, the administrative and the civil. The U (right) Benkan administered the other four departments: the military, the judicial, the treasury, and the Imperial House. That is to say, the practical administration of the eight departments was executed by the Left and Right Benkan in accordance with the decisions and directions of the three Daijin and four Dai Nagon.

Learning and Religion A century around the Taika Reformation was the period when the Government was busy also in the study of Chinese literature, importation of continental culture, and compilation and promulgation of new laws. It was an age of laying foundations for the future progress of Japanese civilization. This study of continental culture did not stop with that of China, but ancient nations west of China became tutors of Japan. Among the treasures which were accumulated by Shomu Tenno (724–749 A.D.) and kept in the Shoso-in Museum at Nara, there are many art products of Rome and Persia. The area represented by the treasures practically covers all the civilized countries of the Orient and a arge portion of the Western world.

Systematic education of the young began with the building of Horyuji temple. With the compilation of the Nihonshoki and Kojiki Shintoism was formulated as the national religion. On the other hand Buddhism was eagerly taken into the life of the upper class people who had power to assimilate it.

Nara Period
(710–793)

Golden Age of Buddhism After the Taika Reformation in 646 A.D., the Government rather avoided the trouble of intercourse with the Korean Peninsula and concentrated their power on the better administration of home affairs, encouraging intercourse with China in order to bring Chinese civilization more into Japanese life, and 60 years later founded the city of Nara as the capital, in Chinese style. For 70 years following its founding, it was an age of imitating Chinese things. Buddhism won the faith of all classes of the people and developed and expanded among them with great rapidity. This was the golden age for Buddhist fine arts, existing specimens of which make today the international treasures of old Buddhism. The nation was prosperous and the people enjoyed a happy life such as they had never known before.

Throughout most of the 8th century (A.D.) Nara was the Imperial capital and towards the end of it Japanese civilization, favored by peaceful social conditions, began to assume its own form and characteristics. The Japanese poetry, waka, took a definite style and the range of subjects handled in the poems came to include all phases of life and nature as seen in the Mannyoshu collection of waka of this period. (See Chapter on Literature).

The use of abbreviated forms of Chinese characters began in this period for the convenience of copying books, in an age without much printing, although block-printing was introduced from China by 770 A.D., and

prepared a way to the invention of Kana characters in the following Heian period.

Division of the Rich and the Poor As mentioned above, the economic plan of the Taika Reformation soon began to collapse. It was not, however, a return to the old patriarchal system but an advance to feudalism.

The even distribution of land under the Taika Reformation proved in practice insufficient and many farmers were compelled to obtain more land by cultivation of waste areas or to fall heavily into debt. On the other hand, the nobles or former patriarchs of larger clans, the Court officials and priests began to accumulate special prize lands, gift lands and subject tenants, and people of the upper class became landed proprietors with wide estates which were called "Shoén."

For the cultivation of new arable land, labor and the digging of water courses were required, and such land naturally came into the hands of the wealthy people. Besides the addition of newly cultivated land they enlarged their estates by purchasing the land of the poorer people, confiscating mortgaged land and conquering weaker landowners by force. This tendency in the rural districts went its course uncheeked, while the Central Government was occupied with political and diplomatic affairs mostly concerning matters in the capital cities of Nara and Heian (Kyoto), and Court nobles gave themselves up to luxurious living.

Korea, China and Japan (660 B.C.–1019 A.D.) From the time when these islands were first populated the inhabitants of the Korean Peninsula had intimate relations with the islanders. Especially, according to traditions, was this the case with the south-eastern part and the Izumo district. At the time of the Sujin Tenno the southern part of Korea became a Japanese protectorate, but its eastern neighbor, Silla, scorned Japan until it was subdued by the Jingu Kogo (Empress) in 200 A.D The western half and lands in the north also came under the influence of Japan until finally the whole peninsula became tributary to her. These small kingdoms mostly acknowledged Japan's authority, but sometimes they rose in rebellion and Japan frequently had to send armies to the peninsula, till finally the Governor's office was destroyed by Silla in 562 A.D. Silla soon became the master of the whole peninsula, conquered the other small states, and entered into good terms with the Chinese Government. The ruling power of Silla was usurped by another dynasty in the 9th century (A.D.). Japan interfered in these affairs when suitable chances offered, but all her attempts were in vain and she lost her last trace of influence by the year 936 A.D.

The northern part of Korea had once been a territory of China in the second century B.C. Intercourse between the Japanese and Chinese people had already started in those days, and during the years in which the Korean peninsula was tributary to Japan the trade and travel between the two nations became greater and more frequent; many Chinese scholars and artists became naturalized in Japan and worked for the Government in the fields of literature, art and general technique. Some Tenno sent delegates to south-eastern China to get teachers of weaving and sewing.

In 607 A.D., when Shotoku-Taishi was regent, an abmassador was sent to the Sui Dynasty and friendly official intercourse was opened. Later, when the Tang Dynasty replaced that of Sui, diplomatic relations were still unbroken between the two nations and many a young man and monk went to China for study. The culture and civilization of the continent flowed into Japan and greatly influenced her politics and social life. In the era of Tenchi Tenno, this intercourse was once checked by difficulties with Korea, but the Tang Emperor sent his delegates again to Japan to re-establish friendly relations, and they were accordingly restored. During the Nara Period, especially, travel was most frequent between the two countries, and science, religion, the fine arts, architecture and forms of living were all taken from China, such imitation continuing till the beginning of the Heian Period. Chinese civil wars proved a hindrance to these friendly relations and Uda Tenno stopped the sending of delegates in 894 A.D.

In Manchuria a strong nation appeared in 713 A.D. and invaded northern Korea, and started some trade with Japan. Another arose later and came down even to the central

part of the peninsula. Still another dynasty then gained control over much of eastern Asia and tried to invade these islands, but was defeated by Japanese army in 1019 A.D.

Héian Period
(794–1192)

Fujiwara Despotism Kammu Tenno changed the capital from Nara to the new city of Héian, the present Kyoto, in 794, and instituted a new era. For several decades after that the Imperial scepter retained its power. But from the middle of the 9th century (A.D.), the house of Fujiwara became closely related to the Imperial House, and began to assume regentship of the country. Taking all political power from the Imperial House, the Fujiwaras gradually concentrated it in their own hands and planned only for the benefit of their family and relatives. Their despotism reached its climax with Fujiwara-Michinaga in the 10th century (A.D.).

In those days the Fujiwara family gave themselves over to luxury, and greatly influenced the city life of Kyoto, making it indolent and vicious. But on the other hand literature and the fine arts made special progress. As the result of the cessation of sending delegates to China Japanese habits and inherited ideas regained favor and developed a style which was most graceful. Buddhism now assumed a strong and influential position not only among the people at large but also in the Court. The Enryakuji Temple of Kyoto and the Kofukuji Temple of Nara especially played a great part in this new tendency. It was noticeable that by this time the imported religion was largely transformed and Japanized in character.

Rise of Samurai Class Another remarkable event of this period was the rise of the samurai, the warrior class. The direct rule of the Tenno, in consequence of the weakening centralization of administrative power, was declining. In the local districts, the private lands owned by the aristocratic families were increasing year by year, and the orders issued by the Central Government were disregarded in those private territories. Local affairs fell into confusion, and robbers stalked abroad in the towns and villages. Wealthy landowners in the villages hired and fed soldiers for self-defense, and these farmer-soldiers finally became samurai, men whose profession was fighting. Sons of aristocratic families who could not get official positions also became soldiers, striving after power. Soon they became really powerful, being specially rampant in the farther districts, where they rebelled against local orders. The bodyguard of the Court, hopelessly impotent, was useless for real battle, and the samurai rebellions were suppressed only by other samurai bodies. The princes and nobles also hired samurai to guard them and to further their political feuds. Warriors were encouraged to become ever more skilful in the practice of arms, and it was quite natural that in such a course of affairs important positions in governmental office. should go to members of the samurai class. Among them the most famous ones to receive such positions were members of the Minamoto (Genji) and Taira (Héishi or Héiké) families.

In the middle of the 11th century (A.D.), the Tenno gathered patriots to restore the Imperial power to the old status and suppress the Fujiwara despotism. Finally in 1156 the Fujiwara power was completely broken and over thrown by the Genji and Héishi warriors, who were much honored in consequence by the Imperial House. Before long, however, these two samurai houses became rivals and in 1159 Taira-Kiyomori (Héishi) won the day against Minamoto-Yoshitomo (Genji). Kiyomori had rare ability and great ambition, and forgetting that he was but a samurai followed the examples of Fujiwara and became himself another despot. For his wilful behavior he was hated by all classes of the people, and Minamoto-Yoritomo, son of the defeated Yoshitomo, rose on the tide of general bad feeling against the Tairas, and the whole Taira family was defeated and drowned at the battle of Dan-no-ura in the Inland Sea in 1185. It was Minamoto-Yoritomo who first established government by the samurai class.

Literature At the end of the Nara period an abbreviated form of Chinese characters began to be used among scribes. In this Héian Period the Katakana, a Japanese syllabary of simple square characters was derived from the Chinese ideograms, and

lastly Hirakana, a smoother and more fanciful style of Kana was invented and came to be used first among educated ladies and then by gentlemen also. Chinese sentences had monopolized the literature of former ages, but from the first quarter of this period pure Japanese sentences in the new Japanese alphabet appeared and gave an impetus to the rapid spread of waka composition and beautiful Japanese stories like the Takétori-monogatari and the Isémonogatari.

The culture of this period not yet reached the rural districts and common people, but existed only in the larger cities and a number of towns and among the aristocratic class. The kulturträger, the bearers of civilization and culture of the age, were court nobles, government officials, priests and monks and their families. Héian was not the only city of the Empire in those days, for there are evidences of the existence of some local market towns and trade ports. It is nevertheless true that there was a great difference in grade of civilization between the capital and other towns. The intelligentsia in the capital kept political power and literary heritage to themselves and their successors, their living being supported by the contributions and tenant fees from their country estates. They lived a luxurious and easy monotonous life as is shown in the Genji-monogatari by Murasaki-Shikibu, a woman novelist. (See Chapter On Literature). But at the same time Japanese literature made wonderful progress in this age.

Education School education was undertaken by the Government along definite lines in the city and local districts. In the city of Héian there was a Dai-gaku, (school of higher learning), which took in 400 boys of higher officials. There were 143 higher officials and 850 lower officias in the city. In the districts there were established Kokugaku, provincial schools, open mainly for the boys of local officials. At Dazaifu in Kyushu the Gakugyo-in, or institute of learning, was established for the provinces of the northern half of the island. The main course of study in these schools was related to national politics based on the teachings of Confucius. But literature, music, physical science, pharmacology, astronomy, mathematics and calligraphy were not neglected. Some of the local schools were of a high educational standing and sent out able scholars. Children of the princes and court nobles were taught by private tutors. School education especially flourished in the Enryaku, Konin and Showa eras of Kammu, Saga and Nimmyo Tenno respectively. The building of the new capital of Héian gave rise to a new spirit of enterprise among the people and broader humanistic ideals began to show themselves, with sincere aspirations for the advancement of civilization and many a young student going abroad. The needs of the times gave rise to many private schools. Some representative ones were the Bunsho-in of Sugawara-Seiko, the Kangaku-in of Fujiwara-Fuyutsugu, the Gakkan-in of Tachibana, the Shogaku-in of Arihara-Yukihira, and the Kobun-in of Waké-Kiyomaro. The Sugawara family especially produced a succession of first class scholars, and many able young men came into the Bunsho-in. The study of foreign learning continued from the previous periods to the middle of the era when Uda Tenno stopped the sending of delegates to China.

With the slackening interest in Chinese cultural studies early in the 10th century (A. D.) the Government schools were gradually reduced in numbers and influence, as the power of the Imperial Government was dwindling and the Fujiwara connections were beginning to monopolize all official positions, leaving outsiders without hope of preferment. The Daigaku-in in Héian was closed after the buildings (five blocks of class-rooms and one storehouse) were burnt down in the fire of 1837. Learning became a hereditary privilege with the growth of reactionary reverence for established lineage. Buddhism also became much Japanized by the appearance of such monks as Saicho of the Tendai and Kobo Daishi of the Shingon Sect.

Economic Condition The cleavage between the common people and ruling classes became more marked and the clan or family ties weakened as the connection between demand and supply became more compicated. From this arose the necessity for exchanges and markets. Waka of the Mannyoshu suggest the existence of markets in Japan at such

an early date. As a matter of fact there had been several markets opened in bygone times such as those of Tsubaki, Atokuwa and Eka. On the beach of Takahama in Hitachi (present Ibaraki) and by the straits of Asakumi in Izumo province (present Shimané) there were primitive markets opened for the people. These markets were first started in connection with Shinto festivals. In the Nara Period, there were the East and West Markets in the city of Nara, where trees were planted for giving shade, and from there peddlars travelled round as far as Echizen province (present Fukui).

In the 7th century (A.D.) silver and copper money was already in considerable circulation. In the 8th century (A.D.) copper money was cast by the Imperial Government, although it is not clear whether all the money in circulation before that was of Chinese origin or not. In the first year of the Wado Era, 708 A.D., silver and copper coins named Wadokaiho were cast at the Imperial mint, and this coining of metals continued, ushering in the period of money instead of barter.

In the Héian Period public markets were opened in the east and the west of Héian city. The East Market consisted of 51 shops and the West Market of 33, and they continued till the time of the Gen-péi (Genji and Héishi) wars in the 12th century (A.D.). The largest among the local markets were at Tsubaki, Tatsu, Asuka and Ausa in Yamato province (present Nara) Shikama in Harima (near Himéji), Naniwa (Osaka) in Séttsu and Kowaki in Shiga. There were many trading ports, and of these Hakata, Muro and Naniwa were the most thriving in foreign trade, Hakata coming first, located as it was at the northern end of Kyushu, nearest to Korea and China. Foreign commerce at this time was mostly governmental, private trading not being allowed.

Social Classes (the 7th–12th centuries A.D.) The highest class of this age consisted of the descendants of the nobles of the preceding age, new dignitaries promoted for meritorious services, descendants of the Imperial House and high priests of Buddhist temples. These people monopolized the highest positions in the government and administration. Wealth was naturally accumulated by them and civilized life attained by the assimilation of continental culture was theirs. The high official positions and ranks were accompanied with material estates and income, and nobility and wealth were synonymous. Living in the capital or vicinity and holding a close connection with the Imperial House this class enjoyed its aristocratic life until power was ta en from it by the Fujiwaras in the 11th century (A.D.).

Next came the class of provincial lords, or officials, scholars, warriors and certain naturalized Koreans or Chinese who were well educated. This class can be compared with the middle class of to-day. The power of the members of this class in politics was secondary, but the standard of their culture was as high as the first, if not higher, especially in the case of scholars such as doctors, astronomers, and mathematicians. They were the military and civil administrators in the local districts and the carriers of a higher civilization.

The third class of this age consisted of the descendants of the second and third classes of the preceding age, and they were mostly engaged in agricultural work, although there were among them some artisans and merchants but their number was comparatively small. In fact handicraft and merchandizing was, in later days, mostly carried out by farmers as a kind of side line. They were compelled to work so hard in order to support the upper classes that some scholars of the economic history of Japan called this "an age of slave economy." The people of this class were rarely given positions in the government, although they had access to the priestly position in temples. Able youths emancipated themselves from serfdom by becoming outlaws and, as mentioned above, finally gave origin to the rise of the samurai class in the latter half of the Héian Period. In the 8th century (A.D.) this class constituted over 70 per cent of the entire population of Japan.

The lowest class of people, practically a slave class, consisted of two kinds of people. The first were the workers for the Court, the clothes, paper and furniture makers, musicians, stable-men, etc. They were mostly naturalized Koreans. Part of them seem to have been the forefathers of the "Eta" class of the

Yédo Period. But they must have already belonged to the lower class in their native land, Korea, or may have been captives there, because there were many naturalized Koreans who occupied honorable positions in the Imperial Court and in the second class mentioned above. According to a record of this period there were but 4,216 households of this group almost all of which were in the Kyoto, Nara and Osaka districts. So far as the national law is concerned these slaves were freed several times, in 722, 744 and 759, but as a social class they remained the same.

The descendants of the "Yakko" of the preceding periods formed the second division of this slave class. Their social standard as such was legalized by the laws issued at the time of the Taika Reformation. The Taiho laws prohibited intermarriage between members of this "disgraceful" class and members of the "good" classes. Slaves who belonged to offices mainly worked as tomb keepers, farm workers and miscellaneous jobbers, while those owned by private houses did the dirtiest work. The number of these slaves comprised 10 per cent of the entire population. The average value of a slave in the Nara Period was 1,000 bundles of rice for a man and 800 bundles for a woman which meant the amount of rice which would feed a person for 2,500 days. This was rather a prohibitive price for the purchase of slaves, probably due to the small supply of slaves against the demand, the treatment of them by their masters was, therefore, very humane. In the Héian Period, the slave system underwent a gradual change, there was laxity in the imposition of the old laws pertaining to the system, and intermarriage with the "good" people often occurred. On the other hand, many of the third class people or oppressed farmers had become reduced to serfdom, and their intermingling with this class made the two classes indistinguishable at the latter half of the Héian Period.

Kamakura Period

(1192–1337)

Samurai Goverment Samurai government continued for 865 years, from the time of Minamoto-Yoritomo to the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate. During the feudal age the Minamoto, Ashikaga and Tokugawa families appeared successively as the heads of this samurai government, holding all power, both political and military, in their hands. At the Imperial Court were the august officials, but its rulership was only nominal, and the real sovereign power was kept by the Shogunate.

In the middle of the Héian Period, the Fujiwaras grasped despotic authorty in politics, and the rule of the Imperial Court sank into formalism. Imperial officials and nobles indulged in an effeminate life discarding militarism. Vicious customs prevailed, misunderstandings arose between the Central Government and district offices and the gap between the rich and the poor became greater, gangs of robbers terrorized the people, civil wars great and small constantly occurred, and the people could not live in peace. This state of things gave opportunity for the rise of the warrior class, and the military government under the leadership of Minamoto-Yoritomo was welcomed by the people as suitable for the troublous times, and the Shogunate came into being on its own merits.

The Kamakura Shogunate Minamoto-Yoritomo adopted Oyé's counsel, and asking the permission of Goshirakawa, the ex-Tenno who had the real power at the Court, stationed his warriors in different parts of the country as governors and deputies. He gave these governors military and police authority and to the deputies he assigned the administration of land and tax affairs, in 1185. All the political power fell into Yoritomo's hands as a natural consequence, and the military and political offices which were established at Kamakura became Shogunate head offices; in 1192, he was asked by the Kyoto Government to become Séii-Tai-Shogun or Generalissimo, and this meant the public recognition of the Shogunate authority.

After becoming Shogun by Imperial Order, Minamoto-Yoritomo took great care to control the warrior-lords. He himself lived a very simple life and issued orders to the lords and warriors to do the same, thereby setting good examples to the people. His teachings did not primarily stress skill in fighting or the

use of weapons but rather the moral precepts which must underlie the true warrior's way. The hitherto neglected and disorderly rural districts were taken care of and became closely united with the Kamakura Government, their agricultural and commercial life was improved, and the heavy taxation formerly levied by extravagant nobles was reduced to make the peasants' lives easier.

Foundation of Bushido Yoritomo was a pious man, revered both Shintoism and Buddhism, and was loyal to the Tenno. Bushido was indeed established by his teachings and practical examples. He encouraged the propagation of the Zen teachings which emphasized an ascetic life, and those of the Jodo Sect which taught man to realize his sinfulness. The principles of Bushido, however, had mainly to do with the lord-and-subject relation among the samurai, and had defects as a common morality for the masses. But it is noticeable here that polygamy among the nobles of former days was gradually discarded and monogamy began to gain ground in this age, probably in consequence of the recognition of personality and the unusual emphasis on the fidelity of a lady of her lord in the Bushido code. Ideas of honor became strong; loyalty to the Tenno, patriotism, and belief in Japan as being the country specially favored of the gods became established national ideals; Buddhism was completely Japanized; and the general moral standard was considerably raised.

Yoritomo's lineal descendants did not continue to hold power beyond the third generation, but the nearly related Hojo family took their place and ruled the people with ability till Hojo-Takatoki was overthrown by the faithful adherents of Godaigo Tenno in 1333. The Kamakura Shogunate was the real Central Government of Japan for over 140 years.

Education Education progressed also in the sense that it spread to local districts and especially among the samurai class. The Térakoya (see Chapter on Education) schools were started in the Buddhist temples of this period. Text books suitable for this education of samurai boys were compiled. At the time of the Ashikagas famous centers of learning were established at Ashikaga and Kanazawa near the present Tokyo. The Ashikaga Gakko (Ashikaga School) was first established by Ashikaga-Yoshikane, a cousin of Yoritomo, and has been continued for seven hundred years up to the present day. The Kanazawa Bunko (Kanazawa Library) was first established in 1275 by Hojo-Sanétoki, great-grandson of Hojo-Tokimasa, the Shogun. Women's education was not altogether neglected, and sewing, housekeeping, calligraphy and reading and composition of prose and poetry were taught to the daughters of well-to-do people.

Art and Literature The rise of individualism gave a new turn to the cultural life of the people. The break of tradition was discernible in fine art and literature. This was the age of Sung and Yuan in China and their literature and arts, flooding Japan, laid the foundations of modern literature and fine arts which developed after the Muromachi Period. Picture rolls of famous battles and illustrated histories of shrines and temples were produced, reflecting the taste of the day. That portrait-painting first began during this period may be taken as a recognition of the individual value of men. (See Chapter on Literature, Arts and Music.)

Commerce and Industry Before the Kamakura Period, agriculture was almost the sole industry of the people, although pottery, clothing, etc. were produced in government factories on a limited scale. The spread of culture among the local population in this period, however, quickened the progress of commerce and industry in country places and local centers. Hand-work and carpentry were emancipated from the protection of the nobles and temples, primitive guilds were created and classes of artisans of armaments porcelain, lacquer-work, etc. came into existence. Seven guilds were established, of silk workers, charcoal burners, rice merchants, furniture makers, miscellaneous industrialists, paper manufacturers and makers of ornamental things and cattle dealers.

Joéi Judicial Code In the first year of Joéi, 1232, a judicial code was issued. It was called Joéi Shikimoku (Joéi Judicial Code) compiled by Hojo-Yasutoki and his colleagues. This was a compilation founded on the judicial

customs of olden days and had no incongruities with the Japanese common life as was often the case with the laws issued by the Central Government at Héian, largely imitations as they were of Chinese laws. It proved, as a matter of fact, to be more practical and effective, and survived many other laws, as an authoritative code for the samurai class, to the time of the Meiji Restoration.

Muromachi Period
(1338–1602)

The Muromachi Shogunate Shortly after the downfall of the Kamakura Government, Ashikaga-Takauji established a Shogunate in Kyoto, wholly on his own accord, in 1338, and in the time of his grandson Yoshimitsu his work was completed. It was called the Muromachi Shogunate, after the name of the street in Kyoto in which the government had its headquarters. Its system and institutions were almost the same as those of the former Kamakura Government. A relative of Ashikaga governed eastern Japan, staying at Kamakura. This Kamakura governor was first a simple representative of the Muromachi Shogunate, but by and by he began to stand in rivalry against it. Governors were sent to other places and generals were placed at the head of different military bodies. The governors in local districts were real lords, and acted freely on their own caprices.

Korea, China and Japan The official exchange of delegates with foreign countries was, as already mentioned, abolished, but nevertheless private trade continued. The Sung Dynasty unified China in 979, and called forth a thriving international commerce. Merchants and Buddhist monks from Japan made visits to China much oftener than before. Taira-no-Kiyomori opened a port at Hyogo (Kobé) and interviewed Chinese merchants at his palace. In the Kamakura Period, the Buddhist Zen Sect was introduced from China, and the Hojo built huge temples for its monks.

The Yuan Invasion In 1206 the Yuan Dynasty gained sovereignty over the greater part of China and extended its territory even to a part of Europe. The great Emperor Kublai Khan took Korea, and destroyed the Sung Dynasty, winning possession of all China in 1279. He sent a messenger with advice to Japan to become his tributary, under threat of war. But Hojo-Tokimuné then in power in the Kamakura Shogunate, uniting forces with the Kyoto Court, firmly rejected the proposal. The result was a crisis for Japan in 1274 and again 1281. The Yuan ruler in alliance with the government of Korea sent a great army to invade Japan. The Japanese were hard pressed, but they fought bravely with their small forces, and by the help of a typhoon which destroyed the enemy fleet they won the day in the summer of the year 1281.

The trade between the two nations, however, did not cease with the war. Ashikaga-Takauji wished to build the Tenryuji temple and to get funds for the purpose he constructed trade boats which were called Tenryuji boats.

Trade with the Mings From the beginning of the Kamakura Period, Japanese pirates had plundered the coasts of China and Korea. In the Muromachi Period, the Shogun Ashikaga-Yoshimitsu concluded a friendly treaty with the Emperor of Ming in 1401. At the time of Yoshinori delegates of the Shogunate went to Ningpo with passports given by Ming authorities and traded there with the Chinese merchants. Not only Government delegates, but also the governors of local districts, monks and priests of temples or shrines, and some merchants of Hyogo and other ports sailed in and out with a similar purpose. The tra e with Ming brought a great profit to Japan. and the Shogunate was relieved of its economic hardships, the western ports throve and the people became wealthy. The Shogunate did its best to prohibit the ravages of pirates, to prove its friendliness to the Ming Dynasty, but at the end of the Muromachi Period when the Shogunate lost its power and the local lords did as they liked, Japanese pirates again pillaged Chinese coasts.

Relations with Korea At the time of the rise of the Mongolian nation, Korea turned against Japan under pressure of the Mongols. But the Japanese pirates ravaged her coasts, and she asked the help of China to send a strong protest to Japanese Government. A

general of Korea, Li-Seikei, was successful in protecting the nation from the attacks of the Japanese pirates, and he finally established a new dynasty of his own and called the new country Korea in 1392.

Among the provincial lords there were many who had intercourse with Korea. Tsushima Island, especially, had close relations with her because of the nearness of its location. Its lord, So, opened trade with Korea in 1368. When Korea was unified under Li, these relations became even more intimate. There were many Tsushima islanders who became residents of Korea. (As to Japan's relations with the Western nations inces 1543 when the Portuguese first came to Japan, see pp. 77–87 of the Japan Year Book, 1933.)

Feudalism It was during this period that feudalism was established as a definite system, and many of the provinces were ruled over by war-lords. Warriors fought each other, farmers were awakened to the need of uniting to protect their interests, and temples quarrelled with one another over the delimitation of their spheres of influence. It was a "dark age" in one sense, but important as an age of social change and progress. The advance of foreign tracde was remarkable, and Japanese emigrants settled down in the South Sea Islands.

The war-lords began to disregard the orders of the Shogunate, becoming selfish and money-loving. Ashikaga-Yoshimitsu, the third of the line, reorganized the Shogunate and restored its power for a while, but after his death it began to decay and the local lords usurped its authority. Both in the capital of Héian and in the districts civil wars raged year after year. The luxurious living initiated by Yoshimitsu and Yoshimasa, the 8th Shogun, spread like an epidemic among the local lords and warriors, and the ones who suffered most were the common people, the farmers and merchants, because the expenses of the luxury of the upper classes came always from their pockets.

The latter half of the Muromachi Shogunate was an age of civil strife among the feudal lords. All tradition and authority disappeared, and any talented man, favored by fate, had the chance to make himself a lord.

Military and General Education Progress in military arts and the use of weapons was a feature of the period. Various styles of Kendo (fencing) were founded and schools to teach the art flourished in the four corners of the islands. Nor was general education neglected. Both the Ashikaga Gakko and Kanazawa Bunko fulfilled their functions as educational centers, Térakoya were established in more districts and education began to reach the farmers and merchants. In 1561 St. Francis Xavier landed at Kagoshima, at the southern end of Kyushu, and the Catholic faith was first preached among the people of Japan. Otomo and other lords in Kyushu were baptized and within less than 30 years there were 200 churches built and over 1,500,000 people converted. Oda-Nobunaga was in favor of Christianity from his policy of suppressing the unruly power of the Buddhist monks. Catholics were also eager to establish schools. Within the feud of Otomo there was established a seminary (Casa Professa) for training preachers. Colleges for young laymen were established at Arima in Higo province (present Kumamoto), Funai in Bungo province (present Oita), and Azuchi in Omi province near Kyoto. The last one was opened in 1581, and 25 boys from good families were instructed in the catechism, Latin, Portuguese, Japanese reading and composition.

Woman's Position Here it must be mentioned that the status of women was greatly lowered in this age of warlords and samurai. Men vaunted their physical prowess in battle, while women were compelled to live secluded lives, sheltering at home from the dangers of the times. Chinese dicta concerning the "three obediences and seven reasons for divorce" making of woman little better than a slave or chattel, suited the selfish convenience of man, and the Buddhist idea of woman, as an impure being detrimental to man's ascent to Buddha-hood, all worked together to pull woman's social position down to a ridiculously low level, contrasting with the high status she had enjoyed in more ancient days.

Commerce Ravaged by frequent warfare, the city of Héian had become deserted, the population thronging to the villages which

nestled around the castles of the feudal lords. These in time became thriving cities or towns. Among sea ports Hakata, Hyogo, Muro, and Sakai, for instance, came foreign ships direct, and there arose many wealthy merchants who had financial power over the Muromachi Shogunate. It was a free city, governed by its own city assembly and protected by its own city guard. Konishi-Yukinaga who was first a pharmacist and became a lord on his own account, Sen-no-Rikyu, the famous specialist in the tea ceremony, and Noya-Sukeémon, a millionaire merchant in foreign trade with the South Sea Islands, were representative men of Sakai.

Industry The taste of the age was rather simple and purely Japanese. The war-lords found recreation in the tea ceremony or garden-making. The preservation of natural simplicity was the dominant note in these gardens, rocks and pebbles being used in their construction. The national leader in this direction was Ashikaga-Yoshimasa, the Shogun, famous exponent of the tea ceremony. This ceremony was never a mere drinking of tea but a formalized social meeting, at which guests were invited by the host to a simple and tasteful dinner which was called Kaiséki. Choice porcelain wares and other utensils were used in it and the guests were entertained not only by the repast but also by the exhibition of rare articles and scroll pictures. It became a fashion of the time and greatly stimulated and improved the art of making porcelain, lacquer and cast-iron wares and Kakémono paintings. These were articles exported to the continent for the first time in the history of Japan.

The last quarter of this period, called the Momoyama Period in art history, was represented by the gorgeous taste of Toyotomi-Hidéyoshi who built the Momoyama Palace of silver and gold. The influence of the Western world definitely reached Japan with the coming of Catholic priests in this period. It affected not only the spiritual and mental life of the Japanese but also the field of architecture. When Oda-Nobunaga built the Azuchi Castle, the first of its kind, in 1576 Catholic priests gave advice or directed the construction. The central building of a castle in Japan is called Tenshu-kaku. The word Tenshu means the Heavenly Lord or God of the Catholic Church, and the Tenshu-kaku signifies the Tower of the Heavenly Lord. It is said that in the Tower of the Heavenly Lord Catholic images were enshrined when it was first built. According to an art investigation, there are in Italy remnants of old buildings which resemble the Japanese castles, and the influence of Roman architecture brought to Japan by the Portugues and Spaniards must have been felt in her castle building.

Economic Conditions There were economic reasons underlying the civil wars among the feudal lords in the latter half of the Muromachi Period. Enlarged volume of production, progress of communications and transportation, advancement of commerce and industry and changes in military strategy following the introduction of guns led to the wars of territorial invasion and expansion among the lords who had to provide for an increasing number of soldiers and officials- Both commerce and industry had from the time of Minamoto-Yoritomo, progressed slowly but steadily with the spread of civilization to local centers, and merchants and artisans were gaining standing as a class. Up to the middle of the Murommachi Period the guilds called "Za" monopolized the supply of goods to the lords; this system, however, came to an end with the progress of free trading, and public markets were permanently established. The appearance of large towns and cities necessitated the accumulation of commodities and provisions from adjacent country places and other parts of the land and hastened the growth of wholesale dealers. The wholesale dealers of this period were called 'Mommaru" and combined the business of innkeeping, wholesale trading, transportation and money exchanging. Banking business also made considerable progress. There were no banks in the modern sense, but the pawnshops were the banks of the day when as yet there was no regular credit system. Buddhist temples and the brewers of saké acted also as money lenders and they together with the pawnshops were usurers and capitalists. Tanomoshi-ko

(small associations for mutual financial aid) were already in vogue. Accumulation of wealth became a dire necessity for the lords, but they had to reply wholly upon the farmers and merchants for financial support while the Central Government was too weak to aid them or protect their interests in accordance with the change of social and economic conditions. Some fell so heavily into debt that finally they had to surrender their territory to their creditors. The Shogunate prohibited the purchase or mortgage of land owned by the samurai to merchants and land proprietors, but this regulation was not observed. By the end of the Kamakura Shogunate it had become too late to attempt the financial rescue of the samurai. The lords levied heavy taxes on their people and farmed out their collection to appointed merchants. The final outcome of this system, however, was to let the land fall into the hands of those agents, so that the lords were driven in desperation to get new land by force. At times the farmers and smaller merchants resorted to violence to protect their rights and demand more merciful governance from their respective lords or the Shogunate. They often attacked the wealthy merchants, temples and pawnshops.

The latter half of the Muromachi Period witnessed Buddhist mob rioting and fighting. The Shin Sect (or Ikko Shu) founded by Shinran gained great numbers of followers from among the common people, and some uprisings of these religionists were in reality directed against the ruling class. For instance, the Ikko mob which started rioting in the districts of Kaga, Noto and Echigo provinces, fought against Togashi-Masachika, the lord of Kaga, and killed him, while another in the district near the present-day Kobé and Osaka defeated the armies of Hosokawa, their lord, the fight extending over several provinces from Sakai to Ishiyama in Omi province (present Shiga). Tokugawa-Iyeyasu, then lord of Mikawa (present Aichi), fought with them in 1563, and to Oda-Nobunaga also they were a constant source of trouble.

The social changes caused by the progress of trade and commerce during the Kamakura and Muromachi Periods and consequent disorder among the ruling classes were not allowed to take their own course very long, for foreign relations, especially with Western countries, presented many international problems and the necessity of national unity became keenly felt. The introduction of fire-arms brought about a fundamental change in methods of fighting. Arrows were no match for bullets. Preparations for war had to be made on a much larger sacle and the warriors or soldiers reorganized in a more systematic way, and consequently the smaller lords were forced to unite under the leadership of greater ones who possessed real power and means to organize new armies. In this manner the unity of all Japan was realized in three stages through three great war-lords, Oda-Nobunaga, Toyotomi-Hidéyoshi and Tokugawa-Iyéyasu.

Oda-Nobunaga At first, Oda-Nobunaga, was an official under the lord Shiba, but soon becoming independent he subdued one lesser lord after another with his soldiers armed with guns, and, in July 1573, dethroned Ashikaga-Yoshiaki, the Shogun, and demanded direct access to Ogimachi Tenno. Nobunaga who had had long and bitter experience of the Buddhist mobs waged war against them and set fire to the Enryaku-ji temple on Mount Hiéi, one of the most powerful temples of the time, thus putting an end to Buddhist meddling in political affairs. He found another means of lessening the power of Buddhist temples by favoring the spread of the Christian faith. He gave all encouragement to its propagation and welcomed the inflow of Western learning and civilization. Nobunaga destryoed the barrier gates in districts which hindered free commercial intercourse and transportation and put an end to the monopolizing guilds and gave merchants opportunity for unrestricted trading. But in 1582 he was assassinated with his work yet incomplete, and it was left to Hidéyoshi to continue the task of uniting the nation.

Toyotomi-Hidéyoshi Toyotomi-Hidéyoshi, a farmer's son, and one of the trusted generals of Oda, succeeded in subduing even

uch great lords as Mori and Shimazu in the west and Date and Hojo in the north and practically united the whole nation by force. In 1583 the whole land of Japan was surveyed to divide it into new rural districts. In 1586 Hidéyoshi fixed the costumes of the samurai according to their rank. In 1588 the common people were ordered to surrender their swords for casting a Daibutsu (great image of Buddha), the purpose of this order being to prevent the wearing of swords by any except the samurai. The law of 1591 strictly prohibited the shifting of hereditary business, and the four classes of samurai, farmers, artisans and merchants were firmly fixed.

To force obedience to the law Goningumi (Five Men's Bands) were compulsorily organized. All the people (samurai inclusive) were grouped by 5 or 10 families and each group not only took joint responsibility for the doings of all of its members but helped its members in civil life. This originated before Toyotomi's time, but the law issued in 1600 made it an established institution and played an important part in the following Tokugawa Period both politically and socially. Hidéyoshi planned an invasion of the Continent, Formosa, and the Philippines, but died in 1598 before realizing his dreams.

Social Classes (12th–16th centuries A.D.) The Onin war (1467–1475) which was fought between the Muromachi (the Ashikagas) Shogunate families in the city of Kyoto not only destroyed the Shogunate itself but also reduced the Capital to ashes. The Court and the Shogunate lost power at once and the whole country was thrown into commotion for a century by the wars of the military lords.

The wars entirely did away with old social customs and laws and gave opportunity for the rise of petty warriors and landed-farmers who, to this time, had been subjected to the aristocrats and war-lords. This was a time of great changes in the social order of Japan. After the Onin war members of the laboring classes were able to become lords through their own ability; farmers organized to oppose their lords; commercial cities like Sakai, Yamaguchi, and Osaka, appeared and became rich with the development of foreign trade; and villages, in many districts, began to govern themselves.

In consequence of the rise of new war-lords the aristocratic class of this age was of two kinds, the old nobles in the Court and the new war-lords. The Court nobles had become poor through the confiscation of parts of their estates in country districts by the Kamakura Shogunate. They were, nevertheless, still highly honored because of their culture and attainments, all lines of study being handed down by them in hereditary succession, and high positions in the Court were held by them though they had no practical affairs. The only sphere of influence left to the Court nobles was in religious circles, except in the Zen Sect which had most of its adherents among the samurai class. The Ashikagas, who succeeded the Minamotos in the Shogunate government, again confiscated more than one-half of the lands of Court nobles and finally stretched their wanton hands over the estates of the Imperial House and temples and shrines in the name of military taxes. In the Onin war, fought in the city of Kyoto, the mansions of the Court nobles were all destroyed or set on fire and the nobles themselves were compelled to desert the capital and seek protection among the wealthy families in the country districts or temples and shrines.

The war-lords in this period were sons of local governors in older ages, new governors placed in districts by the Kamakura and Ashikaga Shogunates, and big landlords who ascended to war-lordship by hiring warriors for the protection of their estates in the political confusion of the time. The name 'Daimyo" which represented the war-lord in later ages, especially in the Yédo Period, originated in the landlords, and meant one who owned a large estate or villages. The war-lords, new and old, took advantage of the downfall of the Shogunate after the Onin war to consolidate their field of activity all over Japan. They fought one another to obtain supremacy.

The second class of people consisted of farmers, artisans and merchants. The war-lords and daimyo in the provinces built castles around which artisans and merchants settled. The artisans and merchants increased

in number and the castle communities, gradually grew into towns and cities, while progress in foreign trade during the latter half of this period gave rise to port cities. Artisans and merchants formed guilds as mentioned elsewhere and protected their rights and profits. Farmers who had been trodden under the foot of the ruling classes began to make demands upon their lords who could nol onger control them by threats but had to handle them in a more honorable manner. The first record of a farmers' mob movement against their lords was that of the farmers in Kinki (Kyoto and Nara) district which started in September 1428. The mob demanded the so-called "Toku Séi," cancellation of debt or a permanent moratorium. Mobs which were united in the faith of Buddhism such as the Jodo or Hokké sects were well organized and had some permanency so that at one time they formed their own government. In the province of Yamashiro the farmers succeeded in organizing their own government and elected members by vote at the Byodoin temple at Uji, south of Kyoto, in February 1486. This and other examples of a similar nature were not allowed to continue because of later changes in political affairs, but they laid foundations for the future development of towns and villages and the "Gonin-gumi" as mentioned above.

The lowest class in this period consisted of sons of the same class in the preceding age. The difference was that the slave of Court nobles or government offices became more despised than the slaves at private houses. The latter were handled by their lords in a much more humane way than in the preceding period. The former, on the contrary, became more disliked by the other people because of their Korean origin and their special work of butchers and skinners, for such work was extremely despised by Buddhism, which taught people not to kill any living thing, and taboo the eating of all meats. They were called the "Eta," the meaning of which changed from the "butcher" to the "polluted," and lived in groups secluded from others.

Yédo Period
(1602–1867)

In 1600 Tokugawa-Iyéyasu became the practical ruler of Japan. Except for a small portion allotted to the Imperial House and various religious bodies, over 90 per cent of the entire land was divided among the Tokugawas, their relatives, and favorite generals and lords. Thus the complete unity of the nation was realized by the dual master-and-subject relation between the lords and their people and the Shogun and his lords. This feudal system lasted over 260 years, unparalleled in the history of the world. This was a success primarily for the Tokugawa Shogunate rather than the nation. It was due for one thing to the financial and military strength of the Tokugawa family, secondly to the clever method of administration, best suited to keep wayward war-lords in order, and thirdly to the halting of alien influences from overseas.

Iyéyasu located the seat of the Central Government at Yédo (Tokyo) and governed from there his 200 lords and generals. The financial basis of this Shogunate was superior to that of its predecessors. About 7,000,000 koku ("koku" in this case means the area of land which can produce one koku of rice) or nearly one-fourth of the national area of 30,560,000 koku, was owned by the Shogunate directly or indirectly. Besides, all the ports and places important for political and military purposes, the largest cities and the centers of industrial and commercial activities, and all the mines of any value were under the Shogunate's direct control. It also controlled the national mints.

Buké Shohatto (Samurai Law) After giving the final blow to the Toyotomis in May, 1615, Tokugawa-Iyéyasu ordered the drafting of the law concerning the daimyo (feudal lords) and samurai. In July of the same year the Samurai Law was pronounced before the gathering of the daimyo called for the purpose by the second Tokugawa Shogun, Hidétada. It consisted of 13 articles the gist of them being as follows: (1) Samurai must be well educated in general learning and versed in the arts of war; (2) Unbridled drinking and luxuriousness are strictly pro-

hibited; (3) Criminals must not be aided or concealed; (4) All treasonous bodies and murderers should be banished; (5) No person other than the subjects of the daimyo of a district should be allowed to live in his territory; (6) All repairs to castles need permission of the Shogunate and the building of a new castle is strictly prohibited; (7) If anyone detects a new castle building or a secret political organization in a neighboring province he must report it to the Shogunate; (8) Marriages must not be celebrated privately; (9) All the lords are required to observe "sankin-kotai." (According to this article the lords were divided into two groups, and each group was to come up to Yédo, the seat of the Shogunate, in April every other year, to stay there for one year and the Shogunate prepared their Yédo residences where their families were kept as hostages. These rules were somewhat loosened in later years); (10) Styles of costume should be regulated according to rank and social position; (11) Servants ought not freely to use the palanquin (the only vehicle in those days) in travel; (12) Samurai should be instructed to live frugally; and (13) the lords should use discretion in appointment of officials.

The purpose of this law was to restrict the armament of the lords, to suppress political organization and treason, to effectively inspect the local government of the lords, and to force them to keep order by strict rules on their behavior. The number of daimyo was 157 according to the Shogunate statistics of 1614.

Kugé Shohatto (Court Nobles Law) This law for the court nobles was promulgated in July, 1615, at the assembly of 150 court nobles at the Nijo Castle, Kyoto. It consisted of 17 articles, and defined the status of the Emperor, Imperial Princes and Princesses, and regulated the appointment of a Regency and chief councilor, adoption, court ranks, institution of the year name, costumes, the order of promotion, orders to be issued by magistrates, sentences of the court, and the position, ranks, costumes and honorary titles of the head priests of Buddhist temples. (See p. 100, The Japan Year Book, 1936, for the main points of the law.)

System of Control Iyéyasu took scrupulous care not to give any chance to the Imperial House and the greater lords to gather forces against the Shogunate. His first policy was to restrict their powers by the promulgation of the Kugé Shohatto and Buké Shohatto above mentioned. His second was to allot their districts to the respective lords by an administrative plan deliberately schemed out. The Kanto district in which the seat of the Shogunate was located was put under the direct rule of the Shogun and ruled by his personal generals to protect the Central Government from attack. In the districts around Kyoto, the city of the Imperial House, none of the Tozama Daimyo, the conquered lords, were placed, but only the relatives of the Tokugawas and the Fudai Daimyo, lords who had been on the Tokugawa's side from of old; and in Kyoto itself a representative office of the Shogunate had the responsibility of watching any political move in that city.

Along the two main roads, the Tokaido and Nakasendo (or Koshukaido) which connected Kyoto and Yédo, the Fudai Daimyo only were appointed to rule. The Tozama Daimyo were all given lands in the remoter parts and between each two of them a Fudai Daimyo was placed to play the part of a barrier. Such important places as Osaka, Sakai, Fushimi, Nagasaki and Ujiyamada were administered by governors directly sent from Yédo. The children of Iyéyasu were given large feuds and established the Houses of Mito, Owari, Echizen and Kishu, forming a defensive semicircular line.

Iyéyasu cleverly divided the whole country among the lords so as to keep the balance between the east and the west, a policy which proved successful till the balance was broken in the second half of the 19th century (A.D.) when the western lords rose in rebellion. The Shogunate paid scrupulous attention to all travelers along the Tokaido. It put a barrier at Hakoné, and nobody was allowed to pass through the gate without a passport issued from the lords or the Shogunate. After the enforcement of the articles of the Buké Shohatto requiring the family of a lord to stay at Yédo. Women were almost entirely prohibited from eaving the city for they had to

get Hakoné passports directly from the Shogunate.

The purpose of the seclusion policy adopted by the Tokugawa Shogunate was to shut out any possible outside political influence and to prevent the local lords from getting large profits out of foreign trade, and rising thereby to financial and political power. The Shogunate did everything to safeguard its supremacy and make the lords obedient, no matter how national progress was hindered or into what miserable condition the people might be thrown.

Organization of the Tokugawa Shogunate The Shogunate was a government of one despotic ruler, the Shogun. No one man, however, can perform all the duties of a government unassisted. Although there were many changes in the organization and the names of offices in the 268 years of its rule the Yédo Government, in the main, had a Cabinet which consisted of one Tairo (the great elder), five Roju (the middle elders), and five Wakadoshiyori (the younger elders). The Tairo was the premier but, though the Shogun at times placed his most reliable and able statesman in the position, the years in which a Tairo held office were but few, the Shogun himself generally undertaking the office. The Roju were the ministers of the administration. They signed the public ordinances and documents of the highest import. Their administration was based on former customs and newly issued laws, while their secretaries had the responsibility of examining old customs and precedents to help their decisions. These five saw to matters concerning the Imperial House, the court nobles and prince monks, and controlled all the lords and high officials, local governors and inspectors, and in wartime commanded the armies of the lords.

The Wakadoshiyori consisted of four or five members who were at once councillors and vice-ministers and controlled the Hatamoto (the generals who directly belonged to the Shogunate), and the lower officials, and in any emergency commanded the armies of the Hatamoto.

Both the Roju and the Wakadoshiyori were appointed from among the Fudai-Daimyo only.

Under the cabinet there were three Bugyo: the Jisha Bugyo (Temple and Shrine Governor), the Machi Bugyo (City Governor), and the Kanjo Bugyo (Counting Governor). The Jisha Bugyo controlled all the temples and shrines in the country and administered justice in the remoter districts. The Machi Bugyo administered the city (Yédo) affairs from administrative business to justice, police and prisons. The Kanjo Bugyo took change of the treasury of the Shogunate, gathering taxes from the estates directly belonging to the Shogun.

The Roju, the Wakadoshiyori and the three Bugyo formed the Central Shogunate Government, all other officials belonging to or coming under the control of one or other of these. Among the local officials the most important were the Shoshi-dai who represented the Shogunate at Kyoto, the Osaka-jodai who represented the Shogunate at Osaka, the Fushimi Bugyo, overseers of the barriers at Kyoto, the Kobusho Bugyo or military Governor, and the Nagasaki Bugyo who controlled the lords in Kyushu.

Cultural Life Culture and civilization made greatest progress in the western part of Japan and it was in Osaka and Kyoto that literature and a more refined life developed in the earlier years of the Yédo Period. Iyéyasu was anxious to spread knowledge and encouraged the study of the Japanese and Chinese literatures of former days; scholars of great learning appeared who opened schools and published commentaries or interpretations either of their own accord or by the backing or order of the lords. The progress of the art of printing greatly helped the spread of education by books. But in the early days of the period most of the energy of the ruling class and the common people was spent in readjusting their political and social life to the new state of affairs created by the united and centralized government of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and time was needed for the psychological atmosphere of the people to settle down toward a peaceful enjoyment of life in this better organized society.

It was not until after half a century that a

aracteristic taste and way of life began show themselves, discarding the old rbs of tradition. Here it must be noted at the fundamental feature of the literature the period was that it was the creation of e common people who were denied all portunity of rising to higher social posi-ons or assuming official posts in the gov-nment. The so-called Genroku period mmenced with the luxurious life of the th Shogun, Tsunayoshi, who was a man enthusiasm, fond of learning, and en-uraged lectures and schools. Even be-re his time the general trend of the period ad been toward extravagance and amuse-ent following a century of peace. The ogun's example, however, quickened and tensified this tendency, and such amuse-ents as "nō" drama, joruri or gidayu, d kabuki (see Chapter on Literature, Arts d Music) were enjoyed by the general asses, while pure literature such as haiku, aka, novels, and stories began also to be ritten and read among the lower classes. kill in the fine arts, characteristic Japanese ndiwork and special weaving arts reached e highest pitch.

In the Genroku period literary men were le to publish their writings freely and the ruri of Chikamatsu, the novels of Saikaku, d the short poems of Bashō had a great rculation, most of their works becoming erary treasures of Japan for ages to come.

The leadership in civilization was still with saka and Kyoto up to the end of this period. ut the Sankin-kotai and the power of Yédo, e seat of the Shogunate, did not long allow e center of culture and fashion to remain in ese old western cities, and Yédo had finally sumed the first position in all matters of litical and social life by the last quarter of e 18th century (A.D.). The following 80 ars, especially the first 50 years of it, was e golden age of the cultural life before the eiji Restoration.

Severity marked the Shogunate policy in aling with the people from the highest to e lowest, the masses suffering the worst pression. Social tragedies amply reflect emselves in the literature of joruri writers, ikamatsu and his contemporaries, and even allowing the apparently good intentions of the Shogunate rulers and advisers to improve the political, economic and social conditions, the people in general were either trodden down by lawless samurai or entangled and rendered helpless in the network of prohibitive laws.

But the characteristic optimism of the people of Japan enabled them to survive the stifling, tortuous life, seeking consolation in cultural or popular pursuits. This repressed energy found its outlet in creative industry and literature, or their enjoyment. Besides the standard works of literature there are reserved smaller illustrated pamphlets, short novels and poems which reflect the life of the common people in those days. They expose the looseness of the social life in many respects, but it is wonderful how they show the innate heart of Japanese people, optimistic, realistic and humane. If it were not for its partial suppression by the Government this common literature might have attained remarkable progress. All Japanese amusements either originated or took definite form in this age. In the upper classes of society a similar course of development ran through all phases of life.

Gradual Economic Decline At the beginning of the Tokugawa Shogunate foreign trade was carried on to a considerable extent but afterwards it was almost entirely prohibited except to a small extent through one trade port, and all hope of increasing the national wealth and economic progress of Japan through overseas intercourse was lost. Even with its income from the large territory above mentioned the Shogunate could hardly manage to keep pace with the ever increasing expenditure. Financial unsoundness appeared at the time of the fourth Shogun, and from the fifth Shogun on, they were forced to make both ends meet in national finance by recasting coins. Various improvements and revisions of economic policy wrought no material change of situation for the better. In the Tempo Era (1830–1844), the Government stood on the brink of bankrupcy and during the last years of the Shogunate the financial situation went from bad to worse.

The local lords had territories of 10,000 koku to 1,020,000 koku each, but their income

from these was too small to feed all their dependent samurai and soldiers, and to finance the Sankin-kotai traveling expenses. They fell into heavy debt, their creditors being the wealthy merchants and money lenders at Yédo and Osaka, the two business centers of the time. From the middle of the Yédo Period few of the lords could manage without the help of the rich merchants. Seventy per cent of the national wealth was said to have gone into the hands of wealthy business men by the end of the age. In 1843 the lords sent about 4,000,000 koku of rice to Osaka, 3,000,000 koku of which went to Osaka merchants as interest on their debt of 60,000,000 ryo (gold coin). All means to which they resorted to increase their incomes proved in vain.

The samurai were also compelled by the Sankin-kotai system to have two houses, one at their rural town and the other in Yédo. They were not allowed to do any productive work but received a kind of salary from their own lords, and mostly lived a leisurely life, although some were given offices in the local governments. The long peace did not necessarily bring happiness to the samurai, but rather drew them into different means of pastime and their fighting spirit was dulled with the increasing tendency to luxury. Their incomes were limited from the beginning and were still more shortened by compulsory loans to their feudal lord out of their "fuchi" or salaries, or even complete suspension of payment. They had no way of extorting from the farmers, as the lords had, and after losing all their means they could not help but break thel aw and work secretly for their living as artisans or small merchants. In the end the samurai began to sell their weapons and armor which had become useless in the long years of peace.

In the Yédo Period the rural folk still lived on the natural products of their farms, helped out by some small income from their handicraft, and each village constituted an economic unit, self-supplying and self-supporting. At first, the political peace benefited farmers especially and increase of production resulted from the inmprovemet of farming instruments and institutions. The kinds of vegetables grown became more numerous, sericulture advanced remarkably, and new areas of arable land were brought under cultivation. At the time of Toyotomi's land survey (1573) the rice production of the whole country had been estimated at 18,000,000 koku. In the Genroku Era (1688–1704) it increased to 25,780,000 koku, and in 1842, to 30,550,000 koku. But the farmers had to pay 50 per cent of their products as tax to their lords; they were denied the freedom of moving or changing their occupation, were subject to restrictive measures in purchasing land and withal were bound hand and foot by a network of the Gonin-gumi system and other restrictive regulations, and farmers resorted to such desperate measures as infanticide, fleeing to cities and mob riots to escape from their difficulties or fight for their living.

The number of recorded farmer-mob riots reached 568, including 68 in the early period of the age, 236 in the last. The usual motive for rising in mobs was anger at the intolerable extortion by the lords, tenant disputes being as yet rare.

It was estimated that the proportion of farmers to the whole population was 80%, and the total population in the Yédo Period showed a slow increase in the first half and a standstill in the latter. This was brought about by such natural causes as famines, prevalence of epidemics and insanitary dwellings; but the habit of infanticide which originated from the direct difficulty of living among the farming class, must have been the greatest factor in checking the increase of population, for it was usual among farmers to restrict the number of their children to less than three in a family. Another negative measure was to flee from the territory of the despotic lord to large cities. Cities had insufficient capacity to receive the inflow of these country people because as yet there were no industrial factories, but there were many openings for house-workers, day laborers and apprentices in the business houses or artisans' shops.

Commerce and Industry The advance of commerce was helped by the increase of population in the towns and cities where central and rural governmental seats were located and the regular journeys to and from

Yédo of the lords and their soldiers in Sankin-kotai. But as all foreign trade was banned, business could not take on any natural or international development. The main commodity of the day was rice, that was produced in the Kansai, Chugoku (the Main Island west of Kobé). Shikoku, Kyushu and Hokuriku district facing the Japan Sea in the central part of the Main Island) being transported to Osaka rice-dealers, while that of Kanto and Ohu or the northeastern provinces was sold in Yédo. Exchange business in rice had already commenced among Osaka merchants and speculations began to draw common interest. Coins of gold, silver, bronze or copper were in good circulation by this time, although these suffered changes of value at times, and the west of Osaka adopted the silver standard while the east took the gold standard. Paper money was issued by the rural governments so that money economy prevailed all over Japan. Bank business or Ryo-gaé and the credit system made considerable progress.

Yédo had over a million population and Osaka came next with several hundred thousand. There were many other cities of over ten thousand. Seclusion to foreign lands, but land transportation within the country made wonderful progress. The five highways, Tokai-do, Nakasen-do, Koshu-kai-do, Nikko-kaido and Oshu-kaido (Dō or Kaido means road) converged at Yédo and men and goods came to the Shogunate capital along them and their byroads from the remotest corners of the land. Coasting sea transportation had the following four main lines: the South Sea line between Yédo and Osaka, the West Sea line between Osaka and Nagasaki, the North Sea line from Shimonoséki to Matsumaé, and the East Sea line between Oshu and Yédo; the most important of these being the South Sea line which connected Yédo the greatest consuming city and Osaka the greatest commercial center.

A factory in its modern sense was still unknown; what industry there was, was the home industry on the scale of handiwork, except brewing at Nada, weaving at Ashikaga and Kiriu near Yédo and Hakata in Kyushu, metal foundries in Chugoku and shipbuilding, with large capital and a fairly elaborate system.

The seclusion policy quenched the enthusiasm of the Japanese for foreign trade which had been greatly stimulated at the time of Oda-Nobunaga and at the beginning of the Yédo Period by the activities of the Goshuin-sen or registered vessels and small boats of the pirates. The Japanese were compelled to fall back on the old economic system of self-suply and self-sufficiency, and to relinquish unwillingly the international spirit that had aspired to things Western on a far larger scale than that of China centuries ago.

At the same time, however, it resulted in the creation of many industries and fine art purely Japanese, and in the course of time, the work of the artisans became minutely specialized numbering over 150 kinds. The artisans were united in guilds according to their kinds, which protected their right and profits, master artisans and apprentices comprising each house. There were government purveyors who were protected by the Shogunate and accumulated wealth. The number of merchants greatly increased and the classes of the wholesale merchants, middle men and retailers were definitely established. The wholesale dealers organized associations and gradually, in their financial ascendancy, acquired real power over the samurai and lords.

Social Classes (16th–18th centuries, A.D.) The policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate, which followed the national unity of Toyotomi-Hidéyoshi, clearly marked the class division into five, the samurai, farmers, artisans, businessmen and outcasts.

First, taking the place of the former Court nobles came the samurai class. This consisted of the war-lords or daimyo and their warriors and was responsible for all the national political and military affairs, both central and provincial. The samurai lived on the revenue from taxes levied on the farmers and businessmen. In times of emergency unreasonable levies were imposed upon these working classes, and extremely despotic lords often robbed them of their wealth in the name of loans never repaid. This latter injustice was specially repeated by the lords at the end of the Yédo Period when the samurai class was thrown into an economic depression by reasons mentioned elsewhere. According to statistics

taken by the Meiji Government in 1872 the number of samurai households was 395,825, with an aggregate membership of 1,911,239, or 7 per cent of the total population at the end of the Yédo Period. There were in 1752, the Shogunate house, its three relative lords and 258 daimyo. Among the 258 daimyo those who owned an estate above 600,000 koku numbered 3, above 200,000 koku 15, above 100,000 koku 27, above 60,000 koku 20, above 30,000 koku 62, and above 10,000 koku 23. All of these lords were made peers after 1884 when the old daimyo system was done away with by the Meiji Government.

Farmers were divided into three classes, village officials, landowners and tenants. The first of these were the largest landowners in villages who were asked by the daimyo or samurai dignitaries to levy taxes on the villagers. They represented their village and had power over the villagers in both public and private matters as tax-gatherers, police and leaders of the community. Other landed farmers who had no official responsibility owned their own land and farm and were the tax-bearers of the community. The tenants were subjects of the other landed farmers and were the most pitiable of the working classes of the time. Of their production 50 per cent went to the samurai as public taxes and 30 per cent to their master of landed farmers as rent, and they themselves were compelled to live on but 20 per cent of what they had produced. The percentage of these classes of farmers seems to have been 2.5 per cent, 37.5 per cent, and 60 per cent, respectively. Farmers were often stricken by natural calamities in addition to this squeeze by the ruling classes.

The class of business men was also divided into two, wealthier merchants or artisans who owned houses and lots, and tenants. In social standing businessmen were regarded lower than farmers, but as a matter of fact their economic condition was much better. Their prosperity depended on the luxury and consequent demands of the samurai class, so the samurai and businessmen were economically interdependent, but the businessmen gradually obtained the more powerful position and wealthier "chonin" or merchants became to be much honored because of their economic power. Towards the latter half of the Yédo Period they actually became freer than the samurai. At times their wealth and lives were forfeit to the Shogunate or local war-lords, yet they laid an unshakable foundation for the business classes in new Japan after the Meiji Restoration of 1868.

The cultural class consisted of the Court nobles, monks, priests and physicians. The social standing of the Court nobles was still high. The Emperor was duly respected by the Shogunate and daimyo, but he had no political power. The Court nobles who lived in Kyoto with the Imperial House had but a meager means of living. They were satisfied to be tutors in one art or another, such as waka, Japan football, penmanship, astrology, medical science, etc. Yet their hereditary position as the nobility was well established and they formed so strong a class of their own that the Shogunate or the war-lords could hardly disregard their existence, in fact it was by the combined power of the Court nobles and the "rōnin" or masterless samurai that the Shogunate was finally overthrown in the middle of the 19th century (A.D.).

The lowest class in the Yédo Period, as in the preceding period, were the "Eta" and "hinin." The number of "Eta" (polluted) remarkably increased in this period because war-lords in the previous war period called the butchers and skinners to their castle-towns to manufacture articles for war, and the birth-rate of these "Eta" was great. They lived all over the country instead of only in the Kyoto and Nara districts as in the previous period, forming their own communities. This "Eta" class has been most unreasonably treated until 1871 when the Meiji Government declared that no legal distinction should exist between the "Eta" and others. The "hinin," outcasts, beggars, and the like were put in the same class with the "Eta." According to statistics taken by the Meiji Government in 1871 the number of the "Eta" was 280,311, beggars 23,480 and others 79,097.

Ronin A characteristic phenomenon of the Yédo Period was the appearance of the Ronin or masterless samurai. They had existed in previous years, but at the time of Toyotomi

their number was insignificant. The samurai who had followed lords defeated and ruined in battles became ronin, and their number was added to by the extinction of noble houses in punishment for rebellion and the unemployment of the sons of samurai, other than the first born, who had no share in the inheritance of their father's property or position. Some samurai voluntarily chose the life of a ronin. All these ronin lived from hand to mouth and were either at odds with the ruling class or gave constant trouble to the common people. The event mainly responsible for the creation of this class of people was the battle at Sékigahara (1600 A.D.) which decided the supremacy of the Tokugawas over the Toyotomis. In the 13 years between that battle and the Osaka battle which ended in the final destruction of the Toyotomi family, the number of the lords entirely ruined or partly deprived of territory reached over 100 and the confiscated area to approximately 9,000,000 koku. Some found second masters but the larger number of the samurai were thrown out of work. The Osaka battle was caused by these samurai in a last attempt to preserve the power of the Toyotomis, although it ended in their complete failure. Again, in the 23 years between the Osaka battle and the Shimabara Rebellion of 1637, another 70 lords lost the whole or a part of their territory by the relentless application of the Buké Shohatto, and indeed the Shimabara Rebellion was nothing but an outburst of complaints by the Catholics and the ronin against the oppression of the Shogunate. But the power of the Shogunate was unshakable.

The number of the ronin, however, was still more increased, and in the 4th year of the Kéian Era, 1651, Yui-no-Shosétsu and his colleagues attempted a change of the Shogunate government for the benefit of the ronin, although it was suppressed by the wholesale arrest of the ambitious leaders and the harakiri of Yui-no-Shosétsu himself on July 25 of that year. There were minor events caused by outbreaks of the rōnin here and there and at last the Shogunate was awakened by these uprisings to the graveness of the situation and after the Kéian Era measures were taken to prevent further increase in the number of these masterless samurai. As a rule, in obedience to Bushido ethics, the samurai did not like to take a second master, and only a small portion found positions, while the rest either remained unemployed or chose some other occupation. Some became merchants or farmers. Others became scholars and opened Térakoya for education of the young in Confucianism and Japanese literature and morals. Still others became specialists in military arts and gave lectures to the samurai and the lords, while there were quite a number of experts in fencing and archery who opened drill-halls or schools in the larger cities. The better element of the rōnin played an important part in the social development of the country standing in a freer position than the regular samurai. And the last and most praise-worthy task they accomplished was to take the prominent part in the movement for aiding the Imperial House which finally led to the Meiji Restoration.

Exclusion Policy

Policy of Toyotomi The Catholic faith spread over Japan very quickly and many churches were built in various places. But the dogmas and institutions of the Church were in many ways unfitting to Japanese ideals and customs. Besides, the friars or missionaries were charged to have behaved without discretion, disregarding the laws of the nation. Toyotomi-Hideyoshi, therefore, destroyed the Catholic Church in Kyoto in 1585, and issued a Prohibition Law in 1587, forbidding the residence of missionaries at Nagasaki and other places. But he still allowed foreigners who did not mean to spread the religion to come.

A little later, when trade with Luzon was opened, Spanish missionaries came to Japan. These missionaries were antagonistic to the Jesuits and tried to preach another form of doctrine among the people in the face of the Prohibition Law, and quarrelled with the Portuguese missionaries. Hidéyoshi issued a more drastic prohibition law and severely punished the breakers; but he died without accomplishing his aim, and both Portuguese and Spanish missionaries came in greater numbers and preached the gospel more earnestly

so that the believers in it increased with remarkable rapidity.

Policy of Iyéyasu Iyéyasu followed in Hidéyoshi's steps and encouraged foreign trade. But being anxious lest the people should be misled by the Catholic priests he prohibited their preaching in 1612, expelled them from the country, and strictly ordered the Japanese believers to turn from their faith, and those who did not obey his order were condemned to death. They called this turning from or casting away the Christian faith "Korobi" or rolling over.

Going Abroad Prohibited But missionaries came in considerable numbers, and secretly continued to spread Christianity. The Shogunate saw the difficulty of complete prohibition, and began to take stricter steps. Iyémitsu, the third Tokugawa Shogun, prohibited the importation of foreign books in 1630, forbade any one to go out of the country without permission of the Government in 1633, and prohibited the going abroad of any Japanese in 1636. Finally, no Japanese was allowed to return from abroad.

Seclusion of the Nation The Shogunate kept a strict watch against the coming in of the Catholic faith and tried to exterminate the believers in the country. Its measures were so severe that the Christian believers rose in rebellion at Shimabara in 1637. The uprising was subdued in a short time, but because of it the Shogunate determined to go a step further in carrying out the law, and prohibited the coming of Western people entirely in 1639, with the only exception of the Hollanders who cherished no idea of spreading the Catholic faith among the Japanese. Hollanders were allowed to trade at Nagasaki, but only under supervision of the officials.

With this strict seclusion policy the Shogunate was able to root out Catholicism and remove from the minds of the people the influence of foreign thought and belief, and so gain peace in home affairs. But during those years, foreign affairs became known to only a few of the Shogunate upper officials, and this merely through meager reports presented by the Dutch Consul. The people were kept in entire ignorance.

In the 18th century, foreign ships began to visit Japan, and the Japanese could no longer leave these visitors at their shores unheeded.

Foreign Studies Renewed Seventy years after the enforcement of seclusion, books on foreign trade and the state of affairs in the Western World were published and the people were much instructed by such literature. The Shogun Yoshimuné took an interest in Western studies and followed a liberal policy for importing Western books in 1720; this brought about a Renaissance which awakened the Japanese from their long sleep.

Seclusion Law Reinforced The Seclusion Law required the provincial lords to drive foreigners away from the shores of the Empire, but its observance grew lax with the lapse of time. At the end of the 18th century the Shogunate made it milder and allowed foreign ships to come, on condition that they had no enmity to the nation. Unfortunately, however, the repeated rough conduct of foreign sailors irritated the official mind and caused the reinforcement of the old law, the coastguards being given orders to bombard any foreign boat which came near the shore, to arrest any of the crew who landed, and kill them if necessary. In 1825, strict orders were given to Japanese boats not to have any intercourse with foreign vessels.

National Doors Opened

An American ship, the "Morrison," coming to bring members of a Japanese shipwrecked crew back to their country, met with the bombardment, and went back to China in 1837.

In 1844, William II, King of Holland, sent a confidential letter with a special delegate to Japan, to warn that country to be careful not to follow the miserable example of China. Merchant vessels and warships of England and France many times came to the Loochoo Islands and the French made a forcible landing at Naha, the best port of the Loochoos, put missionaries ashore there and asked for the opening of friendly intercourse in 1844. The Shogunate complied with their request for trade, but drove the missionaries away in 1848.

Treaty of Amity with America In the sixth year of Kaéi, 1853, Commodore Perry came to Uraga with a fleet of four warships.

A fri ndly treaty was finally concluded between Japan and America in 1855.

Treaty with Russia Russia also sent Vice-Admiral Poutiatine to Nagasaki in 1853, and a treaty of commerce with Russia was concluded, by which Shimoda, Hokadaté and Nagasaki were opened to her vessels, and agreements were made respecting the boundaries of Russia and Japan in the north.

At that time England and Russia were at war, and in 1854 an English warship came to Nagasaki for a supply of provisions. The Shogunate consented to open Nagasaki and Hakodaté for English vessels, and an agreement was reached between the two nations. Hakodaté and Shimoda were opened to Holland also and a treaty was concluded in 1855.

Conclusion of Commercial Treaties In 1856 the United States sent to Shimoda her Consul-General, Townsend Harris. He finally succeeded to come up to Yédo and present credentials in person to the Shogun Iyésada, the following year. He requested the Government's consent to open trade relations, and asked that an American minister might be stationed in Yédo, assuring of American sincerity. The foreign trade allowed hitherto by the Shogunate was only through the mediation of the officials, and Harris insisted upon free and direct commerce between the merchants of the nations.

The Shogunate officials themselves, already aware of the inconveniences of the old system, complied with his requests, regularly concluded a friendly commercial treaty with the United States, and agreed to open new ports of Kanagawa (the present Yokohama), Nagasaki, Niigata, and Hyogo (Kobé) in addition to Shimoda and Hakodaté. They allowed Americans to settle in those ports for trade, gave them freedom to come in to Yédo and Osaka, recognized their freedom of religious belief and extraterritorial jurisdiction, and regulated the rate of tariff in 1858. This was the so-called Anséi modus vivendi.

In the same year the treaty was ratified by the Shogunate, without the Imperial sanction. The Shogunate concluded similar treaties with Holland, Russia, England, and France in the same year; and with Prussia, Switzerland and Belgium a little later.

Opening of the Country The Government appointed a commissioner to administer foreign affairs in 1858, and the Shogun sought the Imperial sanction for the provisional treaties, and finally got it in 1865. The carrying into practice of all these treaties was realized with the opening of Hyogo (Kobé) port in 1867, the year of the accession of Meiji Tenno. In the meantime, several international troubles occurred. Russia tried to invade Tsushima in 1861, Satsuma warriors fought against an English fleet off Kagoshima in 1863, and the Nagato clan had an engagement with the combined fleets of France, England, Holland, and America at Shimonoséki in 1864.

Downfall of the Shogunate

Court and Shogunate The Yédo Government adopted the policy of keeping the Imperial Court at a respectful distance, paying apparent homage to it, but actually presenting it only with 120,000 koku of rice, the pension of a middle-class lord.

Uprising of the Loyalists On the other hand, the smouldering fire of loyalty to the Imperial House was gradually fanned into a blaze by the increasing attention paid to the study of Confucianism and old literature. Confucian scholars taught that the first duty of the people was to be loyal to the King (Emperor) and not to the Conqueror (Shogun), while the students of old Japanese literature clearly set forth the illegality of the Shogunate in the country of which the sovereignty belonged solely to the Imperial House. Down to the middle of the Yédo Period, however, these teachings were taken as mere matters of academic interest without practical application. Tokugawa-Mitsukuni, the lord of Mito, was among the foremost in advocating the virtue of loyalty to the Imperial House, himself beginning the work of compiling a Japanese history to make this characteristic Japanese virtue clearly understood, and erecting a monument to the loyalist Kusunoki-Masashigé at Minatogawa, Kobé. Such other scholars as Yamaga-Soko emphasized the virtue of loyalty, though not necessarily to incite any

anti-Shogunate sentiment. Their teachings, nevertheless, acted to stimulate Imperial loyalty in the hearts of the samurai and the people till the time came when it should hurst into flame.

The first instance of these sentiments being transformed into practical action was the movement of Takénouchi Shikibu who came from Niigata to Kyoto and went about among the Court nobles insisting upon the need of a loyalists' uprising. He was banished by the Shogunate in 1759. Yamagata-Daini and Fujii-Umon followed him, but both were soon put to death. However, the corruption and weakening of the Shogunate régime quickened the anti-Shogunate feeling in general towards the end of the 18th century and national character brought about by the teachings of such scholars as Motoori-Norinaga and Hirata-Atsutane, greatly helped the loyalist cause. Takayama-Hikokuro went around the provinces propagating the principle; Gamo-Kumpei visited the tombs of the Emperors and publicly bewailed their neglected state. Rai-Sanyo wrote a Japanese history in which he upheld dignity and prestige of the Imperial House and scathingly criticized the Shogunate régime.

The knocking at Japan's doors by foreign countries presented ample chances for the loyalists to take advantage of the confusion and misdoings of the Shogunate Government, and public opinion finally endorsed their movement at the beginning of the 19th century.

The Anséi Coup d'Etat When Koméi Tenno, father of Méiji Tenno, came to the Throne, he did not hesitate to give Imperial suggestions and command to the Shogunate, and the Imperial power was greatly strengthened. The party which was defeated in its hopes for choosing another man for the 14th Shogun schemed a reformation of the Shogunate from within. They united with other forces and asked for an Imperial edict to accomplish their plans. The Tenno issued an edict and reprimanded the Shogunate for concluding treaties without the Imperial sanction. Whereupon the Shogunate sent a delegate to apologize for the steps they had taken, but at the same time the Tairo (Premier) Ii-Naosuké declared the Coup d'Etat of Anséi, 1858, and put into prison all who worked for the issuance of the Imperial edict. His purpose was to re-establish the governmental authority of the Shogunate. But Ii was assassinated at the Sakurada gate of the Shogun's palace in March, 1860.

The assassination of the Tairo gave what was to prove a final blow to the Shogunate though the Roju, Ando-Nobumasa, schemed a combination or amalgamation of the Imperial Court and the Shogunate to save the latter from ruin. Some of the powerful lords in the west responded to the idea for a time, but public opinion was overwhelmingly against this amalgamation movement on the part of the pro-Shogun party, and the anti-Yédo movement increased still more in power. Most of the loyalists gathered in Kyoto in open defiance of Yédo. The ronin or unemployed samurai flocked to the cause in such great numbers that it was necessary for the armies of the lords of Satsuma, Tosa and Choshu to keep them in bounds in order to preserve the peace of the city.

On the other hand, Koméi Tenno sent a messenger to Yédo to urge the reformation of the Shogunate Government. The Shogun Iyéshigé tried to make improvement in the system of Sankin-kotai, etc., but it was too late to regain the support of the people. The Namamugi incident, in which three Englishmen were killed or injured by the lord of Shimazu's samurai and England demanding compensation, stirred the extreme anti-foreign party to fury and the Kyoto Court sent this time Sanjo-Sanétomi to Yédo an : ordered the Shogunate to wage war against all foreigners. In 1863 an Anti-Foreign Edict was issued by the Shogunate, and the armies of the Choshu and Satsuma lords attacked foreign merchant ships and warships. The hot headed loyalists in Kyoto demanded that a nation-wide anti-foreign movement should be launched, and the Tenno was inclined to take command of the movement himself. But th other group of princes and lords prevailed upon the Tenno to adopt a more tactful measure, and the leaders of the radical element lost influence

and fled to the west. F r a while the schism among the loyalists persisted, but the object lesson of the bombardment of Shimonoséki by a combined foreign fleet weakened the anti-foreign movement to a great extent. By 1867, when Meiji Tenno ascended the Throne, the anti-foreign movement had died away and the loyalists were solely concerned with the destruction of the Shogunate régime, recognizing the inability of the Shogunate to sustain the national honor in the crisis.

Prince Sanjo-Sanétomi, one of the seven Court nobles who had fled to the west, joined Prince Iwakura-Tomomi in leading the anti-Shogunate movement. The hostility between the two greatest of the western ords, Shimazu, lord of Satsuma province, and Mōri of Choshu or Nagato, was pacified by the arbitration of Prince Sanjo and they became strongly united in the common cause. Prince Iwakura, succeeding in making a definite plan for the destruction of the Shogunate, gathered many young and gifted samurai under these two lords, such as Saigo-Takamori, Okubo-Toshimichi of Satsuma and Kido-Takayoshi of Nagato, and asked the Imperial sanction for the movement.

On October 14, 1867, Meiji Tenno gave orders to the Satsuma and Choshu lords to open hostilities against the Yédo Government. On the side of the Shogunate, Yamanouchi-Toyonobu, former lord of Tosa in Shikoku, was informed of this secr t plan of the Imperial army and being anxious to avert the impending civil war sent Goto-Shojiro to present a memorial to the Shogun Tokugawa-Yoshinobu (Kéiki), advising his surrender of the sovereign authority. Whereupon Yoshinobu, who was staying at Kyoto, immediately called an assembly of the representative samurai of the lords then staying in the city to the Nijo Castle on October 13, 1867, and asked their o inion on his determination to surrender. The assembly galdly agreed t his decision on the advice of Goto- hojiro and Komatsu-Tatéaki, a subject of the Satsuma lord. On October 14, Yoshinobu presented a written request for the Imperial permission, and on October 24 the resignation of the Shogun was formally tendered to the Throne. Thus the Yéd › Shogunate ended with the 15th Shogun, after having continued for 265 years and after a total period of 675 years the sovereign authority was restored to the Throne.

NEW JAPAN

Meiji Era

(1868–1912 A.D.)

The Meiji Restoration

In December of 1867, Meiji Tenno issued an important order abolishing the old officialdom and forming a new Dajokan which should consist of the president, councillors and vice-councillors, and proclaiming the direct rule of the Throne in every line of national government. The Imperial Prince Arisugawa was appointed President of the Dajokan, and those court nobles and feudal lords who had faithfully worked for the Restoration were given the position of councillors, while some other men of ability from among the nobles and common samurai were made vice-councillors. The people were allowed to live in complete equality, discarding the old castes of nobles and common people. This change was called "Ishin" or the renovation of all things. On March 14, 1868, or the first year of Meiji, the Tenno called together the princes and high officials to the Shishinden of the Imperial Palace and took the oath of five articles before the ancestral gods. These five articles of the Imperial oath provided the foundation to the new régime. They were as follows: "(1) We will call councils and rule the nation according to public opinion; (2) Men of upper and lower classes without distinction shall be united in all enterprises; (3) Civil officials and military officers shall be in one accord and all the common people shall be so treated that they can attain their aims and feel no discontent; (4) Old unworthy ways and customs shall be destroyed and the people shall walk along the highway of heaven and earth; and

(5) Knowledge shall be sought among the nations of the world and the Empire shall be led up to the zenith of prosperity.

"To accomplish this unprecedented reformation, We go before the people, and proclaim the fundamental national principles even in the presence of the gods of heaven and earth, to establish the way for the public welfare. Ye, Our subjects, shall be united all together, according to these principles."

In August of the same year, the formal celebration of the Tenno's ascension to the Throne was held at the central palace, and in September the year-name of Keio was changed to Meiji.

Removal of the Capital The Emperor Meiji paid his first visit to Tokyo in the first year and made the castle of Yédo his permanent palace in the second year of the new era, or 1869. The Government was subsequently removed to Tokyo.

The Organization In the first year of Meiji, 1868, a new Central Government was established in accordance with the five principles above mentioned. It was called Dajokan, or Great Government, with seven departments. The council played the part of the future parliament; the five departments of political, religious, financial, military and foreign affairs were administrative and the last, the penal department took charge of justice, and independence of the legislature, the executive and the judicature was for the first time established. In a few years several adjustments were made, but by the fourth year all the official machinery of the central government was systematically arranged.

Surrender of Fiefs The Imperial Court had confiscated all the territory belonging to the old Shogunate, and set up prefectural offices and appointed governors, but the feudal lords still owned their lands and their feudal subjects. In the first year of Meiji, Kido-Takayoshi (Koin) advised Lord Mōri, Daimyo of Nagato, to return his territory to the Imperial Court, Lord Shimazu of Satsuma, Lord Nabeshima of Hizen and Lord Yamanouchi of Tosa jointly tendered their petition for the territorial surrender. Other lords followed them, and their petition was accepted in the second year. The lords gave up all their land and people, asking for nothing in return. For the time being they were requested to continue as governors of their districts, and the feudal system was completely destroyed.

The country was divided into 8 urban prefectures, 26 prefectures and 262 clan districts. But the governors of clan districts, the former feudal lords, governed their people mostly in the old style, preserving the "chief-and-subject" relationship. The orders and ways of administration were greatly distorted and the authority of the Central Government was ineffective. Plans were made to do away with the clan governors and unify the whole nation under the same form of prefectural government. The Tenno called all the clan district governors to Tokyo in 1871, and told them about the abolition of their office. They were given privilege to live in Tokyo and were replaced by the civil prefectural governors. Through many changes, the country was finally divided into one "Do" or district, 3 urban prefectures and 43 prefectures in 1889.

Social Reforms In 1869 when the resignation of the lords was accepted, the names "Kugé" (court noble) and "Daimyo" (feudal lord) were abolished and the nobles and lords were all mad "Kazoku" (peers). Clan samurai were given tne class-name of Shizoku, and in the following year the common people were allowed to take their own family names, which they had not previ usly borne. In 1871, intermarriage w s permitted between the peers and Héimin or common people, while the peers and Shizoku were allowed to engage in the ordinary business of agriculture, industry and commerce.

Thus the social castes of the feudal age were broken to pieces. Social institutions and customs changed also. With the official recognition of friendly intercourse with foreign people, international traffic and relations became busier and more intimate. Many a Japanese who went abroad brought back Western customs and introduced new institutions, and the people were quick to adopt them in their daily social life.

Telegraph system was installed between Tokyo and Yokohama on Dec. 25, 1869 (2nd year of Meiji). Regular intercity mail service started between Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka in 1871 (4th year). First railway train ran between Tokyo and Yokohama, on Sept. 12, 1872 (5th year). Men were orde ed to cut off their topknots and prohibited to carry swords in 1871 (4th year). Laws regarding European costumes and uniforms of officials were issued, 1871.

The solar calendar officially replaced the lunar calendar in 1872, December 3 of the lunar year being declared January 1 of the 6th year of Meiji or 1873. National holidays were announced in 1871.

In 1871, the Department of Education was added to the Government and, in 1877, the national educational system was established and it became compulsory for all children to be sent to public elementary schools. Buildings in European styles began to appear in the cities and people graduall acquired a taste for foreign food.

New Military System Prior to the Restoration, the people at large had nothing to do with military affairs. But with the reforms following the Restoration, the military system was revised and in 1872 the provisional Department of Military Affairs was changed into the two departments of Army and Navy, and in the following year the law of conscription was issued and, in accordance with the old-time ideas of the Japanese and on the pattern of most of the European powers, people were all ordered to share in universal military service for the defense of the country. The military system made singular progress through the many national crises of the Meiji Era.

Cultivation of Hokkaido At the begining of the Meiji Era the cultivation of the waste land of the north was proposed, and in 1869 the Colonization Bureau was opened. The name Hokkaido, or north-sea-district, was given to the land, formerly known as Ezo. In 1870 Kuroda-Kiyotaka was appointed vice-president of the Bureau and he made untiring efforts to civilize the natives, to construct roads to promote industry and to encourage immigrants from the other islands. In 1875, he invited the samurai class of the three northeastern prefectures of the Main Island to form a colonial militia to defend and cultivate the land at the same time. The farming and other population of Hokkaido rapidly increased since. A knotty question in the north was the boundary between Japan and Russia. The Shogunate had several diplomatic negotiations with the Russian admirals, and question again arose with the opening of the Colonization Bureau. Japan sought to divide the island of Saghalien into two with the border line at 50° north latitude. Kuroda wished to ab ndon Saghalien and concentrate all efforts on the colonization of Hokkaido, and the Government sent Vice-Admiral Enomoto-Takéaki (Buyo) to Russia and tried to settle the question. In 1875 a compromise was reached and the whole of Saghalien was adjudged to belong to Russia and all the Kurile Islands were given to Japan. This so-called exchange of Saghalien and the Kuriles finally settled the long dispute over Japan's northern boundaries.

Civil Wars The political and social reforms of the Meiji Restoration were so vast in scale and so rapid in progress that the masses of the people could hardly appreciate their significance, intrinsic or apparent, that they were even offended by some of the new government policies that radically went counter to their accustomed old customs or habits. Some of the political leaders who had dissatisfaction with those in power often assumed leadership in local disturbances. There were constant hitches among officials and people in the country, frequently marked with assassinations of ranking officials.

Eto-Shimpéi caused some trouble in Saga prefecture; but he was soon subdued by the Imperial army. In Kumamoto, an adjacent prefecture to Saga, Otaguro and others formed a party called the Jimpuren or Divine-wind-party, and made an attack on the Kumamoto garrison in 1876, only to be defeated by the soldiers of the garrison. At Hagi, the north-western end of the Main Island, Maéhara rose in accord with the Jimpuren party, but he was killed and his men dispersed.

The Saigo Rebellion General Saigo-

Takamori, a member of the Council and the head of the military department, could not realize his ideas about the Korean problem, and was deeply grieved at the failure. After his resignation he went back to his native place, Kagoshima, at the southern end of Kyushu Island. Over a hundred officers and soldiers who had been under him in the Tokyo Imperial Guard followed him to the south, causing a great commotion in the country. His followers, such as ex-major-generals Kirino and Shinowara, elected Saigo to the leadership of their party and the head of their private school. In 1877 Saigo, Kirino and Shinowara gathered an army of over 15,000 soldiers, proclaiming their intention of impeaching the Government for its social and political failures, and came up to Kumamoto and besieged the Kumamoto castle of the Imperial garrison. But the commander of the garrison, Major-General Tani-Tatéki bravely fought against Saigo's army. Meiji Tenno appointed the Imperial Prince Arisugawa to be Commander-in-Chief, and Lieutenant-General Yamagata-Aritomo and Vice-Admiral Kawamura-Sumiyoshi to be the heads of the army and navy respectively. Saigo's troops were compelled to raise the siege under the pressure of the Imperial armies, and they retreated in disorder back to Kagoshima, and made Shiroyama their final stronghold. Shiroyama is a promontory on the outskirts of the town and there the great Saigo killed himself. This rebellion was really the last of the civil wars accompanying the Restoration After this Southwestern Civil War, the. wounded soldiers, loyalist and rebel alike, were cared for at the Imperial army hospitals. The Japan Red Cross Society was founded on this occasion.

Dawn of Constitutional Government

The Genro-in In the first year of Meiji, government institutions were reformed in many ways, and representatives of prefectures were made members of the lower council. In the following year the public assembly was opened, and the prefectural representatives became its members. But this assembly consisted of members who were all chosen by the Government, and it gave rise to a demand for the establishment of an assembly of representatives elected by the people. In 1873 Kido- who had come back from his European tour of investigation, proposed the establishment of the national constitution; while in 1874 Soéjima, Goto, Itagaki and Eto presented a petition for establishment of parliament by popular election. The Government did not adopt either proposal as the time was not yet ripe, but in 1875 they established the Genro-in, a kind of Senate, as the chief seat of legislation, and the Supreme Court of Judicature for the administration of justice, and summoned district governors to Tokyo to learn of the requirements of the people. In 1876, the Tenno ordered the Genro-in to make plans for the formation of the Imperial Constitution and in 1879 prefectural assemblies were opened for deciding on district finances and representative government was first tried in the local districts.

Prefectural Elections With the end of the Southwestern Civil War the foundation of the Central Government became unshakable. But in a few years Japan lost most of her able statesmen one after another. Saigo died in the battle just mentioned, Kido passed away from illness, and Okubo was assassinated in 1878. These were the three pillars of the Reformation, and Okuma-Shigenobu, Ito-Hirobumi and the like had to carry on their strenuous task. In April 1878, the second local governors' conference was held. The items for discussion were rules concerning prefectural assemblies, local taxes, and the organization of towns and villages. In July of the same year the rules concerning prefectural assemblies were issued, and according to the articles public election of representatives and local self-government were for the first time to be put into practice in the following year.

The election was void of shady events, because the people honored the candidates as those who must in truth represent them not only in wisdom and political ideas but also in personality and social standing. The result was that the prefectural assemblies were composed of the best class of men in the districts. The famous members of the Imperial Diet and great statesmen of later days mostly came out

of these early local assemblies.

Petition for Opening Diet It is said that over 50 such petitions were presented to the Government during the one year of 1880. In the midst of these political agitations, a young scholar of French politics, Saionji-Kimmochi came back fr m Paris and published the "Toyo Jiyu Shimbun" (Eastern Liberal Paper), and to much annoyance of the authorities, instructed the people in the principles of liberal politics. The acute state of affairs seemed to presage the early appearance of an Imperial Diet when the political events of 1881 occurred.

Imperial Edict Issued In that year the Government proposed to sell to the Kansai Trade Society the land, buildings, ships, dock and hunting fields in Hokkaido which belonged to the Colonization Bureau. The actual price was estimated at a little over ¥300,000, while the Gover ment had invested and spent as much as ¥14,096,800 on them. There was a strong suspicion of favoritism for the Kagoshima merchants of the said society, for many of the high officials came from that district, and criticisms arose against the abuse. This public criticism was caught up by those who demanded social justice and bitterly censured the official autocracy. On the very evening of his return from a tour of the north-eastern districts on October 11, 1880, Meiji Tenno called the members of the Cabinet and the councillors to a meeting in his presence, at which it was resolved that the government sale should be stopped at once and that the Imperial Diet should be summoned in the twenty-third year of Meiji (1890 A.D.). These resolutions were published in the Imperial edict issued on the following day, October 12, 1881. With the issuing of this edict the boisterous discussion and debate among the people gradually died down and political parties began to be organized for carrying out their political principles in readiness for the opening of parliament 10 years later. The major parties were the Jiyu-to (Leberal) of Itagaki-Taisuké and the Kai-Shin-to (Progressive) of Okuma-Shigénobu.

Preparation of Constitution In 1882 the Government sent Ito-Hirobumi to investigate political institutions abroad, and to obtain models or suggestions best suited to Japan. Ito and his assistants mostly stayed in Germany and there studied Western politics and constitutions, and came back in the following year. In 1884 the Government established an Investigation Bureau and, appointing Ito the president of the Bureau, ordered him to draft the Constitution and plans for the new institutions.

It was in this year that a law for the peers was enacted and the five ranks of nobility—prince, marquis, count, viscount and baron—were first defined. In 1885, at the instance of Prince Sanjo and to lay the foundation for true constitutional government, the structure of the Central Government was reorganized and a cabinet of a modern nature was formed for the first time, the old positions of councillor and minister being abolished. It consisted of the Premier and Ministers for Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Army, Navy, Justice, Education, Agriculture and Commerce, and Communications. In the Court there were the Naidaijin or Grand Keeper of the Imperial Seals and the Minister of the Imperial Household. The first Premier was Ito himself, who held the additional post of the Ministership of the Imperial Household. In 1888 the Privy Council was established, with statesmen of tried caliber named as its members and it was made the highest body for Impeiral consultation on important political affairs. Ito also was the first President of the Privy Council. The draft of the Constitution was completed by this year and the Tenno put it before the Privy Council as the first subject of discussion. Meiji Tenno was present at all sessions on the Constitution, lent attentive ear to the opinions of the different members, showing great personal interest in framing and discussing the resolutions.

Promulgation of the Constitution On the 11th of February, the anniversary of the accession of Jimmu Tenno, 1889, Meiji Tenno reported the promulgation of the Constitution to the ancestral gods. Then appearing in person with the Empress before the Imperial Princes, Cabinet ministers, high officials, representative people, and foreign ministers,

solemnly issued the Imperial Constitution. He issued an accompanying law relating to the Imperial family which regulated future accessions, and relative positions of the Imperial Princes, setting forth the guiding principle on the question of the successor to the Throne. Other laws that accompanied the Constitution were on the election of the members of the lower house of parliament and its institution. They were issued in the same year, and in November 1890, the first Imperial Diet was convened in Tokyo in the presence of the Tenno. Local self-government had been established and improvements made in the institutions of cities and towns for the past two years, and in this year another improvement in the prefectural and county institutions was made, confirming their self-government, although county government was abolished later.

Codification Since the downfall of feudalism and return of fiefs to the Tenno, uniform laws for the control of the people became an acute necessity and the Government first revised the criminal law in 1873 (6th year of Meiji). Other laws were revised or newly compiled according to the need of changing society and with due regard to foreign relations. The code of civil procedure, the commercial law and the civil law were enforced by 1899. The criminal law was revised in 1908 and the code of civil procedure in 1924 according to the advanced ideals and needs of the times.

Revision of Treaties

(See Chapter on Foreign Relations)

Sino-Japanese War

On August 1, 1894, Japan declared war against China, the Tenno setting-up his headquarters at Hiroshima. Lieutenant-General Nozu routed the Chinese soldiers and drove them back from the boundaries of Chosen in that month, and Vice-Admiral Ito-Yukyo, Commander-in-Chief of the combined fleet, defeated the Chinese North-Sea fleet on the Yellow Sea. In October, General Yamagata-Aritomo led his First Army through Korea to Southern Manchuria and advanced to the west, while General Oyama-Iwao, head of the Second Army, crossed the Yellow Sea and entered China direct, to act in conjunction with the fleet on the sea. Port Arthur was captured in November and Weihaiwei in February, 1895, and the Chinese naval power was destroyed. In March, the peninsula of Liaotung was seized by Japan's armies and Peking was threatened by attack, while Southern China lay at the command of the Japanese fleet. Meiji Tenno appointed Imperial Prince Arisugawa-Akihito generalissimo over whole army and navy. China asked for peace, appointing Li Hung-chang her delegate. Japan's delegates Premier Ito and Foreign Minister Mutsu met him at a peace conference at Shimonoséki. According to the peace treaty concluded in April, 1895, China recognized Korea's independence, gave Japan the Liaotung Peninsula, Formosa and the Pescadores, paid her ¥300,000,000 as indemnity, and opened four new ports for trade.

Return of Liaotung In alliance with Germany and France, Russia intervened and advised Japan to give back the territory to China, and the Peninsula was returned to China at the end of 1895 for an indemnity of about ¥45,000,000.

The newly acquired territory of Formosa was named Taiwan and was first governed by Governor-General Kabayama. In 1896 the whole island of Taiwan was pacified and the new people began to understand the Japanese rule. In 1898 Kodama-Gentaro became the Governor-General and encouraged industry and improved traffic so much that the island was really transformed into a valuable part of the Empire.

The Boxer Uprising In April 1900 the anti-foreign movement, Boxer Uprising, broke out in Shantung.

With the help of Japanese troops, the allied army dispersed the Boxers from Peking where Japanese and German officials had been killed and the Legations were relieved from further attack. The Peking protocol, signed on Septebmer 7, 1901, settled the affair with China paying a total indemnity of 450,000,000 Hk. taels to the Powers (Japan's share ¥44,000,000) and

dispatching special envoys to Japan and Germany to apologize.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance After the Boxer Uprising, England allied with Japan in 1902 for mutual help in Far Eastern problems. According to the terms of alliance, Japan and England were to be united in maintaining Chinese and Korean territorial integrity and to help each other if any two other nations united to attack either one of the allies in the Far East.

Russo-Japanese War

Russian advance into Manchuria was interpreted by Japan to menace the territorial integrity of Korea, the existence of Japan and the peace of the Orient. Japan took a firm stand against these designs, proposed a mutual understanding about the limitation of rights of both nations to avoid the impending danger of collision. Japan's final proposal on the problems in Manchuria, of January 12, 1904, was left unanswered by Russia for two weeks, and the Imperial declaration of war against Russia was issued on February 10 of the same year.

War at Sea The combined fleet of Admiral Togo immediately attacked the Russian warships off Port Arthur and Chinnampo and pressed the Russian Navy in Port Arthur. The warships in Vladivostok often came out into Japanese waters, harassed the communications of Imperial armies on the continent and hindered the transport of troops, but they were also destroyed in August by the second squardron under Rear-Admiral Kamimura.

War on Land On land, General Kuroki headed the First Army and marched into Manchuria through Korea in May; the Second Army, with General Oku in command, landed on the Liaotung peninsula and devising a united stratagem with the Fourth Army under General Nozu, defeated the enemy and the three armies simultaneously advanced to Liaotung. In June the Tenno ordered Field Marshal Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of all the armies, and General Kodama, Chief of the General Staff, to go to the front, and they spurred the whole army to victory over the Russian soldiers in the town of Mukden. In October the Russian reinforcements came down to retake the town, but Japanese armies encountered them at Sha-ho and defeated them.

In the meantime the Third Army under General Nogi turned from Liaotung to the attack of Port Arthur. Nogi began the noted but costly siege warfare, and captured the so-called "203-meter hill" in December. In January, 1905, General Stoessel, head of the Russian garrison, surrendered to General Nogi.

After the unsuccessful Battle of Shaho, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, General Kuropatkin, gathered over 600,000 soldiers at Mukden and awaited his chance. In February 1905, Japan's Manchurian armies were reinforced by the Third Army from Port Arthur and General Kawamura's Yalu River army, and rallying 400,000 soldiers advanced owards Mukden from three directions. After a fierce battle of 14 days Japanese armies routed the immense armies of the enemy on March 10 of the same year.

The Battle of the Japan Sea Before the downfall of Port Arthur and the defeat at Mukden, Russia had seen that the weakness of her naval power in Japanese waters delayed any possible victory over Japan. She therefore formed the Second and Third Pacific Squadrons out of her Baltic fleet and sent them to the Pacific under the command of Vice-Admiral Rozhdestvensky. The Russian fleet made a long voyage to the Orient and Togo was able to make full plans to meet them under circumstances most advantageous to his fleet. The Balttic fleet, consisting of 33 warships, sailed straight to their destination across the East China Sea. Togo chose the narrow Tsushima Straits to encounter the Russian fleet. It took only a few hours from the evening of May 27 to the following morning to sink most of the Russian warships and heavily damaged the rest. Rozdhestivensky and his staff were taken captive. In July of the same year a part of the Japanese army was landed in Saghalien and quickly captured the whole island.

The Peace President Theodore Roosevelt of the United States then initiated peace-

proposals between Japan and Russia, and succeeded in pursuading them to open a peace conference in America. Japan sent Komura-Jutaro and Takahira-Kogoro as her ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Portsmouth to meet with the Russian ambassadors Witte and Rosen. The peace treaty was concluded on September 5, 1905. Russia recognized the supreme rights of Japan over Korea, surrendered the southern half of Saghalien (since then officially known as Karafuto) to Japan and handed over the special rights of lease in Kwantung (since then officially known as the Leased Territory of Kwantung), the railway south of Changchung to Dairen, the territory known as the railway zone and the mining along it.

Post-war Readjustment The Russo-Japanese war raised Japan's position in world politics, especially in regard to Oriental affairs. The international relations of Japan with the Western Powers became so intimate and important that all of them replaced their ministers with ambassadors in Japan. In home affairs Japan made special efforts in the education of the people to keep abreast with the times. Industry in all lines leaped forward under the leadership of able business men. In 1906 Ryojun (Port Arthur) was made a naval station for the defense of the Kwantung littoral, and the South Manchuria Railway Company was established to manage the railway and mining business which had been handed over by Russia. Dairen and a part of Ryojun were opened for international trade. In the following year the Saghalien national boundary was fixed at 50° north latitude, and the Government opened an office there and encouraged the emigration of Japanese to the island.

Demise of Meiji Tenno On July 30, 1912, Meiji Tenno passed away after only a few weeks of illness in his Tokyo Palace. He died beloved of all, a love which was attested by the Meiji Shrine which was built in his honor, and which draws more worshippers than any other shrine. Taisho Tenno came to the Throne immediately after his father's death, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law on the succession.

Taisho and Showa Eras

(1912 A.D.–1926–)

Japan's Contribution When the World War broke out in August 1914, Japan, in the spirit of noblesse oblige, and by virtue of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, sided with the Allies. On August 23, 1914, Japan declared war against Germany.

Tsingtao Falls Japan lost no time in dispatching her army and navy to Tsingtao. The Second Squadron commanded by Vice-Admiral Kato-Sadakichi blockaded the gulf while the First Squadron of Vice-Admiral Kato-Tomosaburo kept watch over the Yellow Sea and other China north-eastern seas. The 18th Divisional Commander Kamio attacked the fortress from behind, in conjunction with the navy. Some British troops also took part and they all besieged the fortress in October, 1914. The attack was so aggressive that in but ten days all the batteries were captured and in November the German Governor Waldeck and his staff surrendered the port and fortress. A detachment of the First Squadron was sent to the South Seas and acting in concert with the British Navy tried to destroy the German Asiatic fleet. The Marshal Islands were occupied in September, and the Mariana and Caroline Islands in October, and possession was taken of all German naval stations in the South Seas. British vessels met the German fleet in the Indian Ocean, and off the coast of South Africa, and destroyed it in December, 1914.

With the progress of the World War, Japan dispatched a special-service fleet as far as the Mediterranean. The special-service fleet tried its best to protect trade and communications in that part by effectively attacking German submarines in cooperation with the Allied fleets.

Disarmament 1921–1925 In 1917 while the first World War was in progress, the Navy received an appropriation of more than ¥260,000,000 as an addition to the naval building program costing over ¥400,000,000. The following year it secured a grant of more than ¥300,000,000 and in

1920 another amounting to ¥760,000,000. As the Kongo, completed in 1913, was the last warship ordered from a foreign (English) shipbuilding works, all the ships scheduled under the just mentioned appropriations were to be built in Japan. And in 1920 the battleship Nagato and another in 1921, the Mutsu, were floated in home waters. Then came the Washington Conference, 1921–22 which fixed the capital ship ratio at 10 : 10 : 6.

The Army in 1914 organized the new 19th and 20th divisions in Korea. In the series of disarming slashes made during 1922–1925, however, it dispensed with a total force of more than 93,400 officers and privates, at whose expense heavy field artillery, tank, flying and anti-aircraft corps and also motor and signal schools were either increased or created anew. In 1928 all military prep schools for boys, with the exception of one in Tokyo, were abolished.

Industrial Advance Japan's emergence as a world Power was due largely to its economic activity during the World War I. The period from about 1907 to the beginning of the Manchurian Incident was notable for the rise of the heavy and chemical industries which began then to assert themselves as important enterprises. By 1936, the national industrial activities had divided roughly into the proportions of 29.8% for the light industries and 49.7% for the heavy and chemical industries. In that year the manufactured goods of various industrial lines were worth in excess of ¥12,257,000,000.

The advance of financial power contributed to the advent of popular political movements and diplomacy keyed to international conciliation. Following the subduing of the rice riots in 1918, the nation witnessed a newspaper holiday lasting three days in the capital in July of 1919. To cope with the wave of such occurrences the State carried into force a series of measures including the Rice Pricing Law in 1915, the Law Concerning Land and House Renting in 1921, the Peace Preservation Law in 1925 and the Labor Dispute Mediation Law in 1926. It curbed the appearance of the Labor-Farmer Party, the All-Japan Proletarian Youth League and the Japan Labor Union Council in 1928.

Cultural Relations The Crown Prince made a trip to Europe in 1921, aboard a warship.

Literary and Otherwise During the era of Taisho a few groups arose in defiance of naturalism which had dominated the literary world of the late Meiji years. These groups included Kan Kikuchi and his associates, Mimei Ogawa and Miekichi Suzuki, and also the Shirakaba (White Birch) school of humanitarianism influenced by Tolstoi. Kikuchi was a rationalist with a realistic view of life.

The Bungei Jidai (Literary Age) was founded in 1924 by Riichi Yokomitsu, Teppei Kataoka (who later turned proletarian for a while) and others who were together dubbed the New Sense school.

After the era of Showa was ushered in, Toson Shimazaki's Yoake Mae (Before the Dawn), was written and later accepted as the outstanding novel of the period.

The Taisho Exposition held in 1914 featured the industrialism of the era and was visited by the Emperor. As a step toward further civilization, the Trachoma Prevention Law was promulgated in 1919. The first national census of the population was taken in 1920. Then the Law for Metric System was enforced in 1924. Early next year, radio broadcasting began from Tokyo. Memorable events in 1927 included the passing of the Public Accountant Law and in December the opening of the first stretch of subway in Tokyo.

Feminism In 1920 the Tokyo Imperial University started admitting women to lecture halls but not as regular students. The advance of feminism was witnessed in the attempted holding of a mass assembly of women speakers on political subjects in 1922, only a few years before the Universal Manhood Suffrage Law was passed by the Diet finally in 1925.

The Kanto Earthquake On September 1, 1923, Japan underwent the sad experience of the Kanto earthquake, in which tens of thousands of houses were destroyed or damaged in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Saitama and Chiba prefectures, and a hundred thousand people were killed or in-

jured, with an estimated loss of severa thousand million yen. (See Chapter on Geography.) The great fires started by the earthquake in Tokyo and Yokohama caused far more deaths than those which were directly attributable to the shocks. But, the people of Japan stood up to reconstruct all her damaged cities and towns by the help of the sympathetic nations of America and Europe.

Demise of Taisho Tenno In December 1926, Taisho Tenno passed away at the Hayama Winter Palace and the Regent; Crown Prince Hirohito, succeeded him as Ruler, the year-name of Showa, or Enlightened Peace, being given to his era.

Manchurian Incident From 1926 and after party government, characteristic of the Taisho era, began to decline, with the imprisonment of Heikichi Ogawa, former Railway Minister in 1929, upon charges of accepting bribery. This was the time also of an economic depression which hit the peasants hardest. The Manchurian Incident of 1931 provided the turning point in the Japanese national policy. Japan fought Chang Hsueh-liang, warlord of Manchuria. Japan was pressed with population and landed issues.

In 1932 Manchuria declared its independence, while the clash spread to Shanghai where the Shanghai Affair occurred in January of that year, in connection with which, Britain, America and France protested to Japan. Then a truce was concluded in May, 1932. Dissatisfied with the Lytton Report of the League of Nations on the issue, Japan withdrew from the League in March 1933. And in the following year the country abrogated the Washington Naval Treaty, and in 1936 dropped out of the London Disarmament Conference though she adhered to the London naval agreement of 1930.

The autonomous diplomacy of Japan caused the Powers to adopt a determined attitude toward Japan. During the Sian incident of December, 1936, Chiang Kai-shek was pressed by Chang, formerly of Manchuria, to serve notice of war on Japan. A series of anti-Japanese actions followed in many places in China.

In the meantime America in 1934 announced her intention of granting independence to the Philippines and the Soviet Union in 1933 proposed to sell the former Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan.

The conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact between Japan and Germany took place in November, 1936.

In such an international situation, the so-called China Affair broke out in July, 1937. Japan then assumed the policy of localizing the conflict but without avail. In January of the following year Japan declared she would deal no more with the Chungking government. In December the Government made a statement regarding the construction of a "new East Asiatic order."

On Domestic Scenes While fighting was in progress in Manchuria, the Cabinet under Premier Wakatsuki, of the Minseito party, fell in December, 1936, partly on account of the failure of the policy of Finance Minister Junnosuke Inoue. The succeeding Inukai Cabinet enforced a gold embargo. In 1932 the Blood Brotherhood was active and, the May 15 incident took place, in which Prime Minister Tsuyoshi Inukai was assassinated. The Saito Cabinet then came to power, aspiring to achieve coalition among the parties, the bureaucracy and the service men, simultaneously attempting to avoid friction with the parties and the big business interests. The Okada Cabinet followed. The Aizawa incident in August, 1935 was followed by the unsuccessful February coup d'etat of 1936.

During the term of office of the Hirota Cabinet, War Minister Terauchi purged his ranks. The succeeding Hayashi Cabinet having no party support stayed in power only from January to May, 1937.

Konoe and After The first Cabinet under Prince Konoe started the practice of evolving a financial policy from the viewpoint of national defense and had the National General Mobilization Bill passed. The Hiranuma Cabinet came in January and went out, in August, 1939. The Abé Cabinet then declared a non-involvement policy towards the European war just started. After the Yonai Cabinet, formed in January of 1940, came on July 22, 1940 the second Konoe Cabinet, with

Yosuke Matsuoka as its Foreign Minister.

The Japanese Government concluded a treaty with the so-called Chinese National Government headed by Wang Ching-wei in November, 1940, an economic agreement with French Indo-China prohibiting the transit of goods to China in June, 1940, the Treaty of Friendship and Amity with Siam the same year and the Neutrality Pact with Soviet Russia on April 13, 1941.

The Taisei Yokusan Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Association)—The second Konoe cabinet was installed on July 22, 1940. Under the slogan of a "new national structure" and the "political unity of the country," Prince Konoe formed the Taisei Yokusan Kai on October 12, 1940. The member of its executive body were nominated by the cabinet on the basis of the individual's qualification and influence in public life.

The difference of opinion regarding Japan's diplomatic policy following the outbreak of the war between Germany and USSR on June 29, 1941 precipitated the resignation of the second Konoe cabinet, which occurred on July 16, 1941. By an Imperial order, Prince Konoe formed his third cabinet on July 18, 1941.

American-Japanese Relations—The conclusion of an economic agreement between Japan and French Indo-China on May 9, 1941, the freezing of Japanese assets by the United States and Britain on July 25, the abrogation of the Commerce and Navigation Treaty by Britain on July 26, the enforcement by the Japanese Government of the Foreigners' Transactions on July 28 and the conclusion of the joint defense pact between Japan and French Indo-China on July 29 contributed immesurably to the failure of Prince Konoe's efforts in settling American-Japanese differences.

In the meantime, the military clique under the growing influence of Army Minister General Hideki Tojo succeeded in obstructing the home policies and the negotiations with the United States, eventually leading the cabinet to its fall on October 16, 1941.

The Tojo Cabinet and the Pacific War—The Tojo cabinet was formed on October 18, 1941, in which Premier General Hideki Tojo held concurrently the ministerial posts of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs and the Army, whereby the military controlled all important phases of public life as the dictatioral ruler of Japan.

On November 12, Special Envoy Kurusu was sent to Washington to aid Ambassador Nomura in the protracted negotiations with the United States. His mission, however, was repudiated by Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, followed by her official declaration of war against the United States and Britain. On December 11, Germany and Italy declared war against the United States.

The Yokusan Seiji Kyogi Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council)—The powerful militarists' influence had, even before the formation of the Tojo cabinet, restricted the activities of political parties, making a mockery of the constitutional government of the country. Desirous, however, of eliminating all political parties with anti-militaristic leanings and keeping the Diet under the sole control of the Army, Premier General Hideki Tojo created, on March 22, 1942, shortly before the 21st general election, the Yokusan Seiji Taisei Kyogi Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council) with General Nobuyuki Abe as its president. It was the task of the Council to nominate candidates favorably disposed to the military regime for the 21st general election in April, 1942. Of 446 candidates recommended by the Council, 381 were returned to the House, while out of 613 free candidates, only 85 were elected.

The Taisei Yokusan Seiji Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association)—When the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council was dissolved after the election, Premier General Tojo organized the Taisei Yokusan Seiji Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association), consisting of 1,030 members chosen from the members of the Houses of Representatives and Peers, and the leaders of industrial, financial and cultural circles. This group was known as "Tojo's political party." On March, 1945, the Association was reorganized and redesignated Dai Nippon Seiji Kai (Japan Political Party) with General Jiro Minami as president.

Foreign Policy of the Tojo Cabinet—With such palatable slogans as "the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" and "Hakko Ichi-U (the World under One Roof)," the Japanese government adopted an ostensibly friendly attitude towards the nations in the territories occupied by the Japanese army. In 1943, Premier Tojo visited the puppet state of "Manchukuo," the Nanking Government under Wang Ching-wei and Manila. On October 21 the Japanese government recognized the establishment of the Azad Hind (the Free Federation of India). On November 5, 1943 the so-called "Greater East Asia Assembly" was held in Tokyo and attended by Premier General Hideki Tojo of Japan, Wang Ching-wei of China, Prince Wan Waitayacon of Siam, Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchuria, Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines, Ba Maw of Burma and Chandra Bose of India.

Wartime Administrative Measures—The Administrative structure of the country was drastically reformed under the Tojo cabinet; the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, of Railways and of Communications were replaced by the ministries of Munitions, of Commerce and Agriculture, and of Communications and Transportation. The Great East Asia Ministry was established to take charge of affairs in the territories occupied by the Japanese forces.

The summer of 1943 marked the turning point in the Pacific War, when the U.S. forces occupied Attu Island and Kiska Island, which was followed by the landings of the U.S. Marines at Makin and Tarawa Islands in the South Pacific. The Tojo cabinet fearing the extension of the war to the main islands of Japan, divided Japan Proper into nine regions, establishing in each a regional administrative council responsible for the autonomious government in case of war emergency. The military conscription age was lowered by one year to nineteen as from December, 1943, while the Formosans and the Japanese residents overseas were placed under the military conscription regulations.

In order to suppress the mounting dissatisfaction of the people, caused by the successive reports of war defeats and the acute shortage of food, the notorious "Kempeitai (Gendarmerie) control" was further tightened in the latter half of Tojo's government. The difference of opinion between the Navy and the Army regarding the conduct of war and the loss of popular support resulted in the reorganization of the Tojo cabinet on November 17, 1943; Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki and Transportation Minister Yoshiaki Hatta resigned and were succeeded by Sotaro Ishiwata, Nobuya Uchida and Keita Goto. The reshuffle of the cabinet, however, neither restored the popular confidence in the cabinet nor worked a miracle in retrieving the fast fading military glory.

In order to attain the better coordination between the Army and Navy, the Army General Headquarters appointed Premier General Hideki Tojo as Chief of the Army General Staff and Navy Minister Admiral Shimada, as Chief of the Navy General Staff. The Government, meanwhile, enforced the drastic labor mobilization of men between 12 and 60 and women between 12 and 40. Despite all those efforts to maintain the control over the people, the Tojo cabinet was forced to resign on July 20, 1944 immediately after the fall of Saipan.

The Koiso Cabinet—General Kuniaki Koiso formed his cabinet July 20, 1944. On August 5 of the same year, the Supreme Council for War Conduct was established, which was responsible for the coordination of joint Army and Navy military operations. In face of the possible war crisis, the Volunteer Corps were organized on April 2, 1945 and the military conscription age was further lowered from nineteen to seventeen. The air raids on the main islands of Japan were intensified since January, 1945, which paralysed entire industries and enfeebled the fighting morale of her nation. The fall of Iwo-jima and the landing of the U.S. forces on Okinawa brought about the resignation of the cabinet on April 5, 1945.

The Suzuki Cabinet and the Termination of the Pacific War—By an Imperial order, Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, the sole surviver of the massacre of the February *coup d'etat* of 1936, formed his cabinet on April 7, 1945. The rapid succession of events, including the

unconditional surrender of the German forces on May 7, the declaration of war by the USSR on Japan on August 8, and the atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 8, led the Japanese Government to the unconditional surrender. On August 10, the acceptance of the Potsdam Proclamation was approved by the Imperial conference attended by the Emperor, senior statesmen and the Chiefs of the Army and Navy General Staff. The Imperial rescript announcing the termination of the war and Japan's unconditional surrender was broadcasted on August 15, 1945. The Suzuki cabinet resigned en bloc on the evening of the same day.

After The Surrender

The Higashikuni Cabinet—By an Imperial order, Prince Higashikuni formed on August 17 the first post-surrender cabinet—an unprecedented event for a prince of the blood to assume the highest governmental responsibility. The cabinet immediately implemented the surrender terms, commencing with the demobilization of the Japanese armed forces, the dissolution of militaristic organizations and the abolition of all wartime measures.

The U.S. Occupation Forces Arrive at Atsugi

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur arrived at Atsugi on August 30 and the Instrument of Surrender was formally signed on board the U.S. battleship Missouri on September 1, 1945 (The full text of the Instrument of Surrender is given in Appendix).

The 88th Extraordinary Session of the Diet

The 88th extraordinary session of the Diet, the first Diet session since the surrender, convened on September 4, at the opening of which the Emperor addressed the Diet, expressing his sincere desire to rebuild the country as a "peaceful nation" and Prime Minister Prince Higashikuni in his statement disclosed the actual development of the Pacific war hitherto concealed by the militarists' propaganda, exhorting the nation to cooperate with the government in the execution of the Potsdam terms.

On September 9, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers issued a statement clarifying the initial occupation policy of the United States for Japan. Guided by SCAP directives, the Japanese Government commenced the reorganization of the entire administrative and economic structure of the country. The major war crimes suspects including Former Premier General Hideki Tojo were apprehended for the military trial on September 11, while simultaneously with the abolition of the secret police organs known by the name of "Special Higher Police," all the restrictions on the political, civil and religious liberties were removed. The purge of all the personnel connected with the secret police organizations included the dismissal of Home Minister Iwao Yamazaki, which eventually led the cabinet to its resignation on November 5.

The Shidehara Cabinet—On November 9. 1945, a new cabinet was formed by Baron Kijuro Shidehara who was well-known for his pro-British and American views. The activities of the cabinet during the five months of its existence were devoted to the demilitarization of the nation by such measures as the purge of ultra-nationalistic elements from the educational field and the reorganization of the economic structure of the country by the liquidation of the four big Zaibatsu and the freezing of the seven big holding companies. The laws approved by the 89th Diet session convened on November 26 under the Shidehara cabinet, included a new Election Law by which women were enfranchised, a new Trade Union Law providing for the full legal status for the labor unions, and the revision of the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law reforming the feudalistic agrarian system of the country. The cabinet also undertook the responsibility of drafting the revision of the Constitution. The House of Representatives was dissolved and the House of Peers prorogued on December 18 in preparation for the 22nd general election—the first general election after the surrender—to be held on April 10, 1946.

The Rennunciation of Divinity by the Emperor—On January 1, 1946, the Emperor issued a rescript renouncing of the Emperor's divinity. Thus ended the mythologically devine existence of the Emperor whereupon was built the superstructure of Japanese militarism and ultra-nationalism.

The Purge of Political Leaders Con-

nected with Militaristic Organizations—The SCAP directive of January 4, 1946 purged all persons connected with militaristic organizations including the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

The 22nd General Election—The first free election in name and fact was held on April 10, 1946 in accordance with the New Election Law. For this election ran 2,782 candidates (of which women were 82) belonging to 363 political parties including the Liberal, the Progressive, the Social Democratic, the People's Cooperative, the Communist and other minor parties which came into existence after the termination of the militarist regime. With the enfranchisement of women, the total number of voters showed the record figure of 36,155,228 of which 74 per cent voted in the election. The Liberal Party won the majority in the House of Representatives with 139 seats, followed closely by the Progressive and the Social Democratic Parties. The new party line-up necessitated the formation of a new cabinet. The Shidehara cabinet resigned en bloc on April 22, 1946.

The Yoshida Cabinet—Negotiations were carried on for over a month among the Liberal, the Progressive, the Social Democratic and the People's Cooperative Parties with a view to forming a four-party coalition cabinet. After the purge of Ichiro Hatoyama from the presidential post of the Liberal Party, which was immediately succeeded by former Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida, the prolonged negotiations took a sudden new turn, ending eventually in the formation of the Liberal-Progressive coalition cabinet on May 22, 1946.

The New Constitituion—The 90th extraordinary session of the Diet was convoked on May 16 and lasted 84 days, the longest session in the parliamentary history of Japan. During the session, the revision of the Constitution, of which the draft had been prepared by the preceeding Shidehara cabinet, was approved by the Diet on October 7 with minor revisions. The New Constitution promulgated on November 3 and enforced as from May 3, 1947 provided for (1) the sovereignty in the people, (2) the establishment of governmental authority with the predominant power vested in the Diet as elected, by and representative of the people, (3) the renunciation of war and (4) the definition of the Emperor's status as without governmental authority but as symbolic of the people's unity. (The full text of the New Constitution is given in Appendix).

The Revision of Other Important Laws—During the 91st extraordinary session of the Diet (November 25,–December 27, 1946) and the 92nd session of the Diet, the last session to be held under the Old Constitution, convened on December 27, 1946, the Diet enacted the revisions and amendments to major laws including the Imperial House Law, the Imperial House Economy Law, the Cabinet Law, the Diet Law, the Local Self-government Law, the Labor Standards Law, the Basic Educational Law, the Court of Justice Law and the Public Procurators' Office Law. With the dissolution of the House of Representatives and the proroguation of the House of Peers (the House of Peers was dissolved upon the enforcement of the New Constitution) on March 31, the Imperial Diet, as provided in the Meiji Constitution, closed its history of 58 years.

The First General Election for the New National Diet—As preparatory steps for the enforcement of the New Constitution, a series of elections were conducted during April, 1947, beginning with the elections of prefectural governors, city and town mayors and village headmen on the 5th and ending with the elections of prefectural, city, town and village assembly members. The election of the members of the House of Councillors was held on April 20 and that of the members of the House of Representatives on April 25, as the result of which, the Social Democratic Party emerged with a plurality followed by the Liberal and the Democratic Party. The election-crowded month of April closed with the dissolution of the Privy Council on the 30th.

May 3, 1947 marked the birth of a democratic Japan under the enforcement of the New Constitution.

The Katayama Coalition Cabinet—On May 20, the Yoshida cabinet resigned en bloc and the Diet nominated on May 23 Tetsu Katayama, Chairman of the Social Democratic

Party as succeeding Prime Minister. The four-party negotiations among the Liberal, the Democratic, the Social Democratic and the People's Cooperative Parties deadlocked when the leader of the Liberal Party, Shigeru Yoshida requested the Social Democratic Party for the exclusion of the Leftist group from its party membership. In the meantime, the Democratic Party elected Hitoshi Ashida as its president, with whose cooperation the Social Democratic Party succeeded in forming a three-party coalition cabinet among the Social Democratic, the Democratic and the People's Cooperative Parties. The first cabinet headed by the Social Democratic Party was formally installed on June 1, 1947.

The First Session of the National Diet—The first Diet session under the New Constitution was convened on May 20, with Tsuneo Matsudaira of the Ryokufu-kai elected president of the House of Councillors and Komakichi Matsuoka of the Social Democratic Party, President of the House of Representatives. The important legislations approved by the Diet included the revision of the Criminal Code, the Law for the Elimination of Excessive Concentration of Economic Power and the Temporary State of Control Coal Mines Law which embodied one of the major planks of the Social Democratic Party's platform.

The split between the rightist and the leftist groups within the Social Democratic Party became so grave as to enforce Prime Minister Katayama to dismiss Agriculture and Forestry Minister Rikizo Hirano from his cabinet, while the Liberal Party joining force with the Doshi Club (seceded members of the Democratic Party headed by Kijuro Shidehara) publicly announced the organization of a new conservative front in opposition to the Government. The lack of unity within the Party and the cabinet, aggravated by the economic instability caused by the inflationary spiral, precipitated the fall of the cabinet on February 10, 1948.

The Ashida Cabinet—President of the Democratic Party Hitoshi Ashida nominated as succeeding Prime Minister by the Diet on February 23, formed on March 10, a three-party coalition cabinet on the same alignment as the preceding Katayama Cabinet (Democratic, Social Democratic and People's Cooperative Parties), but with the inclusion of two Leftist Social Democratic members in the cabinet. (For the details of Political Activities, see the Chapter on Parties and Politics.)

CHRONICLE OF IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS IN JAPAN AND THE WORLD

JAPAN

Beginning of the Empire
(660 B.C.–531 A.D.)

B.C.

660 The First Tenno Jimmu ascends the Throne at Kashiwara, in the present Nara prefecture.

THE WORLD

B.C.

776 Greek chronology begins to be precise from this date.

753 Rome founded. (Traditional date)

606 Destruction of Nineveh. End of the Assyrian Empire.

564 Birth of Gautama Buddha.

551 Birth of Confucius.

509 Roman Republic established. (Traditional date).

470 Birth of Socrates.

JAPAN

5 The Great Shrine of Isé built by the eleventh Tenno Suinin.

A.D.

65 The 9th year of the Tenno Suinin.

97–110 Kyushu and the eastern half of the Main Island subdued by the twelfth Tenno Keiko and Prince Yamato-takeru.

135 The Empire divided for the first time into administrative districts by the thirteenth Tenno Seimu.

200 Silla conquered by the Empress Jingo.

285 Confucianism introduced.

313 The sixteenth Tenno Nintoku establishes the capital at Naniwa (Osaka) for the convenience of intercourse with Korea.

316 The Tenno Nintoku relieves the people by a three year remission of taxes.

552 Buddhism introduced.

562 Japanese Office in Mimana destroyed by Silla.

593 Imperial Prince Shotoku, Regent, builds Horyuji and Shitennoji temples.

THE WORLD

451–450 Laws of the Twelve Tables published. The basis of all later Roman law.

356 Birth of Alexander the Great.

330 The Persian Empire overthrown.

327 Conquest of India by Alexander the Great.

220 The Tsin Dynasty unifies China.

214 Great Wall of China begun.

146 Carthage and Corinth destroyed by the Romans.

58–50 Conquest of Gaul by Julius Cæsar.

4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A.D.

65 Buddhism introduced into China.

70 Jerusalem captured by the Romans.

135 Dispersion of the Jews.

212 Edict of Caracalla. Extended Roman citizenship to all free-born men in the Roman Empire.

284 Reorganization of the Roman Empire by Diocletian.

313 Edict of Milan. Granted general religious toleration and placed Christianity on a legal equality with the other religions of the Roman world.

330 Constantinople (New Rome) made the capital of the Roman Empire.

395 Separation of the Roman Empire.

476 Deposition of Romulus Augustulus. Extinction of the line of Roman emperors in the West.

529–584 Codification of Roman law. One of the most important contributions of Rome to civilization.

570 Birth of Mohammed.

618 The Sui Dynasty destroyed by the Tang Dynasty.

JAPAN	THE WORLD
604 The Constitution of Seventeen Tables published by the Regent Shotoku.	622 The flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina. Beginning of the Mohammedan era.
607 The first envoy sent to the Sui Court of China.	
630 The first envoy sent to the Tang Court of China.	
645 The custom of "year names" introduced.	641 Defeat of Persia by the Saracens.
646 The Taika Reformation.	
660 Ezo (Hokkaido) subjugated by Abe-Hirafu.	661–668 Supremacy of Silla among Korean kingdoms.
663 Control over the Korean peninsula abandoned.	
701 The Taiho Law promulgated and the organization of the Imperial Government fixed.	
Nara Period (710–793 A.D.)	
710 Nara founded as the capital by the Empress Gemmyo (the forty-third ruler).	713 Conquest of Spain by the Saracens.
620–720 The first books of Japanese history, Nihon Shoki (Japanese Annals) and Kojiki (Antiquities) compiled.	727 Leo III, Emperor of the East Roman Empire, publishes an edict for the prohibition of idolatry.
	732 Battle of Tours. Stemmed the farther advance of the Moslems into western Europe.
756 The treasures of the Tenno Shomu donated to Todaiji temple by the Empress Komyo, and later building of the Shoso-in Museum for their preservation.	756 Separation of the Saracen Empire.
769 Dictatorship of Dokyo, Buddhist "pope," opposed by the loyalist Waké-no-Kiyomaro.	
Heian Period (794–1191 A.D.)	
794 Heian (Kyoto) founded as the new capital by the fiftieth Tenno Kammu.	
794–800 Establishment of governmental and private schools.	800 Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the Romans. Formation of the so-called Holy Roman Empire.
	843 Treaty of Verdun and 870 Treaty of Mersen. Marked important stages in the dissolution of Charemagne's dominions.

JAPAN	THE WORLD
848 Casting of Taiho copper coins.	
858 Fujiwara-Yoshifusa assumes the Regency. Rise of the Fujiwaras.	
887 Fujiwara-Mototsune, the Daijo Daijin and Regent, appointed the first Kampaku (Chief Councillor to the Throne).	888 The Count of Paris installed by the French.
894 Official intercourse with the Tang Dynasty broken off.	890 Alfred the Great divides England into three.
729–900 Pohai, a maritime monarchy in Manchuria trades with Japan.	
901 Sugawara-Michizane, candidate for Kampaku, reduced to the governor of Kyushu by the Fujiwara scandal.	904 Attack of Constantinople by the Russians.
950 Samurai families of Minamoto (Genji) and Taira (Heishi or Heike) gradually rise to power.	962 Otto I, the Great, crowned Roman Emperor. Revival of the Holy Roman Empire.
	982 Greenland discovered by the Northmen.
	988 Christianity introduced into Russia. The Russian Slavs henceforth came under the influence of the Greek Church and Byzantine civilization.
1016 Climax of the Fujiwara despotism and prosperity.	
1039 Armies of Buddhist monks disturb the capital.	1054 Rupture of the Greek and Roman Churches. Destroyed the religious unity of European Christendom.
	1066 Battle of Hastings. Resulted in the Norman Conquest of England.
	1095 Council of Clermont. Beginning of the crusades.
1167 Taira-Kiyomori promoted to Daijo Daijin.	1122 Concordat of Worms. A compromise arrangement between the Papacy and the Holy Roman Empire.
1167–1180 Autocracy of Kiyomori and family.	1169 Beginning of the Conquest of Ireland by the Englanders.
1180 Rise of the Minamotos in rivalry to the Tairas. Minamoto-Yoritomo establishes headquarters at Kamakura.	
1185 The Tairas destroyed by the Minamotos. Minamoto-Yoritomo appoints local military police and tax-gatherers.	
Kamakura Period (1192–1337 A.D.)	
1192 Minamoto-Yoritomo appointed Seii-Tai-Shogun (Generalissimo) and the Shogun Government formally sanc-	1206–1227 Conquests of Jenghis Khan. Brought a large part of western Asia and eastern Europe under Mongol sway.

JAPAN

tioned. For the following 675 years Japan ruled by the samurai statesmen.

1219 The Kamakura Shogunate ended with the third Shogun, Minamoto-Sanetomo But Masako, widow of Yoritomo officiates as a nun Shogun for several years.

1224 Hojo-Yasutoki becomes chief executive of the Kamakura Shogunate. The Hojos exercise the Shogun's duties for over a century.

1232 The Joei Code promulgated for the discipline of the samurai.

1281 Yuan (Mongol) invasion.

1281 Second Yuan invasion and defeat by the armies of Hojo-Tokimune, the chief-executive.

1324 An attempt for the restoration of the Imperial rule.

1331 Battles between the Imperial and the Hojo armies.

1333 The Hojos destroyed. Temporary restoration of the Imperial direct rule by the Tenno Godaigo.

1335 Rebellion of Ashikaga-Takauji.

1336 Death of Kusunoki-Masashige, loyalist, in the battle of the Minatogawa (Kobe). The Imperial House divided into two, the South and the North (Yoshino and Kyoto) for 57 years.

Muromachi Period

(1338–1602 A.D.)

1338 Ashikaga-Takauji proclaims himself Shogun and establishes the Muromachi Shogunate in Kyoto.

1342 Tenryuji-buné (trade boats) sent to China.

THE WORLD

1215 Magna Carta. Defined the rights of Englishmen and inspired their later struggles for political liberty.

1271–1295 Travels of Marco Polo. His narratives greatly increased the interest of Europeans in the Far East.

1275 Model Parliament of Edward I. A regularly elected Parliament which for the first time included representatives of all classes of the English people.

1289 Osman I becomes ruler of the Ottoman Empire.

1336 Spread of Renaissance movements.

1348–1349 Black Death in Europe. Hastened the decline of serfdom and the emancipation of the peasantry.

1378–1417 The Great Schism. Weakened the spiritual supremacy of the Popes over western Christendom.

1396 Greek first taught at Florence, Italy. The revival of Greek studies in western Europe formed an important aspect of the Renaissance movement.

JAPAN

1467–1475 The Onin war. Kyoto reduced to ashes. The Court and the Shogunate both lost power before rising feudal lords.

1476–1573 Feudal lords struggle for supremacy.

1483 Importation of copper money from the Ming Dynasty.

1514 Duel between individual prohibited by the Muromachi Shogunate.

1530 First visit of the Portuguese.

1543 Introduction of fire-arms.

1546 Chinese trade boats come to Bungo in Kyushu.

1548 Portuguese trade boats come to Buzen in Kyushu.

1549 Christianity introduced by Francis Xavier.

1568 Oda-Nobunaga comes up to Kyoto by Imperial order.

1571 Nobunaga destroys Enryakuji temple to suppress the power of Buddhist monks.

1573 Downfall of the Muromachi Shogunate.

1576 Building of the Azuchi castle by Nobunaga.

1582 Nobunaga assassinated.

1582 Toyotomi-Hideyoshi's supremacy.

1585 Prohibition of Christianity by Hideyoshi.

1588 Hideyoshi promoted to Kampaku.

1588 Casting of Koban, gold coin.

1590 Unification of the Empire by Hide-

THE WORLD

1453 Constantinople captured by the Ottoman Turks. End of the Byzantine Empire.

1456 First book printed at Gutenberg's press in Mainz, Germany.

1487 Cape of Good Hope rounded by Diaz.

1492 Discovery of America by Columbus.

1498 India reached by Vasco da Gama. The Portuguese thus opened up an ocean passage from Europe round Africa to the Far East.

1517 Luther's Ninety-five Theses posted. Beginning of the Protestant Reformation in Germany.

1519–1522 Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe.

1543 Publication of Copernicus' treatise "On the Revolutions of Celestial Orbits."

1545 Silver Mines of Potosi in Bolvia discovered. The enormous output of silver enlarged the supply of money in western Europe, thus stimulating industrial and commercial enterprises.

1565 The Philippines taken by the Spanish.

1579 The Union of Utrecht. Two years later the republic of the United Netherlands, or Holland took its place among European nations.

1588 Defeat of the Spanish Armada gave England control of the sea and made possible English colonization of North America.

JAPAN	THE WORLD
yoshi.	
1592 and 1598 Japan's invasion of Korea.	
1598 Death of Hideyoshi.	
	1598 Edict of Nantes issued by Henry IV of France. A noteworthy step in the direction of religious toleration.
Yedo Period (1602–1867 A.D.)	
1600 Battle of Sekigahara assures the supremacy of Tokugawa-Iyeyasu (1542–1616 A.D.)	1600 The British East India Company established.
1603 Iyeyasu appointed Shogun. Founding of the Tokugawa Shogunate in Yedo (Tokyo).	1607 Settlement of Jamestown. The first permanent English colony in America.
1609 Beginning of the trade with Hollanders. The Loochoo Islands subjugated by Lord Shimazu.	
1610 Official letter to Nova-Hispania and Spain.	1611 Authorized English Version of the Bible published.
1612 Absolute prohibition of Christianity.	
1613 Hasekura sent to Rome by Lord Date-Masamune.	
1615 The Toyotomis destroyed by the Tokugawas at the Battle of Osaka. Promulgation of the Kuge Shohatto (Court Nobles Law) and the Buke Shohatto (Samurai Law).	
1616 Death of Iyeyasu.	1616 The name "Manchuria" originated by a kingdom in that area.
	1617 Peace Treaty between Russia and Sweden.
1619 Yamada-Nagamasa enters Siam.	1618 Beginning of the Thirty Years' War.
1630 Introduction of Western literature prohibited.	1624 Hollanders occupy Formosa.
1636 Japanese forbidden to go abroad.	
1637–1638 The Shimabara Rebellion.	
1639 Japan closed. Foreign nationals prohibited to enter Japan, except the Hollanders and the Chinese.	
	1648 Peace of Westphalia. Ended the religious wars.
1657 The compilation of the Dai Nippon Shi (Great Japanese History) begun by Lord Tokugawa-Mitsukuni completed.	
	1687 Newton's "Principia" published. One of the most important contributions ever made to physical science.

JAPAN

1688–1708 The Genroku Era of ornate living.

1702 Revenge of the "47 Akao Ronin."

1720 The Prohibition Law against Western books amended.

1764 Motoori-Norinaga commences his commentary on the Kojiki (Antiquities).

1765 Establishment of a Governmental medical school.

1769 Private societies or mobs among the peasants forbidden.

1772–1784 Misrule of the Roju, Tanuma-Okitsugu.
Succession of natural calamities.

1787 Administrative reform by the Roju, Matsudaira-Sadanobu (Rakuo).

1793 Visit of Laxsman to Hokkaido.

1804 Coming of Lesanov to Nagasaki.

1808 Coming of an English boat to Nagasaki.

THE WORLD

1688–1689 The "Glorious Revolution." Completed the work of the Puritan Revolution by overthrowing absolutism and divine right in England.

1704 Battle of Blenheim. Defeated the attempt of Louis XIV to make France supreme in western Europe.

1762 Rousseau's "Social Contract" published. Its democratic teachings were put into effect by the French revolutionists.

1763 Peace of Paris. Ended the Seven Years War and gave to England a colonial empire in India and North America at the expense of France.

1768–1779 Voyages of Captain James Cook. Greatly increased geographical knowledge of the Pacific Ocean and its archipelagoes.

1769–1785 Arkwright's "water frame," 1770 Hargreaves' "spinning jenny," 1770 Crompton's "mule," and 1785 Cartwright's power loom.

1776 Declaration of Independence of the Americans.

1781–1782 Watt's steam engine patented. The steam engine invented in 1769 had served only for pumping; henceforth applied to manufacturing and transportation.

1787 Constituion of the United States of America framed.

1789 Meeting of the Estates-General in France. The first step toward the French Revolution.

1796 Napoleon's advance into Italy.

1798 Conquest of Egypt by Napoleon.

1804 Napoleon crowned Emperor of the French. The Code Napoleon promulgated. The most lasting memorial of the Napoleonic era.

1805 Battle of Trafalgar.

1806 Downfall of the Holy Roman Empire.

1807 Fulton's steamboat, the "Clermont," in successful operation.

JAPAN

1815 A map of the coast lines of Japan completed.

1825 Shogunate Order to shut out all foreign ships by force.

1830 Great famine of the Tempo era.

1837 Rebellion of Oshio-Heihachiro to relieve the starving masses.
Coming of the American ship "Morrison."

1841 Roju Mizuno-Tadakuni's attempt at reformation.

1842 The 1825 Order removed. A step toward opening the country.
Controversies between the antiforeign party and the liberalists.

1845 Visit of American ships to Uraga.

1846 First request of America for the "open door."

1848 Casting of a European gun by Sakuma-Shozan.

1849 Knocking at Japan's doors of British and American ships.

1853 Arrival of the American fleet under Commodore Perry.
Visit of the Russian delegate Poutiatine to Nagasaki.

THE WORLD

1814–1815 Congress of Vienna. Remade the map of Europe after the revolutionary and Napoleonic era.

1815 Battle of Waterloo. Brought about the final overthrow of Napoleon Bonarparte.

1823 Monroe Doctrine enunciated.

1825 Stockton and Darlington Railway opened. The first line run by steam power.

1830–1831 The "July Revolution" in Europe. Overthrew absolutism and divine right in France and created modern Belgium.

1832 Reform Act in Great Britain. The first step in democratizing the British government.

1837 Morse's first telegraph instrument exhibited.

1838 The Atlantic Ocean crossed by the "Great Western," the first steamship to make the trip without using sails.

1837–1901 Reign of Queen Victoria.

1838 Photography invented.

1845 Texas annexed by the United States.

1846 A new planet Neptune discovered.

1848–1849 The "February Revolution" in Europe. Made France again a republic and led to revolutionary upheavals in Italy, Germany and the Austrian Empire.

1851 Crystal Palace Exhibition at London. The first of the great international expositions.
The first submarine cable laid from Dover to Calais.

	JAPAN		THE WORLD
1854	Conclusion of Amity Treaties with the United States, Great Britain and Russia. Institution of the Sun Flag to symbolize Japan. (Sanctioned by the Government in 1870).	1854	Crimean War.
1855	Conclusion of Amity Treaty with Holland.	1855	Occupation of Caucasia by the Russians.
1856	Arrival of the American envoy Townsend Harris.	1856	Congress of Paris. Ended the Crimean War.
		1857	Canton occupied by the English and French forces.
1858	Conclusion of Commercial Treaties with the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia and Holland.	1858	The Tientsin Treaty.
1859	The Ansei Coup d'Etat by the Tairo, Ii Kamonnokami (Naosuké). Ports of Yokohama, Hakodaté and Nagasaki opened.	1859	Darwin's "Origin of Species" published. Presentation of the evolutionary theory.
1860	Japan's envoy Niimi-Masaoki sent to the United States. Tairo Ii assassinated.	1860	The Peking Treaty. The English and French troops entered Peking. Beginning of the Civil War in America.
1861	The British Legation at Yedo attacked by the ronin.		
1862	Rise of the Anti-Shogunate movement. The Namamugi Incident.	1862	Battle of Belgrade. Bismarck became Chancellor.
1863	The Anti-Foreign Law. Attack on foreign ships at Shimonoseki and Kagoshima.	1863	Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.
1864	Battle at the Hamaguri gate of the Kyoto Imperial Palace. Shimonoseki bombarded by a combined fleet of the United States, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands.	1864	International Red Cross Society founded. End of the Taipin Rebellion. The Danish War.
1865	Imperial Sanction given to the treaties of 1858.	1865	End of the American Civil War.
1865–1867	Hostilities between the Shogunate and Anti-Shogunate forces.		
1866	Demise of the Komei Tenno.	1866	Atlantic Cable laid. War between Prussia and Austria.
1867	Accession of Meiji Tenno (1852–1912 A.D.), the 122nd Emperor. Imperial armies moved against the Yedo Shogunate. Proclamation of the Restoration of Imperial direct rule. On October 14, the Shogun Yoshinobu Tokugawa petitioned for the return of	1867	North German Confederation. Franchise reform in Great Britain. In 1866 Gladstone, leader of the House of Commons, introduced a measure for franchise reform, and the bill passed Parliament by the cooperation of Disraeli.

JAPAN

all authority of the Government to the Throne, and, on the 24th, the petition was accepted.

Meiji Era

(1868–1912 A.D.)

1868 Formal enthronement of Meiji Tenno.
The first year of Meiji, beginning with September, 1868.
The Five Articles of Imperial Oath declared.
Establishment of the Dajokan (Imperial Government).

1869 Removal of the Capital to Tokyo.
Surrender of fiefs by feudal lords.
Telegraphic communications opened.

1870 Envoys sent to foreign countries.
Social castes abolished.

1871 The country divided into 81 gubernatorial districts.
The people allowed to cut off their cues and the samurai forbidden to wear swords.

1872 Institution of the national school system.
Opening of the first railway line between Tokyo and Yokohama.

1873 Adoption of the solar calendar.
Institution of the conscription system for national defense.
Controversy over Korean affairs.

1874 Expedition to Formosa.
Request for opening the national assembly.

1875 Saghalien exchanged for the Kuriles.
The first gubernatorial conference convened.

THE WORLD

1867–1918 The Ausgleich. The constitution splitted the dominion of the Hapsburgs into two states, the Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary.

1867 Karl Marx's "Das Kapital" published. The first volume appeared in this year, but the second and third volumes were not published until after Marx's death.

1869 Suez Canal opened.

1870 Rome occupied by Italian troops.
Unification of Italy completed.

1871 German Empire proclaimed at Versailles.

1874 The International Postal Union.

1875 Telephone invented by Alexander Graham Bell.
The Trade Union Act issued.
Gave the British working classes the full right of organization.
Formation of the third Republic of France.

1876 Conclusion of Anglo-Chinese Treaty.
Revolution of Mexico.

JAPAN	THE WORLD
1877 The South-Western Civil War, or rebellion of Saigo-Takamori.	1877 Queen Victoria assumes the title, Empress of India.
1879–1890 Rapid influx of things and ideas from Europe; Rokumei-kan period.	
1879 First opening of local assemblies.	
1880 Promulgation of a new Penal Code.	
1881 Imperial Edict for the opening of the national assembly.	
1882 Ito-Hirobumi sent to Europe for the study of Western constitutional governments.	1882 Tripartite Alliance among Germany, Austria and Italy.
1883 Establishment of the Bank of Japan.	1883 Indo-China made a protectorate of France.
1885 Institution of the Cabinet.	
1886 Japan becomes a member of the International Red Cross Society.	1886 Burma appropriated by Great Britain.
1889 Proclamation of the Constitution of the Empire of Japan Feb. 11. First general election on July 1.	
1890 The First Session of the Imperial Diet convened in November. The Imperial Rescript on Education issued. Institution of the system of law courts.	
1891 Russian Crown Prince injured at Otsu.	1891 Alliance between France and Russia.
1894 New Anglo-Japanese Treaty.	1894 Rebellion of the Philippines against the Spanish government.
1894–1895 Sino-Japanese War.	
1895 Shimonoseki Peace Treaty, April. Three Powers' Intervention and return of the Liaotung Peninsula to China. Formosa ceded to Japan.	
1898 Promulgation of the Civil Law.	1897 Invention of wireless telegraphy by Gogilielmo Marconi.
	1898 Spanish-American war. The Philippines made a territory of the United States.
1899 Promulgation of the Commercial Law.	
1902 Anglo-Japanese Alliance.	1900 Boxer Uprising in China.
	1903 Mukden in Manchuria occupied by the Russians. Airplane invented by S.P. Langley.
1904–1905 Russo-Japanese War.	
1905 Portsmouth Peace Treaty, September. Korea becomes Japan's protectorate, November.	1905 Boycott of American goods by the Chinese.
	1906 Prohibition of opium in China.

JAPAN	THE WORLD
1908 "Gentlemen's" Agreement between the United States and Japan.	
1910 Annexation of Korea.	1910 Organization of the Union of South Africa.
1911 Revision of Treaties with the United States, Great Britain and other Western countries on equal footing.	
1912 Demise of the Tenno Meiji, July 30.	
Taisho Era (1912–1926 A.D.)	
1912 Accession of the Tenno Taisho, July 30.	1912 Downfall of the Manchu Dynasty and birth of the Republic of China.
1914–1918 The World War.	1914–1918 The World War.
1914 Capture of Tsingtao, November.	1914 Panama Canal completed.
1915 New Treaty with China.	
	1917 The Russian Revolution and establishment of Bolshevism in Russia.
1918 Rice Riots.	
1919 The South Sea Islands mandated to Japan. Japan joins the League of Nations.	1919 Peace Conference at Versailles.
	1920 First meeting of the League of Nations.
1921 The Crown Prince becomes Regent.	
1921–1922 The Washington Conferences. Ended the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.	
	1922 Italian Cabinet formed by Benito Mussolini.
1923 Great Earthquake of Kanto district, September 1.	1923 Appearance of Adolf Hitler.
1924 Fishery Treaty with the U.S.S.R.	1924 Enforcement of the U.S. Federal Immigration Law. Practically prohibited the immigration of the Japanese into the United States.
1925 Promulgation of the new Election Law (Universal Suffrage).	1925 The Nine-Power Treaty. The Locarno Treaty.
1926 Demise of the Tenno Taisho, Dec. 25.	
Showa Era (1926– A.D.)	
1926 Accession of the present Tenno, Dc. 25.	
1927 A panic. Several banks closed.	
1928 First general election under the Universal Suffrage Law.	1928 Rise of anti-Japanese movement in China.

JAPAN	THE WORLD
	1929 Kellogg Anti-war Pact. Around the world flight of the German airship "Zeppelin."
1930 The London Naval Disarmament Conference.	1930 Anti-British movement in India. Gandhi made prisoner.
1931 The Manchurian Incident, Sept. 18.	
1932 The Shanghai Affair. Independence of Manchuria, declared Mar. 1. The "May 15 Affair." Prime Minister Inukai-Tsuyoshi assassinated.	1932 The Lytton Report published.
1933 Japan quits the League of Nations, Mar. The World Economic Conference at London.	1933 Withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations.
1934 Manchuria becomes an Empire with Pu Yi as first Emperor, Mar. 1. Japanese Government notifies the U.S. Government its intention to terminate the Washington Naval Treaty, Dec. 29.	1934 North Manchuria Railway transferred to Manchuria by the U.S.S.R. Adolf Hitler made Fuhrer and Chancellor of Germany. Italo-Abyssinian hostilities.
	1935 London naval conference of five Powers.
1936 Japan quits the London Naval Understanding of 1930. The "February 26 Affair." Thren political dignitaries assassinated.	1936 Anti-Comintern Agreement concluded between Germany and Japan. Spanish Civil War spreads over the entire country.
1937 The "China Affair," July 7. Occupation of Shanghai by the Japanese forces, Nov. 10. Fall of Nanking, Dec. 13. The Kuomintang Government removed to Hankow.	1937 The Nine-Power Conference at Brussel. Italy joins the Anti-Commintern Agreement, Nov. 6. The Kuomintang Government removed to Chungking, Nov. 16.
1938 Conclusion of the new Japanese-Dutch commercial agreement, Feb. 2. Changkufeng Affair, July 12. Truce at Changkufeng, Aug. 11. Japan announces the withdrawal of its cooperation with all committees of the League of Nations, Oct. 3.	1938 The National Government of Spain founded by General Franco, Jan. 31. The Anschluss of Austria proclaimed by Reichsfuhrer Hitler, Mar. 13. The Renovation Government of the Republic of China founded under Wang Ching-wei at Nanking, Mar. 28. British Prime Minister Chamberlain confers with the German Fuhrer.
Fall of Canton, Oct. 21.	1938 Four-Power Conference at Munich, Sept. 30. Settled the Czech problem.
Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang occupied by Japanese forces, Oct. 27. Japanese Government issues a statement on Japan's future policy for the settlement of the China Affair, Nov. 3.	Anglo-Italian protocol becomes effective. Great Britain formally recognizes the Italian annexation of Abyssinia, Nov. 16.

JAPAN

1938

Cultural agreement between Japan and Germany, Nov. 25.

The China Affairs Board created, Dec. 16.

Konoe Statement regarding the adjustment of the Sino-Japanese relations, Dec. 22.

1939 Change of the Cabinet from Konoe to Hiranuma, Jan. 5.

Hainan Island surprised by the landing of Japanese forces, Feb. 10.

Cultural Agreement between Italy and Japan, March 23.

Blockade of the Foreign Concessions in Tientsin by the Japanese Army, June 14.

Swatow occupied by the Imperial forces, June 21.

Air Battle between Japanese and Soviet war-planes above Lake Buirnor, June 27.

Anglo-Japanese Parley in Tokyo, July 15.

Abrogation of the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty by the United States, July 26.

Trade agreement between Japan and Germany, July 29.

Anglo-Japanese Parley in Tokyo adjourned sine die, Aug. 14.

THE WORLD

1938 Cultural agreement between Germany and Italy, Nov. 23.

Anglo-French conversation in Paris, Nov. 24.

Italy enters the London Treaty, Dec. 2.

Franco-German non-aggression pact, Dec. 6.

1939 Barcelona falls into the hands of the Franco forces, Jan. 26.

Franco Government of Spain recognized by Great Britain and France, Feb. 27.

Czech made a protectorate of Germany, Mar. 15.

Slovakia made a protectorate of Germany, Mar. 16.

Treaty of mutual assistance between Great Britain and Poland, Apr. 5.

Albania annexed by Italy, Apr. 13.

Alliance of Germany and Italy, May 22.

Collision between German and Polish frontier guards reported, June 15.

Siam assumes a new national name "Thailand," July 5.

Return of Danzig to Germany, July 21.

Polish-German frontier closed, Aug. 16.

Non-aggression Pact between Germany and the U.S.S.R., Aug. 23.

Treaty of mutual assistance between Great Britain and Poland, Aug. 25.

JAPAN	THE WORLD
1939	1939 German demands on Poland, Aug. 28.
Abe Cabinet organized, Aug. 30.	
	Break of the Anglo-German negotiations on Polish issue, Aug. 31.
Japán's policy of non-involvement in European hostilities announced, Sept. 4.	Beginning of Polish-German war, Sept. 1.
Truce between the Japanese and Russian forces at Nomonhan in Outer Mongolia, Sept. 15.	**The European War,** Great Britain and France declare war against Germany, Sept. 3.
Treaty of Amity between Japan and Iran, Oct. 18.	Partition of Poland between Germany and the U.S.S.R., Sept. 18.
The round-the-world flight of the airplane 'Nihon,' Oct. 20.	Fall of Warsaw, Sept. 27.
The yen linked to American dollar instead of Sterling, Oct. 25.	
	Annexation of Polish Corridor and Upper Silesia by Germany declared, Oct. 19.
	British and French Governments reject the peace proposal of the Belgian King and the Queen of the Netherlands, November 7, Nov. 12.
	Soviet Russia declares war against Finland, Nov. 29.
	The League of Nations expels the U.S.S.R., Dec. 14.
Provisional Fishery Agreement between Japan and the U.S.S.R., Dec. 31.	
1940 The Abé Cabinet resigns, Jan. 14.	1940 President Roosevelt enunciates the non-involvement policy, Jan. 3.
The new cabinet under Admiral Yonai-Mitsumasa installed, Jan. 16.	
The M.S. Asama Maru case, Jan. 21.	
The expiration of the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1911, Jan. 26.	
The 75th Session of the Imperial Diet reopened, Feb. 1.	
	Conclusion of the new commercial treaty between Germany and Russia, Feb. 12.
	The Soviet Government announces the conclusion of the Peace Treaty with Finland, Mar. 13.
	The Central Government of the Republic of China established at Nanking under Wang Ching-wei, Mar. 30.

JAPAN

1940

Foreign Minister Arita notifies the diplomatic representatives of Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain and France, of Japan's policy of non-involvement in the war, May 11.

The Treaty of Amity and Mutual Respect of Territories between Japan and Thailand signed at Tokyo, June 12.

The barricades around the foreign concession at Tientsin removed, June 20.

Manufacture and sale of luxury articles prohibited, July 7.

The Yonai Cabinet resigns, July 16.

Prince Konoyé reappointed as Premier, July 22.

The Seiyukai Party dissolves after 40 years of its history, July 30.

The Minseito Party dissolves, Aug. 15.

Japanese troops enter North French Indo-China in accordance with the Japanese-French understanding, Sept. 23.

THE WORLD

1940 Conclusion of the Commercial Treaty between Rumania and Germany, Apr. 20.

British Prime Minister Nevile Chamberelain resigns on May 10, and Winston Churchill forms the new War Cabinet on May 12.

German forces enter the Hague and the Dutch armies surrender, May 15.

German forces enter Brussels, while the Maginot Line is broken through by German forces at Sedan, May 17.

Italy's entry into the European War, June 10.

German forces enter Paris, June 14.

French army, surrenders to Germany, June 17.

Truce Agreement between Germany and France at Compiegne, June 22.

Truce between Italy and France, June 24.

Marshal Pétain assumes the position of the Head of France, July 12.

Chancellor Hitler proposes peace between Great Britain and Germany and Italy, July 19.

British Foreign Secretary Halifax rejects Hitler's proposal for peace, July 22.

German blitzkrieg intensifies over England, Aug. 10–27.

The Japan-Brazil cultural pact signed at Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 23.

President Roosevelt signs a proclamation prohibiting the export of scrap iron, steel and other iron materials to other than the western hemisphere and England, Sept. 26.

JAPAN

1940 The Tripartite Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy signed in Berlin, Sept. 27.

The inaugural meeting of Taisei Yoku-san Kai held at the Premier's official residence, Oct. 12.

Celebration commemoration of the 2600th year of the founding of the Empire of Japan, Nov. 10.

Prince Saionji-Kimmochi succumbs at Okitsu, No. 30.

Conclusion of the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations between Japan and Wang Ching-wei's government, Nov. 30.

The 76th Session of the Diet convened. Dec. 24.

1941 Foreign Minister Matsuoka-Yosuke leaves Tokyo on his trip to Germany and Italy, Mar. 12.

Matsuoka meets Hitler in Berlin, Mar. 27.

The primary educational system re-formed, Apr. 1.

Foreign Minister Matsuoka and Premier Mussolini confer in Rome, Apr. 1.

Japanese office at Geneva formally ciosed, Apr. 2.

Signing of the Neutrality Pact between Japan and the U.S.S.R. in Moscow, Apr. 13.

Foreign Minister Matsuoka returns to Tokyo, Apr. 22.

THE WORLD

1940 Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini meet for the second time at the Brenner Pass, Oct. 4.

The U.S. State Department orders all Americans not engaged in pressing business in Japan, China, Manchuria French Indo-China and Hongkong to evacuate, Oct. 8.

President Roosevelt announces the American determination to fight the Tripartile Alliance, Oct. 12.

Beginning of the Greco-Italian war, Oct. 28.

President Roosevelt wins the presidential campaign over Wendell Willkie, Nov. 6.

Australia sends her first Minister, Sir John Greig Latham, to Tokyo, Dec. 20.

Henry Bergson, French philosopher, dies in Paris.

1941 The American Congress passes the Lend-Lease Bill, Feb. 8.

Conclusion of the protocol between Thailand and French Indo-China concerning the settlement of the border dispute, Mar. 11.

German forces enter Belgrade, Apr. 13.

German and Italian forces press British forces at the Libyan front, Apr. 13.

Yugoslavia subjugated by Germany, Apr. 18.

Greek forces surrender to German and Italian forces, Apr. 23.

JAPAN

1941 Conclusion of the two pacts between Japan and France, i.e. the Convention of Establishment and Navigation and the Agreement concerning Customs Tariff, Trade and Method of Payment, both relating to economic relations between Japan and French Indo-China, May 6.

The National Defense Security Law enforced, May 10.

Japan recognizes Croatia's independence, June 7.

The first Central Cooperative Council of the Taisei Yokusan Kai held for 5 days, Juny 16–20.

The economic parley between Japan and the Dutch East Indies breaks up, June 17.

The subterranean Shimonoseki–Moji Kyushu opened, July 10.

The second Konoé Cabinet tenders resignation to the Throne, July 16.

Prince Konoé organizes his third cabinet by the Imperial Order, July 18.

The Joint Defense Protocol between Japan and France concerning the protection of French Indo-China concluded, and Japanese forces landed on Saigon, July 29.

THE WORLD

1941 Josef Stalin, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, concurrently appointed President of Council of People's Commissars, May 6.

Armistice between Great Britain and Iraq, May 31.

President Roosevelt issues order to freeze the assets of European countries held in the U.S., June 14.

Germany and Italy declare war against the U.S.S.R. June 22.

Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. come to an understanding concerning their mutual aid in their war against Germany, July 12.

German forces occupy Smolensk, July 16.

The U.S.A. Government issues orders to "freeze" the Japanese assets held in that country, July 25.

The abrogation of the Commerce and Navigation Treaty between Great Britain and Japan of 1911 and the Commercial treaties between Japan and India and Burma of 1934 and 1937, July 26.

Dutch East Indies adopt similar economic measures with America concerning the transactions with Japan, July 28.

President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill meet on board the British Warship

	JAPAN	THE WORLD
1941		The Atlantic Charter proclaimed on board the Prince of Wales off the Canadian on August 14.
	The third Konoé Cabinet resigns en bloc, Oct. 16.	
	The new Cabinet with General Tojo-Hideki as Prime Minister installed, Oct. 18.	
	The despatch of Ambassador Kurusu-Saburo to the United States to aid Ambassador Admiral Nomura in the American-Japanese negotiation, Nov. 5.	
	The 77th session of the Diet convened, Nov. 15.	
	United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull hands a document concerning the adjustment of the American-Japanese relations to Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu, Nov. 26.	
	The Pacific War, Japan declares war against the U.S.A. and Britain, December 8, following her attack on Pearl Harbor.	The United States, Britain, Australia, Canada, the Netherlands East Indies, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Chungking and Cuba declare war on Japan, Dec. 8.
	The British warships Prince of Wales and Repulse sunk by the Japanese Naval Air Forces off the eastern coasts of the Malay Peninsula, Dec. 10.	S.A. Lozovsky, Vice-Foreign Commissar of the U.S.S.R. reaffirms Soviet neutrality in relation to the Pacific War, Dec. 9.
	Commencement of air raids on North Australia, Dec. 11.	Germany and Italy decide to wage war in concert with Japan against the United States and the British Empire, Dec. 11.
	The 78th Session of the Diet convoked, Dec. 15.	In Washington British Prime Minister Winston Churchill confers with President Roosevelt, Dec. 22.
	The Alliance Pact between Japan and Thailand signed at Bangkok, Dec. 21.	
	Hong Kong, British Crown Colony occupied by the Japanese forces, Dec. 25.	
1942	Manila brought under the Japanese Military Administration by the agreement reached between the Japanese Army Headquarters in the Philippines and J.B. Vargas, new Mayor of Manila, Jan. 7.	The United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking, Canada and other Allied countries sign an agreement for no separate peace with the Axis Powers without mutual consultation, Jan. 2.
		The Pan-American Foreign Ministers, Conference at Rio de Janeiro approves the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, Jan. 23.

JAPAN

1942

Singapore falls into the hand of the Japanese Army when British Commander Robert Percival surrenders, Feb. 15.

Batavia occupied by the Japanese Army, Mar. 8.

Java surrenders to the Japanese forces, Mar. 9.

Sumatra is subjugated, Mar. 27.

Tokyo and other cities are attacked for the first time by a small number of American warplanes, Apr. 18.

Corregidor is occupied by the Japanese Forces, May 7.

The Coral Sea Battle, May 7.

The 80th Session of the Diest convoked, May 25.

General Koiso-Kuniaki appointed Governor-General of Korea in succession to General Minami-Jiro, May 29.

Burma is placed under the Japanese Military Administration, June 4.

Battle off Midway Island, June 5.

Battle between the Japanese Navy and a combined Anglo-American fleet off the Solomon Islands, Aug. 14.

THE WORLD

1942 Benghazi, Libya, falls into the hands of German and Italian forces, Jan. 29.

An Allied Pacific Military Conference held in London, Feb. 10.

German forces commence offensive against Russia, bombarding Leningard, Mar. 15.

The British Government proposes to give a full dominion status to India after the conclusion of the War, Mar. 24.

Pierre Laval is installed the Premier of the French Government at Vichy, Apr. 14.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini hold conference, Apr. 29.

Madagascar attacked by British forces, May 5.

Powerful German forces commence attacks on South Russia, May 8.

The Alliance Treaty between Britain and Soviet Russia signed at London, May 26.

Tobruk, Libya occupied by German and Italian forces, June 21.

Matruh, Egypt reduced by German and Italian forces, June 29.

Gandhi and other leaders of India arrested, Aug. 8.

JAPAN	THE WORLD
1942 The diplomatic exchange vessels, the Asama Maru and the Conte Verde arrive at Yokohama, Aug. 20.	1942 Brazil declares war on Germany and Italy, Aug. 22.
The second Solomon sea battle, Aug. 24.	
The Ministry for the Greater East Asia is established, Nov. 1.	
	The French Government declares severance of diplomatic relations with the United States,. Nov 8.
The third Solomon sea battle, Nov. 14.	
	The German forces advance into Toulon, Nov. 27.
	The Vichy Government deprives Admiral Darlan and General Giraud of their French nationality, Nov. 27.
Japanese Navy planes intensively bomb Port Moresby, Nov. 30.	
A Japanese destroyer squadron launches an attack on a naval unit off Lunga on Guadalcanar Island, Nov. 30.	
The 81st Session of the Diet convened, Dec. 24.	
	A German-Turkish pact signed in Berlin, Dec. 31.
1943 Abolition of extra-territorial rights of the Japanese in China and retrocession of concessions and international settlements in China by Japan, Jan. 9.	1943 The Nanking Government under Wang Ching-wei declares war on the United States and the British Empire, Jan. 9.
Economic pacts between Japan and Germany, and Japan and Italy signed at Berlin and Rome, Jan. 20.	President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill consult for 10 days at Casablanca in French Morocco, Jan. 14–23.
Battle in waters east of Rennel Island of the Solomons, Jan. 29.	Prime Minister Winston Churchill confers with Turkish President Ismet Inonu at Adana, Turkey, Jan. 30 and 31.
A cultural Agreement between Japan and Bulgaria concluded, Feb. 11.	
The Japanese Army and Navy forces enter into Kwangchow Bay, the French leased territory in China, Feb. 21.	
Premier Tojo's visit to Nanking, Mar. 12–15.	
Ba Maw, Chief of the Administration Council of Burma arrives in Tokyo, Mar. 18.	

JAPAN

1943 The fulfilment of Japan's retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extra-territorial rights in China, Mar. 30.

Premier Tojo's visit to Hsinking, Apr. 1–4.

Premier Tojo's visit to Manila, May 5–8.

The Japanese occupation of Maung-daw, Burma, May 18.

The death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, on the southern Pacific front, May 21.

Attu Island occupied by the U.S. forces, May 29.

Japan recognizes the new Argentine Government headed by General P. Ramirez formed on June 7, June 11.

The 82nd Session of the Diet is convened, June 15.

An agreement pertaining to the retrocession to China of the International Settlement of Shanghai signed at Nanking, June 30.

Tokyo is made Tokyo Metropolis with the amalgamation of the prefectural and municipal administrative organs, July 1.

Premier Tojo's visit to Bangkok, July 3–5.

Ohtorishima (former Wake Island) is attacked by the American bombers, July 25.

THE WORLD

1943

A conference between Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini, Apr. 7–10.

The Executive Committee of the International Communist Party proposes the dissolution of the international organization, May 22.

Argentine revolution under the leadership of Pedro Ramirez, June 4.

Field-Marshall Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British force in India, appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India, June 18.

The Soviet forces open offensive in the Smolensk area, July 1.

Powerful Anglo-American troops land on Sicily , July 10.

Chancellor Hitler confers with Premier Mussolini at Felt in Italy, July 19.

Rome raided by the American bomber plane units, July 19.

Premier Mussolini is suddenly forced to resign, and the Badoglio régime is established in Italy, July 25.

	JAPAN	THE WORLD
1943	The declaration of Independence of Burma and the conclusion of Japan-Burma Alliance, Aug. 1.	1943
	The Kuriles attacked by an American air unit, Aug. 12.	The second raid of Rome by American bombers, Aug. 13.
		Sicily occupied by the Allied troops, Aug. 17.
	The complete abandonment of Kiska Island by the Japanese Army and Navy forces, Aug. 22.	
		The demise of King Boris III of Bulgaria, Aug. 28.
	The U.S. forces commence landing on New Guinea, Sept. 4.	The landing of the British forces on a point of Italy proper opposite of Messina, Sept. 3.
		An unconditional surrender of the Italian forces, Sept. 3.
		A new Government created at the Northern Italy, Sept. 9.
		The occupation of Rome by German forces, Sept. 10.
	The " Tei-A Maru " leaves Yokohama for the second exchange of Japanese and American people interned in the respective countries, Sept. 14.	The rescue of Benito Mussolini by Adolf Hitler, Sept. 12.
	A joint communique of the Japanese and German Governments on the continuous validity of the Tripartite Alliance of Japan, Germany and Italy, Sept. 15.	Benito Mussolini declares the re-establishment of the Fascist Italy under his leadership, Sept. 15.
	Recognition by the Japanese Government, Thailand and Manchoukuo of the new Republic of the Philippines, Oct. 15.	The Indecendence of the Philippines, Oct. 14.
		Recognition by Germany and Burma of the new Republic of the Philippines, Oct. 16.
	The exchange of Japanese and American nationals who were brought to Murmagao by the " Tei-A Maru " and the " Gripsholm " respectively completed, Oct. 19.	Conference held at Moscow among the U.S.A., Britain and the U.S.S.R., Oct. 19.
	Formal recognition by the Japanese Government of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind (Free State of India), Oct. 23.	The Three-Power Foreign Ministers' Conference held at Moscow, Oct. 22.
	The conclusion of a Pact between the Japanese Government and the Nanking Government under Wang Ching-wei on Oct. 30.	

JAPAN

1943

A five-point joint declaration adopted by the so-called Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, Nov. 6.

Japanese forces of 3,000 garrisoned on Tarawa and Makin Islands of the Gilbert Group make their last charge, Nov. 25.

1944

All the officers and men of the Japanese forces on Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands in the Marshall Group, meet their death, Feb. 6.

Jorge B. Vargas, first Philippine Ambassador to Japan, and his suite arrive in Tokyo, Feb. 10.

General Hideki Tojo, Premier and War Minister, is appointed Chief of the Army General Staff and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, Chief of the Navy General Staff, Feb. 21.

Agreements for the transfer of Japanese oil and coal concessions in northern Saghalien to the Soviet Union and for the prolongation for five years of the Fishery Convention between the two countries signed in Moscow, Mar. 30.

THE WORLD

1943 Cairo Conference, Dec. 1.
Teheran Conference, Dec. 6.

The Bolivian Government headed by President Enrique Penaranda overthrown in coup d'état by the revolutionists, Dec. 20.

1944 Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister, and three other members of the defunct Fasscit Grand Council, executed in Verona, Jan. 11.

The United States Government freezes all bank accounts of Bolivians in America and also prohibit exports to Bolivia, Jan. 26.

Argentina's rupture of diplomatic relations with Japan, Jan. 27.

The granting of national defense and diplomatic autonomy to all the Soviet Republics by the Moscow Government, Feb. 3.

Brigadier-General Edelmiro Farrell formally assumes the post of President of Argentina as successor to General Pedro Ramirez on Mar. 10.

Recognition of the Badoglio régime of Italy by the Soviet Union, Mar. 13.

JAPAN

1944

Admiral Mine-ichi Koga, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, dies at his post in March.

More than 10 American planes coming from a Chinese base attack Kyushu, July 8.

Saipan Island occupied by the U.S. forces, July 16.

Emperor commands General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Korea, and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, former Premier, to cooperate in organizing a new cabinet, following the resignation of the Tojo Cabinet, July 20.

The U.S. force of two divisions land on Guam Island, July 21.

The American troops land on Tenian Island, July 23.

80 American planes attack Kyushu and the western part of the Chugoku area, Aug. 20.

THE WORLD

1944 Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, dies, Apr. 28.

Powerful American forces land on Hollandia, New Guinea Island on May 27.

Evacuation of Rome ordered by the Fuehrer June 5.

The Anglo-American forces start landing operations at several points on the western coast of France, June 6.

King Victor Emanuele of Italy abdicates and relinquishes his position to Crown Prince Umberto. Marshal Pietro Badoglio tenders his resignation, June 6.

The severance of diplomatic relations between the U.S.A. and Finland, June 30.

General Charles de Gaulle's regime recognized by the U.S. government, July 11.

An attempt to assassinate Chancellor Adolf Hitler, July 19.

Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippines, dies at Saranac Lake, New York, Aug. 1.

The Anglo-American troops land at three places on the southern French coast, Aug. 15.

JAPAN

1944

American contingents land on Palau Island, Sept. 15.

Mitsuru Toyama, well-known Japanese nationalist, succumbs to illness at the ripe age of ninety, Oct. 4.

The American troops land at Tacloban in Leyte Island in the Philippines, Oct. 20.

Wang Ching-wei of the Nanking Government of China passes away in Nagoya, Nov. 10.

The air-raids by B-29 bombers on the Main Islands of Japan intensify, beginning with the attack on Tokyo area on Nov. 27 (See Chapter on the Pacific War).

About one division of American troops land at San Jose on Mindoro Island, Dec. 15.

1945 American forces that entered Lingayen Bay commence landing at San Fabian and at Lingayen, Jan. 9.

THE WORLD

1944 The Rumanian Cabinet under General Ion Antonescue resigns en bloc and King Michael orders an armistic with the Soviet Union, Aug. 23.

The Turkish government suspends diplomatic relations with the Petain government, Aug. 26.

German strongholds in Paris captured by the Anglo-American forces, Aug. 29.

Finland severing diplomatic relations with Germany, accepts the truce terms of the Soviet Union, Sept. 3.

The Soviet Union declares war on Bulgaria on Sept. 5.

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill confers with President Roosevelt at Quebec, Sept. 10.

Troops of the American 1st Army enter Luxemburg, Sept. 10.

The Quebec Conference, Sept. 12–16.

The severance of Finnish-Japanese relations, Sept. 22.

Wendell Willkie, Republican leader of the United States, succumbs at the age of 52, Oct. 8.

JAPAN	THE WORLD
1945 American forces begin landing on Iojima, Feb. 19.	1945
	The proclamation of independence of Annam, Mar. 11.
	The Kingdom of Cambodia proclaims independence, Mar. 13.
Japanese forces in Iwojima make their last charge, Mar. 17.	
Carrier borne planes attack the southern and eastern parts of Kyushu, March 18.	
The U.S. forces begin landing on the main island of Okinawa, Apr. 1.	
Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, President of the Privy Council, forms a new Cabinet, following the resignation of the Koiso Cabinet, Apr. 5.	
	The Kingdom of Luang-Prabang in Indo-China declares its independence, Apr. 8.
	Koenisberg, capital of East Prussia captured by Soviet forces, Apr. 11.
	Prisident Franklin D. Roosevelt succumbs unexpectedly at Warm Springs, Georgia. Harry S. Truman, Vice-President, sworn in as the new President, Apr. 12.
American troops land on Iye Island, west of the Okinawa Island, Apr. 20.	
	The United Nations Conference on International Security Organization in San Francisco opened, Apr. 25.
	The formation of a provisional Austrian Government, headed by Dr. Karl Renner, Apr. 29.
American forces start landing at Tarakan Islands in Borneo, Apr 27.	
	Benito Mussolini and 12 members of the Fascist Cabinet executed by Italian partizans, Apr. 28.
	Fuehrer Adolf Hitler commits suicide in Berlin, May 1.
	Premier Stalin announces the complete occupation of Berlin, May 2.
	Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister for Propaganda and Puolic Enlightenment, commits suicide, May 2.
	The Allied command formally announces the unconditional surrender of the German forces, May 7.

JAPAN

1945

Japanese Foreign Office announces the Tripartite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy deemed to have ceased to be effective, May 16.

Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kan-in succumbs at the age of 81 years, May 20.

About 900 American carrier-borne planes attack air bases in southern Kyushu, May 23.

An American task force bombard Hitachi and Mito, July 16.

About 250 American carrier-planes, fighters and bombers attack Yokosuka Naval Port, July 18.

About 2,000 American planes of Superforts, fighters and carrier planes, carry out raids on various parts of Japan including Osaka, July 24.

About 270 carrier-planes attack Kinki and Kanto districts, July 30.

About 600 superforts attack Tsurumi, Kawasaki, Toyama, Mito, Tachikawa, Hachioji and Nagaoka, Aug. 2.

An atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima, Aug. 6.

THE WORLD

1946 The German surrender terms ratified in Berlin, May 9.

The wartime coalition cabinet of Britain broken up with the resignation of Winston Churchill, May 23.

T.V. Soong made President of China's Executive Yuan, May 31.

The Big Four agreement on the control of Germany, June 5.

The San Francisco Conference completes the drafting of the Charter of the United Nations, June 23.

Marshal Josef Stalin is created "Generalissimo" of the Soviet Union, June 27.

James F. Byrnes appointed U.S. Secretary of State, July 2.

The U.S.A., British and Chinese governments recognize the Polish government of national unity, July 5.

The Italian government declares war on Japan, July 14.

The "Big Three" conference begins at Potsdam, July 16.

A joint declaration of the unconditional surrender of Japan issued by the U.S.A., Britain and China at Potsdam, July 25.

Clement Attlee, leader of the Labor Party, becomes Britain's new Prime Minister, July 27.

JAPAN	THE WORLD
1945	1945 The Soviet Union declares war against Japan, Aug. 8. The Soviet Army crosses the Manchurian frontier and commences offensive, Aug. 9.
An Imperial Rescript issued announcing the end of the war, Aug. 14. War Minister General Korechika Anami kills himself, Aug. 14. Suzuki Cabinet resigns en bloc, Aug. 15.	
Prince Naruhiko Higashi-kuni forms his Cabinet, Aug. 17.	Marshal Philippe Petain, former Chief of State of Vichy, sentenced to death on charge of treason, Aug. 16. President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines issues a statement announcing the dissolution of the Republic, Aug. 17.
Advance units of the Allied Occupation Forces arrive at the Atsugi Airfield, Aug. 28. General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, arrives at the Atsugi Airfield, Aug. 30.	
Japan signs the instrument of surrenders aboard the Battleship Missouri, Sept. 2.	The Kurile Islands occupied by the Soviet Army, Sept. 1. General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines surrenders, Sept. 3. The signing of the instruments of surrender concerning the territory of Korea south of 38 degrees North Latitude, Sept. 9. The surrender of the Japanese forces in the Netherlands East Indies and in Borneo, Sept. 9.
General Hideki Tojo attempts suicide, Sept. 11. General MacArthur orders the apprehension of 38 Japanese and foreign war crimes suspects, Sept. 11. Field-Marshal Gen. Sugiyama and Mrs. Sugiyama commit suicide, Sept. 12. The Japanese Imperial Headquarters ceases to exist at midnight, Sept. 13.	The acceptance by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander of the Southeast Asia Command, of the surrender of the Japanese military and civilians in the territory of more than 1,500,000 square miles, Sept. 12.

JAPAN

1945 The control of newspapers and news agencies removed, Sept. 22.

The Emperor calls on General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, at the American Embassy, Sept. 27.

The dissolution of the Domei News Agency, Sept. 30.

A SCAP memorandum is issued ordering 1—the liberation of all political prisoners, 2—the abolition of the secret police, 3—the removal from office of the Home Minister, and 4—the abrogation and immediate suspension of wartime laws, Oct. 4.

The Higashikuni Cabinet resigns en bloc, Oct. 5.

The Shidehara Cabinet formed, Oct. 9.

The Emperor expresses desire to revise the Imperial Constitution, Oct. 13.

The dissolution of the secret police of 4,800 members, Oct. 14.

General Douglas MacArthur broadcasts from Tokyo to the U.S.A., Oct. 15.

The issuance of a SCAP directing ordering the immediate dismissal of all militarists and ultra-nationalists from the Japanese educational field, Oct. 31.

A SCAP directive ordering the government to freeze the property of the Imperial Family amounting to ¥1,5000,-000,000, Nov. 20.

General Baron Shigeru Honjo commits suicide, Nov. 20.

The demobilization of all servicemen within the Japanese territory completed, Nov. 28.

The arrest of 59 high-ranking Japanese war crimes suspects including Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, Dec. 3.

The apprehension by Dec. 16 of nine additional high-ranking Japanese, including Prince Fumimaro Konoyé, Dec. 6.

THE WORLD

1945 The White House releases a 3,000 word text of "the initial post-surrender" policy for Japan, Sept. 22.

Pierre Laval, former Premier of the Vichy regime executed, Oct. 15.

General Charles de Caulle elected head of the provisional government of France, Nov. 13.

The immediate retirement of General George Marshall as Army Chief of Staff announced with the nomination of General Dwight Eisenhower as his successor, Nov. 20.

General George C. Marshall, former Chief of Staff appointed special envoy to China, Nov. 28.

JAPAN	THE WORLD
1945 General Tomoyuki Yamashita sentenced to death by hanging, Dec. 8.	1945
Prince Fumimaro Konoyé ends his life by taking poison, Dec. 16.	
The ending of Japanese government sponsorship and financial support of State Shinto, Dec. 16.	
	The U.S.A. recognizes the new government of Yugoslavia headed by Marshal Joseph Tito, Dec. 22.
	The Big-3 Foreign Ministers in Moscow agree to establish a four-power control council for Japan, Dec. 28.
1946 The Emperor renounces his divinity in the Imperial rescript, Jan. 1.	1646
The Far Eastern Commission arrives in Japan, Jan. 9.	
Sanzo Nozaka, noted Communist, returns to Tokyo, from Yenan, Jan. 13.	
The Shidehara Cabinet completes its reshuffle, Jan. 13.	
The public prostitution system of Tokyo is abolished, Jan. 15.	
The Japanese government announces the scope of persons to be removed from public services in accordance with the January 4 SCAP directive Feb. 9.	
	A North Korean People's government established in the peninsula under the Soviet occupation by the Korean Communists, Feb. 19.
	General Tomoyuki Yamashita, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces to the Philippines, hanged to death at Los Banios, Feb. 23.
The arrival of the U.S. Education Mission, headed by Dr. George I. Stoddard at Atsughi Airfield, Mar. 5.	
The Revised Japanese Constitution Drafted announced by the Japanese government, Mar. 6.	
	The U.S. War Department approves an interim plan for the revival of Japan's export trade, Mar. 18.
The first shipment to America of Japanese silk (1,100 bales) from Yokohama, Mar. 19.	
	The Iranian Government files a formal protest with the UNO against the stationing of Soviet troops in Iran, Mar. 19.

JAPAN

1946 Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces to the Philippines shot dead by a firing squad in a suburb of Manila, Apr. 2.

The first meeting of the Allied Council for Japan held at the Meiji Building, Tokyo, Apr. 5.

The report of the United States Education Mission on Japanese education submitted to General Douglas MacArthur, Apr. 7.

The first post-surrender general election in Japan, Apr. 10.

After a decade of oblivion, May Day is celebrated, May 1.

Twenty-eight Class-A war crimines suspects arraigned at the court of the International Tribunal for the Far East, May 3.

The former U.S. President Herbert Hoover arrives at Atsughi airfield from Korea to investigate the food condition in the Far East, May 5.

The arrival of General Dwight Eisenhower, Chief of the U.S. General Staff, in Tokyo, May 10.

Edwin Pawley, President Truman's special envoy on reparations, arrives in Tokyo, May 10.

Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida becomes the president of the Liberal Party, May 15.

Shigeru Yoshida, President of the Liberal Party, forms a new Cabinet, May 20.

THE WORLD

1946

Chen Kung-po, former President of the Nanking regime, given death sentence on charges of treason, Apr. 12.

Dr. Chu Min-yi, former Foreign Minister of the Nanking regime, given death sentence by the Kiangsu Supreme Court, and Mrs. Wang-Ching-wei the sentence of life-imprisonment, Apr. 22.

Manuel Roxas elected as President of the Philippine Commonwealth, May 28.

The United States extends $1,370 milion credit to France to help the French reconstruction program, May 28.

JAPAN

1946

Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister and one of the 28 top-ranking Japanese officials accused as war criminals, dies, June 27.

The immediate abolition of Japan's peerage system with the enforcement of the new Constitution approved by the House of Representatives, Aug. 3.

Pope Pius XII places $20,000 at the disposal of Japanese churches for reconstruction of edifices destroyed during the war. One hundred and two Roman Catholic churches in Japan were destroyed and damaged, Aug. 8.

The resumption of the Antarctic whaling under SCAP permission, Aug. 20.

The U.S. State Department announces that Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Vining, 44, of Philadelphia, has been appointed tutor to Crown Prince Akihito, Aug. 29.

The dissolution of the Butokukai, or the Japan Martial Art Society, Sept. 13.

The dissolution of the big three "Zaibatsu," the Mitsuis, Mitsubishis and Yasudas, announced by themselves, Sept. 30.

THE WORLD

1946 King Ananda Mahidol, 20, of Siam assassinated, June 9.

President Félix Couin resigns as head of the French Government, June 11.

Gerhardt Hauptmann, noted German playwright and 1912 winner of the Nobel prize, dies at 85, June 11.

A new French coalition government formed with Premier Georges Bidault, June 23.

President Manuel Roxas sworn in as president of the Republic of the Philippines, July 4.

The European Peace Conference opened at Luxembourg Palace, Paris. July 30.

H.G. Wells dies at the age of 79, Aug. 13.

The International Military Tribunal at Nurenberg decrees death by hanging for 12 former leaders of the Hitler regime, Oct. 2.

JAPAN

1946 The Labour Relations Readjusttment Bill, previously adopted at the Diet goes into effect, Oct. 13.

The promulgation of the new Constitution, Nov. 3.

The Ministry of Education makes public a list of the Chinese ideographs recognised for current use, 1,850 in number, Nov. 6.

SCAP orders the Japanese Government to convert the whole assets of the ten big Zaibatsu interests, Aikawa, Asano, Furukawa, Iwazaki, Mitsui, Nakajima, Nomura, Okura, Sumitomo and Yasuda into national bonds inalienable for 10 years, Nov. 27.

The Holding Company Liquidation Commission designates twenty Japanese companies as holding companies, Dec. 3.

Miss Tamaki Uyemura, first Japanese civilian to visit the United States since Pearl Harbour received by President Truman, Dec. 5.

SCAP gives permission to the Japanese Government to sell surplus of the U.S. Forces subsistence stocks, consisting of $1,000,000 worth of medical apparatus, 1,200,000 pairs of socks, 100,000 trousers, 75,000 pounds of grease and 72,420 laundry soap, Dec. 16.

Large-scale demonstrative rallies against the Yoshida Cabinet staged in various parts of the Country. Dec. 17.

A great earthquake shakes Kinki, Shikoku and Kyushu districts, Dec. 21.
Japan's new school system established, Dec. 29.

THE WORLD

1946

The ten A-class war criminals of Germany executed, Oct. 15.

Leo Blum, leader of the French Socialist Party elected premier of France, Dec. 12.

The Armed Services in Washington announce unification by President Truman of land, sea and air commands in which General MacArthur heads a Far East command, Dec. 17.

The exclusion of Japan and Germany from the International Olympic Games of 1948 announced, Dec. 24.

JAPAN

1947

Former Fleet Admiral Osami Nagano, who was Chief of the Naval General Staff during the Pacific War and one of the A-class war crimes suspects, dies of an acute form of pneumonia Jan. 5.

The SCAP issses an order prohibiting the general strike scheduled on February 1 of the Government and Public Workers' Union, Jan. 31.

The designation by the Holding Company Liquidation Committee of the 10 major zaibatsu, Mitsui, Iwasaki, Sumitomo, Yasuda, Asano, Okura, Nomura, Nakajima, Furukawa and Aikawa families, with their combined total securities of ¥1,165,000,000, Feb. 20.

The conversion rate of one American dollar military scrip to 50 yen announced, Mar. 11.

The conversion rates of military scrips of per one pound sterling, to ¥200, one Austrarian sterling to ¥160, and one rupee to ¥15 announced, Mar. 12.

THE WORLD

1947 The promulgation of the Constitution of China, Jan. 2.

The United States makes a vigorous demand to Russia and China that the Manchurian port of Dairen be opened to the world under Chinese civil administration and free of Soviet military control, Jan. 7.

United States Secretary of State James Byrnes resigns and General of the Army George Marshall, appointed as his successor, Jan. 7.

France's Socialist Paul Ramadier forms a coalition cabinet with Georges Bidault of the Popular Republican Movement as foreign minister, Jan. 23.

The U.S. announcement of her withdrawal from the Triple Military Commission of China, Jan. 29.

The Peace Treaties between the five former Axis countries, Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland, and the big four Allies and 17 other countries signed at Quai d'Orsay, Feb. 10.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek concurrently assumes the post of President of the Executive Yuan, following the resignation of Dr. T.V. Soong, Mar. 1.

Martial law imposed by the British in Jerusalem on 250,000 Jews in Palestine, Mar. 4.

A 50 year defense alliance between France and Britain to act jointly against any future aggression by Germany signed in Dunkerque, Mar. 5.

Martial law proclaimed all over Formosa by the Formosa Defense Commander against the so-called February 28 uprising started by Formosan Chinese under Communist instigation, Mar. 10.

JAPAN

1947

In his letter addressed to Premier Yoshida General MacArthur calls attention to the Government's responsibility to adopt strong measures to readjust Japan's economic conditions, Mar. 22.

An Imperial rescript issued ordering the dissolution of the House of Representatives and the prorogation of the House of Peers, Mar. 31.

The House of Peers dissolved automatically with the abolition of peerage, Mar. 31.

The first public elections of prefectural governors, city mayors and village and town headmen held throughout Japan, Apr. 5.

SCAP gives permission to the Japanese Government for the reconstruction of Japanese rayon industry, Apr. 8.

THE WORLD

1947 The conclusion of the Japan-Philippines Trade Agreement through SCAP's good offices. As a result, the trade between the two countries will be settled directly in New York on dollar. The Philippine Republic will export 150 tons of hemp to Japan monthly, Mar. 17.

U.S. Secretary of State Marshall rejects Russia's bid for $10,000,000,000 worth of reparations from Germany, Mar. 19.

American Secretary of War Robert Patterson urges Congress to rush aid to Greece lest armed bands led by the Communists seize control, Mar. 25.

The signing of the Dutch-Indonesian Agreement recognizing the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia over Java, Sumatra and Madura, Mar. 25.

Death strikes down King George II of Greece, and his younger brother Prince Paul proclaimed successor, Apr. 1.

The United Nations Security Council approves an agreement giving the United States sole trusteeship over the vital strategic area of three Pacific island chains, Apr. 3.

The abdication of King Christian X of Denmark. The throne being succeeded by Crown Prince Frederick, Apr. 8.

General Chang Chun appointed Premier of China as successor to Dr. T.V. Soong, Apr- 17.

JAPAN

1947 The first post-surrender election of the members of the House of Councillors Apr. 20.

The Right Rev. Monseigeur Edward J. Flanagan, of Boys' Town, Nebrasak arrives in Tokyo, Apr. 23.

The general election of the members of the House of Representatives, Apr. 25.

The dissolution of the Privy Council and the Council of Princes of the Blood, Apr. 30.

For the first time the Emperor gives an interview to the press representatives, May 1.

The new Constitution enforced, May 3.

Dr-Hitoshi Ashida appointed president of the Democratic Party, May 18.

The first session of the National Diet under the new Constitution opens, May 20.

Yoshida Cabinet resigns, May 20.

Tetsu Katayama, President of the Social Democratic Party, nominated Prime minister by the Diet, May 23.

The Katayama Coalition Cabinet is formed, June 1.

SCAP authorizes the resumption of private international commercial relations with Japan as from August 15, June 10.

SCAP gives permission for Japanese whaling expeditions in the Antarctic waters, June 22.

The first session of the National Diet under the New Constitution is opened, June 22.

The Government announces the purge of those who cooperated with the

THE WORLD

1947 The Far Eastern Commission announces its policy of fixing the level of Japanese economy on a line of 1930-1934, Apr. 19.

The joint American-Soviet Conference on Korean problems, May 21.

British Prime Minister Attlee announces before the House of Commons the immediate transfer to India of the British sovereignty on India.

The United Nations Far Eastern Economic Conference held in Shanghai, attended by representatives of 10 nations, June 16.

JAPAN

1947 military or propagated ultra-nationalistic ideas through newspapers, magazines, movies and radio and also Government officials who controlled the above functions during the period between July 7, 1936, when the China incident occurred, and December 7, 1941, when the Pacific War broke out. June 27.

The Government issues a "White Paper" to report on Japan's economic conditions, warning the nation of the serious situation in which she finds herself today, July 4.

The "lack Ship Festival" commemorating the visit of Commodore Perry to Japan held at Shimoda. The function is promoted for the first time since 1940, July 6.

The first gubernatorial conference sponsored by the Katayama Cabinet held at the Premier's official residence, July 6.

THE WORLD

1947

The U.S. House of Representatives unanimously adopts a bill calling for permission for naturalization of the parents of the Nisei soldiers and sailors who were killed in the war, July 7.

European nations within the Soviet influence launched a concerted appeal to Moscow for sanction to participate in the Paris conference on Marshall's rehabilitation plan, July 9.

The engagement for Princess Elizabeth of England to Prjce Philip Mountbatten officially announced, July 10.

The Far Eastern Commission announces completion of the "basic post-surrender policy" for Japan which will make it possible to collect reparations from Japan in current and future production. The FEC policy, replaces the U.S. government's "initial post-surrender policy" issued in September 1945, July 10.

The European Rehabilitation Conference participated by 16 European nations excluding the Soviet-controlled nations held at Quai d'Orsai, July 12.

The Greek Government notifies the Security Council of the United Nations that a Communist-inspired guerilla force invaded Greece, July 15.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SCHOOL

	JAPAN	THE WORLD
1947		Former Premier of Burma U. Saw and 170 others arrested by the Rangoon police in connection with the assassination of Aung San and five other cabinet ministers, July 21.
		Soviet Russia rejects the American invitation to an 11-nation preliminary conference on peace talk for Japan, and proposes instead the speedy convocation of a four-power foreign ministers council, July 24.
	Rohan Kohda, member of the Imperial Academy and one of the most celebrated men of letters through the Meiji, Taisho and Showa eras, dies at his Ichikawa home, Chiba, at the age of 80, July 30.	
	Tadahiko Mibuchi, 67, former judge of the Supreme Court, recommended by the Katayama Cabinet as the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under the new Constitution, July 31.	
	The four prefectures in the Tohoku district suffer the flood damages caused by the heavy rainfalls since July 21, Aug. 2.	
	A total of 576,344 purge cases were screened throughout the country during the seven-month period starting January 4 and ending on July 31 by the Central and Local Screening Committees. The Central Screening Committee handled 23,078 cases, of which 21,305 were cleared, 1077 disqualified for public offices and 66 cases left pending, Aug. 8.	
		The United Nations Security Council calls upon the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia to cease hostilities immediately, Aug. 2.
	The list of American and Canadian trade concerns permitted to participate in the forthcoming Japanese-American trade announced by SCAP, Aug. 10.	
	The reopening of Japan's foreign trade, Aug. 15.	
		The establishment of the new Dominion of India, Aug. 15.
		The British Commonwealth Conference opened in Canberra with Minister for External Affairs Evatt as president, Aug. 26.
	A heavy flood works a havoc throughout Tokyo Metropolis and its 11 neighboring prefectures, Sept. 16.	
		The United Nations Assembly elects Dr. Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil as its president, Sept. 16.

JAPAN

1947

The "Draper" Mission, headed by U.S. Undersecretary of the Army W. H. Draper arrives in Japan to study Japan's economic condition, Sept. 27.

The Imperial Household Council announces that fifty-one Imperial princes and princesses with the exception of three families of the Imperial brothers give up their Imperial ranks on October 14. The Imperial Household Economic Council grants them, with the exception of those engaged in active military service, the allowance of ¥47,475,000, Oct. 13.

The American President Lines ship General Gordon, 16,000 tons, enters Yokohama as the first civilian ship since the end of the War, Oct. 18.

Dr. Ikuo Oyama, noted pioneer organizer of labor movement in Japan returns to Japan from the United States after an absence of 16 years, Oct. 23.

A party of 11 delegates of the World's YWCA headed by Jonkvrouwe Cornelia M. van Asch van Wijick, former president of the association, arrives in Tokyo by airplane, Nov. 8.

THE WORLD

1947 The European Economic Rehabilitation Conference adopts the plan that Western Europe pledge itself to a program of self help with the aid of $19,330,000,000 sent by the United States under a four year Marshall plan, Sept. 23.

The establishment of new Communist International organization announced in Moscow to fight the Marshall plan, Oct. 6.

The severance of diplomatic relation between Yugoslavia and Chile, Oct. 11.

The conclusion of the Anglo-Burmese Treaty providing for the complete independence of Burma in January 1948 in London, Oct. 17.

Gen. de Gaulle's Union of French People wins the election in Paris, securing 47 of the 90 municipal posts, of which the Communists obtain 27, Socialists 11 and the MRP five, Oct. 21.

Brazil breaks off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and Chile severes diplomatic relations with the USSR and also with Czechoslodakia, Oct. 22.

Premier Paul Ramadier of France forms a new cabinet composed of seven Socialists, three Popular Republicans, two Radical Socialists and one independent, Oct, 23.

JAPAN

1947 Adoption of an interim currency arrangement by SCAP and the United Kingdom to facilitate private trade between sterling areas and Japan, Nov. 15.

The purge of all executive officers of Zaibatsu companies announced by the Government, Nov. 20.

The Government announce the purge of 81,225 regular and special volunteered army and navy officers and gendarmes and 167 high civil officials in the army and navy services, Nov. 28.

The Temporary Coal Mines Control Bill, is approved by the Diet, Dec. 8..

The central and local screening committees announce the purge cases totall 158,000, Dec. 10.

The Communist-controlled General Confederation of Labor orders 1,000,000 workers still on strike to return to work., Dec. 10.

The first general strike in 26 years of omnibus and streetcar transportation workers begins, Dec. 10.

THE WORLD

1947

The Royal wedding ceremony of Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of Britain and Lt. Philip Mountbatten is held at Westminster Abbey, Nov. 20.

Stanley Baldwin, three times British Prime Minister, passes away at his home at the age of 80, Dec. 13.

U.S. and great Britain sign new German occupation pact, Dec. 18.

President Truman signs the bill providing $18,000,000 for China, $522,000,000 for Western Europe in emergency stop-gap aid, and $340,000,000 for army occupation costs in Korea, Japan, Austria and Germany, Dec. 24.

Former King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy succumbs at Alexandria Hospital, Egypt, of pneumonia, at the age of 78, Dec. 28.

King Michael I of Rumania abdicates and a republican government is established in Rumania, Dec. 30.

CHAPTER IV

GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER IV

GOVERNMENT

The New Constitution

With the enforcement of the new Constitution on May 3, 1947—promulgated on November 3, 1946—a new era of political freedom based on the democratic principle of government was ushered in. The most epoch-making changes introduced under the new legislation are the recognition of sovereignty of the people, the bicameral legislature of the Houses of Representatives and Councillors, the limitation of the power of the Emperor to that of a constitutional monarch, the establishment of the Supreme Court acting as arbitor on the consitutionarity of legislative and administrative laws and the renunciation of war.

The Emperor—The drastic changes wrought by the new legislation in the position of the Emperor can be best exemplified by a comparison of his present duties with his former responsibilities. The Meiji Constitution made the Emperor the sacred and omnipotent ruler of the Empire and the supreme commander of the Army and Navy, responsible for the decision of war and peace; all those prerogatives were exercised with the tacit consent of the Diet. Under the new Constitution, the advice and approval of the Cabinet are required for all acts of the Emperor, and his responsibilities are limited to purely formal functions. The Emperor appoints the Prime Minister on designation by the Diet, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on designation by the Cabinet, and performs the following acts on behalf of the people: promulgation and amendments of the Constitution, laws, cabinet orders and treaties, convocation of the Diet, dissolution of the House of Representatives, proclamation of general election of members of the Diet, attestation of the appointment and dismissal of ministers of state, awarding of honors, attestation of amnesty, reprieve, commutation of punishment and of instruments of ratification and other diplomatic documents. He receives foreign ambassadors and ministers and performs ceremonial functions. As regards the Emperor's personal share in sovereignty vested in the people, he has no greater privilege than any other private citizen.

In conformity with the provisions of the new Constitution, the Imperial Household Law and the Imperial House Economy Law were simultaneously enforced in 1947, providing for the status and economy of the Imperial family under the new legislation.

Imperial House Law—The Imperial House Law promulgated on January 16, 1947 and enforced as from May 3, 1947, provides for the succession to the Throne, the status of the members of the Imperial family, the establishment of the regency, honorary titles, ceremonial functions, records of imperial lineage and the establishment and functioning of the Imperial House Council.

The new Imperial legislation provides that all existing laws of the nation apply to the Emperor and the members of the Imperial family in their status as private citizens. No special immunities are accorded them, except that the Regent is not subject to legal action. Regarding marriage and divorce, the greatest possible freedom is allowed within the limits of the principle that legitimacy of the Imperial line be maintained. The maintenance of the unbroken line of succession to the Throne is responsible for the stipulation that the Emperor and members of the Imperial family may not adopt children.

The majority age of the Emperor, Crown Prince and the Emperor's grandson is fixed at 18 years.

Imperial House Council—A reorganized Imperial House Council consists of 10 members, of which one-half are elected officials who exercise democratic control over Imperial Household affairs. The Imperial Household Ministry hitherto independent of the government institution has been replaced by an Imperial Household Bureau under the jurisdiction of the Cabinet.

Imperial House Economy Law—In conformity with Article 88 of the new Constitution providing for the transfer of all property belonging to the Imperial Household to the State, the new legislation on Imperial House Economy was promulgated and enforced early in 1947. This Law provides for the appropriation of all Imperial Household expenses in the national budget, establishing at the same time the Emperor's right to hold private property. (For Imperial Household revenue and expenditure, see Chapter on Imperial Court and the Imperial House Economy Law in Appendix.)

The Cabinet—The Prime Minister is appointed by the Emperor on designation by the Diet. He must be a civilian and member of the Diet. The new Constitution provides that he submits bills to the Diet, reports on the general policies of the Cabinet, supervises administrative branches and presides the Cabinet Council. He is entrusted with power to appoint and remove subordinate ministers of his Cabinet.

Ministers of State advice the Prime Minister, supervise the operations of their respective departments and accomplish other administrative duties assigned to them. They must be civilians and more than one half of them must be appointed from among the members of the Diet.

The Cabinet, in addition to general administrative functions, is responsible for management of foreign affairs, conclusion of treaties (with approval of the Diet), enactment of Cabinet orders and preparation of the budget for each fiscal year.

The Cabinet resigns en masse (1) when it no longer enjoys the confidence of the House of Representatives, unless the Emperor orders, with the advice and approval of the Cabinet, to dissolve the House of Representatives, (2) when there is vacancy in the post of the Prime Minister and (3) upon the first convocation of the Diet after a general election to the House of Representatives.

As regards the functions of the Cabinet and its ministers, the Cabinet Law was promulgated on January 16, 1947 providing for their respective duties and responsibilities. (The full text of the Cabinet Law is given in Appendix.)

The Diet—In accordance with the basic principle that the sovereignty rests with the people, the Diet, as the representative of the people, is the highest law-making organ of the State. It consists of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors, the members of which are popularly elected by secret ballot. The tenure of office of members of the House of Representatives is four years, and that of members of the House of Councillors, six years, with one half of the members being elected every three years. No person is allowed to be a member of both Houses simultaneously. Each House selects its own president and other officers, establishes its rules relating to its meetings, proceedings and punishment of its members. Deliberations in both Houses are public, unless two-thirds of the members vote in favor of a secret meeting. Both Houses keep and publish the record of their proceedings.

Under the Meiji Constitution, both Houses were placed on co-ordinate basis, and higher prestige was bestowed upon the House of Peers. The House of Peers was replaced by the House of Councillors, simultaneously with the abolition of peers and peerage under the enactment of the new Constitution in May, 1947.) The new Constitution provides for the parliamentary system on a bicameral basis, with supremacy given to the House of Representatives.

With respect to legislation, a Cabinet bill submitted by the Prime Minister, or a bill initiated by a member of the Diet becomes a law on passage by a simple majority of both Houses. The disapproval of the House of Councillors cannot kill the bill passed by the House of Representatives, but the House of Councillors can resort to a legislative veto.

When the bill is returned to the House of Representatives, the House can over-rule the House of Councillors by a two-thirds majority of the members present, and the bill becomes a law. In case of the Budget, when the House of Councillors disagrees with the House of Representatives and fails to make final decision within 30 days, the decision of the House of Representatives becomes the decision of the Diet. The same rule applies to the conclusion of treaties. The disagreement of the House of Councillors with the House of Representatives may be disregarded in case of the designation of the Prime Minister, when no compromise is reached between the Houses within 10 days.

The House of Councillors cannot be dissolved, with the result that in time of national emergency, the Cabinet can convoke the House of Councillors and decide, with its approval, emergency measures, which are later subject to the approval of the House of Representatives. No emergency measures can be taken on decision by the executive power alone.

In relation to administration, both Houses can conduct investigation into various governmental operations; the work of such investigation is entrusted to their respective committees. There are 19 standing committees in each House. A meeting of a joint committee can be requested by the House of Representatives, when both Houses fail to concur on the passage of a bill.

The Diet Law providing for various functions of the Diet was promulgated on April 28, 1947 and enforced as from May 3, the same year. (See Appendix)

The People—The new Constitution, laying emphasis upon individualism and equity of the people, has basically changed the Japanese system and freed the peoplefrom the domination of the family and the paternalism of the State. Based upon the principle that the fundamental human rights be guaranteed, the new Constitution enfranchised the women of Japan, abolished the system of peers and peerage, protects the individual against unjust treatment by the police, and guarantees the right to maintain minimum standard of living. Accordingly the Criminal Code of Japan was fundamentally revised in October, 1947, (see Appendix) providing for the protection of the individual against unwarranted arrests, the infliction of torture, and the unfavorable use of confessions. Academic freedom is guaranteed for all people, while minimum educational requirements are free and compulsory. The Government is held responsible for the improvement of social and economic conditions which will ensure the employment of each individual on the basis of full equality.

In accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, both the Civil Code of Japan and the Census Registration Law were fundamentally revised in December, 1947. (See Appendix)

Judiciary—Under the new Constitution, the courts, formerly placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, form a juridical organ independent of the administrative power. The Supreme Court which virtually replaced the Ministry of Justice, determines the legal and judicial procedure and practice, supervises the internal discipline of the courts, and conducts the administration of judicial affairs.

Of all the functions of the Supreme Court, the most important is that of judicial review. The Court, as guardian of the Constitution, is endowed with power to determine the constitutionality of any law, order, or regulation and its practice. However, judiciary does not interfere with the exercise of executive power of the Cabinet, nor the law-making operation of the Diet.

The Chief Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed by the Emperor on designation by the Cabinet, while other judges are appointed by the Cabinet. The tenure of their office is 10 years. The judges of the inferior courts are appointed by the Cabinet from among those recommended by the Supreme Court. The life tenure of judges' office provided for by the old Constitution was replaced by the system of 10-year tenure of office, in order to permit the removal of incompetent and objectionable judges. However, judges cannot be removed from their office during the tenure of their office, except by public impeachment, and unless declared physically and mentally incompetent. An impeachment court is

established among the members of both Houses for the purpose of examining those judges against whom removal procedure has been initiated.

In conformity with the Constitution, there were promulgated the Court Organization Law and the Public Procurator's Office Law, both on April 15, 1947 and the Judge Impeachment Law on November 20, 1947, of which the full texts are given in Appendix.

Administrative Reorganization

Dissolution and Establishment of Administrative Organs—The reorganization of administrative structure, resulting from the unconditional surrender of the country, brought about the dissolution of ministries and the establishment of new governmental offices. The administrative offices dissolved immediately after the termination of war in 1945, were the Army and Navy Ministries, the Board of Information which had controlled the press and the radio during war, and the Ministry of Greater East Asia Affairs, which was responsible for the administration in the territories occupied by the Japanese forces. The new administrative offices established are the Demobilization Board, responsible for the demobilization and repatriation of military and civilian personnel. The Liaison Office, organized immediately after the termination of war, was entrusted with the liaison work between the Occupation Forces and the Japanese Government. The Liaison Office was reorganized and redesignated as the Special Procurement Board at the end of 1947.

Dissolved under the enforcement of the new Constitution were the Privy Council, a consultative body established under the Meiji Constitution to advise the Emperor on State affairs of importance, the Court of Appeal, the Court of Administrative Litigation, and the Ministry of Justice. Newly established in their place were the Supreme Court, the Atorney General's Office and the Procurator's Office. The House of Peers, dissolved simultaneously with the abolition of peerage, was replaced by the House of Councillors.

With the purpose of adjusting post-war economic and industrial condition, the following new administrative offices were established:

The Economic Stabilization Board established in August, 1946, which is entrusted with the economic recovery of Japan and the drawing up of an over-all economic program and the consolidating of co-ordination among individual ministries;

The Price Board, established in August, 1946, which controls commodity price with the ultimate view of stabilizing the nation's living;

The Construction Board which organizes and supervises the reconstruction of war-damaged areas;

The Coal Board, a supervisory governmental agency in charge of the coal mining industry under the temporary state control of coal mines;

The Board of Foreign Trade, established in April 1947 and entrusted with affairs pertaining to foreign trade;

The Ministry of Labor, established in September, 1947, which is responsible for the welfare of labor class and the healthy development of labor movement, and in charge of problems of both employment and unemployment.

Purge Directives and Ordinances—In compliance with the SCAP memorandum issued on January 4, 1946 regarding the exclusion and removal of undesirable personnel from public office, (full text is given in Appendix) the Japanese Government effected under the Imperial Ordinances of February 9 and 27, a purge of 183,000 military personnel and 1,067 civilian personnel from public office during 1946. The purge directives and ordinances ruled ineligible to hold public office the following: A) war criminals, B) career military and naval personnel—special police and officials of the war ministries included, C) influential members of ultra-nationalistic and secret patriotic societies, D) persons influential in the activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society and other political societies, E) officers of financial and development organizations involved in Japanese expansion, F) governors of occupied territories and G) additional ultra-nationalists and militarists.

The scope of purge was further extended on January 4, 1947 when the Imperial Ordinance determined a wider application of the categories in the purge directives. In accordance with the said ordinance, there were established the Central Public Office Qualification Examination Committee in the Cabinet and the similar committees in municipal and prefectural governments, which have since been responsible for the examination and determination of the eligibility of persons designated under purge directives and ordinances. The number of persons removed from public office by May 10, 1947 was 201,815.

National Public Service Law—The democratization of government officials and public service employees was initiated under the Shidehara Cabinet in January, 1945, when the reform of the government official system was approved and enforced by the Cabinet. The reform included (1) the classification of government officials' position according to grades and duties, (2) the adoption of a simplified salary system based on efficiency and the term of employment, and (3) the minimum term of appointment of not less than two years.

On October 21, 1947, the National Service Law was promulgated with a view to ensuring democratic and efficient operations of administrative organs. The Law provides for (1) detailed regulations regarding the appointment, status, duties and renumerations etc. of government and public officials, (2) the establishment of the National Personnel Commission under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister, to supervise the personnel administration of the Government, and (3) the prohibition of government and public officials' participation in political activities. (For the full text of the National Public Service Law, see Appendix)

The Amended Election Law—The Election Law was basically amended on December 17, 1945 and again on January 11, 1947. The significant changes introduced by amendments are the enfranchisement of the women of Japan, the adoption of medium-size electoral district system which devides the country into 55 electoral districts, the establishment of limited plural balloting system and the lowering of the age limit of voters to 20 and that of those eligible for candidacy to 25.

Under the amended Election Law, the number of voters increased from 14,951,753 in 1942 to 37,503,845 at the time of the first post-war election of 1946. Of the said 37,503,845 voters, 21,172,894 were women, and 39 women were elected to the Diet by the same election. At the time of the first general election under the new Constitution in 1947, the number of voters increased to 40,896,322, of which 21,326,423 were women. Below are listed the results of the general elections held in 1946 and 1947.

ELECTION RETURNS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 10, 1946

Liberal	140
Progressive	94
Social Democratic	92
People's Cooperaitve	14
Communist	5
Other parties	38
Independents	81
Total	464

GENERAL ELECTION IN 1947 THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 25, 1947

Parties	Candidates	Members Elected	Votes Gained
Social Democratic	289	143 (9)	7,168,888
Liberal	326	131 (3)	7,295,242
Democratic	350	121 (3)	6,857,480
People's Cooperative	108	29	1,862,753
Communist	120	4	1,002,883
Other parties	155	13	1,561,070
Independents	142	25	1,614,295
Total	1,590	466(15)	27,361,611

Note: Figures in branket show womens elected.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

April 20, 1947

Parties	Candidates	Members Elected	Votes Gained
Social Democratic	100	47	8,338,598
Liberal	73	37	5,066,281
Democratic	54	28	4,629,114
People's Cooperative	21	9	1,528,438
Communist	40	4	1,316,948
Other parties	38	12	2,136,087
Independents	251	113	20,114,188
Total	577	250	43,129,654

Local Autonomy

Local Autonomous Law—In conformity with the provisions of the new Constitution the Local Autonomy Law was promulgated on April 16, 1947 and put into force, simultaneously with the enforcement of the Constitution, on May 3, 1947. Under the new Legislation, prefectural governors, mayors of cities, chiefs of towns, villages and wards are elected by direct popular vote within local entities. Formerly prefectural governors were appointed by the Home Minister, and chiefs of cities, towns, villages and wards were selected by local assemblies from a list of candidates nominated by the provincial governor. The power of popularly elected local assemblies has been greatly increased, as the new legislation terminates the right of the Government to dissolve local assemblies or annul their acts, and entrusts local assemblies with the election of executive officials of local entities. As regards the supervision of local elections, governmental supervision was replaced by the Electoral Administration Committee and the Inspection Commissioners established in each local electoral entity. The new legislation also provides for the introduction of initiative, referendum and recall systems, so as to ensure continuing popular control of elected officials and legislatures. Limitations have been placed on the right of local assemblies to hold closed sessions, which were formerly allowed on the initiative of governors, mayors or heads of towns, and villages or at the request of three members of an assembly. With the fundamental reform in local self-government, the people in every prefecture, city and village are given full opportunity to participate in and assume full responsibility for the self-government of their local communities. Local governments in Japan include 47 prefectures, 207 cities and 10,416 towns and villages.

Dissolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs—On June 27, 1947, the Ministry of Home Affairs was dissolved in accordance with the basic principle of the new Constitution that free and complete local autonomy be established. Following the dissolution of the Ministry, there was established in the central Government, the Local Autonomy Committee to be responsible for the over-all supervision of local autonomous administration and finance. The Committee consists of three members, one Minister of State, one local governor chosen by mutual election, and one Diet member recommended by the Diet.

Democratization of Neighborhood Associations—In order to democratize local self-government, the Ministry of Home Affairs abolished as from April 1, 1947, the Chonaikai and the Burakukai, local federations of Tonari-gumi or neighborhood associations. Those local federations, created in 1940 under the Home Ministry Instruction No. 17, were utilized by the war-time government as the lowest branch of local government administration, in close connection with the activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. After the dissolution, their administrative functions were transferred to the city, town, ward and village offices concerned.

The system of the Tonari-gumi or neighborhood associations consisting of from 5 to 15 households in the same neighborhood was also war-time creation, although its history dates far back to the medieval times. The Tonari-gumi was originally formed to promote friendliness and co-ordination in local communities. However, the neighborhood associations served during war as governmental agencies to supervise the people's morale and discipline, and their chiefs, who controlled the distribution of rations, forced war bond drives and voluntary war service upon their neighbors. With the abolition of the Chonaikai

and the Burakukai, the Tonari-gumi have become non-political and purely social groups, of which all membership must be voluntary and all officials must be elected by popular vote within local communities.

ELECTION OF PREFECTURAL GOVERNORS

April, 1947

Parties	Candidates	Elected	Votes Gained
Social Democratic	34	4	6,047,059
Liberal	14	4	2,111,906
Democratic	7	4	1,605,540
People's Cooperative	6	0	258,044
Communist	9	0	392,847
Other parties	24	3	14,734,584
Independents	118	31	1,590,487
Total	223	46	26.616,167

ELECTION OF MAYORS IN APRIL, 1947

Parties	Candidates	Elected
Social Democratic	104	11
Liberal	56	19
Democratic	49	23
Communist	38	0
People's Cooperative	8	1
Other parties	31	9
Independents	351	146
Total	637	209

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLIES

April, 1947

Parties	Candidates	Elected	Votes Gained
Social Democratic	1,143	411	5,482,627
Liberal	1,173	491	5,733,280
Democratic	1,156	488	6,092,169
People's Cooperative	281	116	1,187,322
Communist	436	4	556,473
Other parties	473	177	2,520,428
Independents	2,453	803	9,686,347
Total	7,115	2,498	31,258,646

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF TOWN, CITY, AND VILLAGE ASSEMBLIES

April, 1947

Parties	Candidates	Elected	Votes Gained
Social Democratic	9,151	5,513	2,049,494
Liberal	7,028	4,857	1,980,001
Democratic	6,851	4,903	2,073,491
People's Cooperative	910	612	149,453
Communist	1,478	416	252,409
Other parties	2,967	1,894	652,571
Independents	222,871	173,196	23,481,019
Total	251,256	191,391	30,628,438

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF JAPAN

(As of March 1, 1948)

Cabinet—Cabinet Secretariate

Prime Minister's Office—Secretariate
- Pension Bureau
- Statistics Bureau

Affiliated Office—Imperial Household Office
- Decorations Bureau
- Prisoners of War Information Bureau
- Economic Stabilization Board
  - President's Secretariate
  - Production Bureau
  - Construction Bureau
  - Foreign Trade Bureau
  - Transportation Bureau
  - Communications Bureau
  - Power Bureau
  - Finance Bureau
  - Price Control Bureau
  - Labor Bureau
  - Civilian Rationing Bureau
  - Service and Enforcement Bureau
- Price Board
- Administrative Investigation Dept.
- Construction Board
- Domestic Affairs Bureau
- Special Procurement Board

Office for Allocation of Paper for Newspaper and Publications
Reparations Board
Liaison and Coordination Office
Statistics Committee
Central Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee
Public Office Qualifications Appeal Examination Committee
Fair Trade Commission
Central Administrative Inspection Committee
Temporary Personnel National Commission
Central Disaster Relief Planning Board
Regional Disaster Relief Planning Board
Prefectural Disaster Relief Planning Board
National Election Management Commission
Local Finance Committee
Appointee Examination Committee
Appointee Re-examination Com-mittee
National Safety Commission

Executive Ministries

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Minister's Secretariate
- Bureau of General Affairs
- Bureau of Treaties
- Bureau of Research and Documentation
  - Bureau of Protocol
  - Bureau of Civil Property
  - Division of Public Relations
  - Division of Special Records
  - Foreign Service Training Institute

The Ministry of Finance
- Minister's Secretariate
- Budget Bureau
- Taxation Bureau
- State Properties Bureau
- Financial Bureau
- Banking Bureau
- Salaries and Allowances Bureau
- Administration Bureau
- Affiliated Bureaus:
  - Monopoly Bureau
  - Printing Bureau
  - Mint Bureau
  - Regional Financial Bureau

The Attorney General's Office
- Attorney General's Secretariate
- Prosecution Assistant to the Attorney General
- Legislative Assistant to the Attorney General
- Research and Opinion Assistant to the Attorney General
- Litigation Assistant to the Attorney General
- Executive Assistant to the Attorney General

The Ministry of Education
- Minister's Secretariate
- School Education Bureau
- Social Education Bureau
- Scientific Education Bureau
- Physical Education Bureau
- Text Books Bureau
- Research Bureau
- Educational Facilities Bureau

The Ministry of Welfare
- Minister's Secretariate
- Public Health Bureau
- Medical Affairs Bureau
- Disease Prevention Bureau
- Social Affairs Bureau
- Children Bureau
- Insurance Bureau
- Demobilization Bureau
- Affiliated Office:
  - Repatriates Relief Board

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- Minister's Secretariate
- General Affairs Bureau
- Agricultural Administration Bureau
- Forestry Bureau
- Fisheries Bureau
- Raw Silk Bureau
- Food Bureau
- Livestoock Bureau
- Land Development Bureau
- Statistics and Research Bureau
- Affiliated Bureaus:
  - Staple Food Management Bureau

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- Minister's Secretariate
- General Affairs Bureau
- Machinery Bureau
- Electric Communication Bureau
- Chemistry Bureau
- Textile Bureau
- Mining Bureau
- Electric Power Bureau
- Living Necessaries Bureau
- Research and Statistics Bureau
- Reparation Enforcement Bureau
- Affiliated Boards:
  - Trade Board
  - Coal Board
  - Patent and Standards Board

The Ministry of Transporation
- Minister's Secretariate
- Railway Board
- Maritime Board
- Highway Traffic and Private Railway Supervision Board

The Ministry of Communications
- Minister's Secretariate
- General Affairs Bureau
- Labor Bureau
- Postal Bureau
- Telegraph and Telephone Bureau
- Telecommunication Engineering Bureau
- Radio Bureau
- Postal Savings Bureau
- Supplies Bureau
- Building and Repairs Division
- Affiliated Bureau:
  - Post Office Life Insurance Bureau

The Ministry of Labor
- Minister's Secretariate
- Labor Administration Bureau
- Labor Standards Bureau
- Women's and Minors' Bureau
- Employment Security Bureau
- Labor Statistics and Standards Bureau

The Independent Office:
- Board of Audit—(Council of Auditors)
  - General Executive Bureau

CHANGE OF CABINETS

(1885–1948)

I. ITO CABINET (First)

(Dec. 22, 1885–April 29, 1888)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Hirobumi Ito
Foreign	Kaoru Inoue
	Hirobumi Ito (Concurrent) (Sept., 1887)
	Shigenobu Ōkuma (Feb., 1888)
Home	Aritomo Yamagata
Finance	Masayoshi Matsukata
Army	Iwao Ōyama
Navy	Tsukumichi Saigo
	Iwao Ōyama (Concurrent) (July, 1886)
	Tsukumichi Saigo (July, 1887)
Justice	Akiyoshi Yamada
Education	Yurei Mori
Agriculture & Commerce	Tateki Tani
	Tsukumichi Saigo (Concurrent) (Mar., 1886)
	Aritomo Yamagata (Concurrent) (July, 1186)
	Tateki Tani (June, 1887)
	Hisamoto Hijikata (July, 1887)
	Kiyotaka Kuroda (Sept., 1887)
Communications	Takeaki Enomoto

II. KURODA CABINET

(April 30, 1888–Dec. 23, 1889)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Kiyotaka Kuroda
	Sanetomi Sanjo (Oct., 1889)
Foreign	Shigenobu Ōkuma (Continued)
Home	Aritomo Yamagata (Continued)
	Masayoshi Matsukata (Concurrent) (Dec. 1888)
	Aritomo Yamagata (Oct., 1889)
Finance	Masayoshi Matsukata (Continued)

Portfolio	Name
Army	Iwao Ōyama (Continued)
Navy	Yorimichi Saigo (Continued)
Justice	Akiyoshi Yamada (Continued)
Education	Yurei Mori (Continied)
	Iwao Ōyama (Concurrent) (Feb., 1889)
	Takeaki Enomoto (Mar., 1889)
Agriculture & Commerce	Takeaki Enomoto (Concurrent)
	Shojiro Goto (March, 1889)

III. YAMAGATA CABINET (First)

(Dec. 24, 1889–May 5, 1891)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Aritomo Yamagata
Foreign	Shuzo Aoki
Home	Aritomo Yamagata (Concurrent)
	Yorimichi Saigo (May, 1890)
Finance	Masayoshi Matsukata
Army	Iwao Ōyama (Continued)
Navy	Yorimichi Saigo (Continued)
	Sukenori Kabayama (May, 1890)
Justice	Akiyoshi Yamada (Continued)
	Takato Ōki (Dec., 1890)
Education	Takeaki Enomoto (Continued)
	Akimasa Yoshikawa (May 1890)
Agriculture & Commerce	Michitoshi Iwamura
	Munemitsu Mutsu (May 1891)
	Yajiro Shinagawa (June, 1890)
Communications	Shojiro Toto

IV. MATSUKATA CABINET (First)

(May 6, 1891–Aug. 7, 1892)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Masayoshi Matsukata (Continued)
Foreign	Takeaki Enomoto
Home	Yorimichi Saigo (Continued)
	Taneomi Soyejima (Mar., 1892)
	Masayoshi Matsukata (Concurrent) (June, 1892)
	Toshikama Kono (July, 1892)
Finance	Masayoshi Matsukata (Concurrent)
Army	Iwao Ōyama (Continued)
	Tomonosuke Takashima (June, 1891)
Navy	Sukenori Kabayama (Continued)
Justice	Akiyoshi Yamada
	Fujimaro Tanaka (June, 1891)
	Toshikama Kono (Concurrent, June, 1892)
Education	Akimasa Yoshikawa (Continued)
	Takato Ōki (June, 1891)
Agriculture & Commerce	Munemitsu Mutsu (Continued)
	Toshikama Kono (Mar., 1892)
	Tsunetami Sano (July, 1892)
Communications	Shojiro Goto (Continued)

V. ITO CABINET (Second)

(Aug. 8, 1892–Sept. 17, 1896)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Hirobumi Ito
	Kiyotaka Kuroda (Charge d'affaires ad interim, June, 1896)
Foreign	Munemitsu Mutsu
	Kimmochi Saionji (June, 1895)
	Munemitsu Mutsu (Apr., 1896)
	Kimmochi Saionji (Concurrent, May, 1896)
Home	Kaoru Inoue
	Yasushi Nomura (Oct., 1894)

Portfolio	Name
	Akimasa Yoshikawa (Concurrent, Feb., 1896)
	Taisuke Itagaki (April, 1896)
Finance	Kunitake Watanabe
	Masayoshi Matsukata (March, 1895)
	Kunitake Watanabe (Concurrent, Aug., 1895)
	Kunitake Watanabe (Oct., 1895)
Army	Iwao Ōyama
	Yorimichi Saigo (Concurrent, Oct., 1894)
	Aritomo Yamagata (ad interim, March, 1895)
	Iwao Ōyama (May, 1895)
Navy	Kagenori Nire
	Tsukumichi Saigo (Mar., 1893)
Justice	Aritomo Yamagata
	Hirobumi Ito (Concurrent, and interim, Mar., 1893)
	Akimasa Yoshikawa (March, 1893)
Education	Toshikama Kono
	Tsuyoshi Inoue (March, 1893)
	Akimasa Yoshikawa (Concurrent, August, 1894)
	Kinmochi Saionji (Oct., 1894)
Agriculture & Commerce	Shojiro Goto
	Takeaki Enomoto (Jan., 1894)
Communications	Kiyotaka Kuroda
	Kunitake Watanabe (March, 1895)
	Senichi Shirane (Oct., 1895)
Overseas Affairs	Tomonosuke Takashima (April, 1896)

VI. MATSUKATA CABINET (Second)

(Sept. 18, 1896–Jan. 11, 1898)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Masayoshi Matsukata
	Kiyotaka Kuroda (Charge d'affaires and interim, April, 1897)
	Masayoshi Matsukata (June, 1897)
Foreign	Shigenobu Ōkuma
	Tokujiro Nishi (Nov., 1897)
Home	Sukenori Kabayama
Finance	Masayoshi Matsukata (Concurrent)
Army	Tomonosuke Takashima (Concurrent)
	Tomonosuke Takashima (Sept., 1897)
Navy	Yorimichi Saigo (Continued)
Justice	Keigo Kiyoura
Education	Shigeaki Hachisuka
	Arata Hamao (Nov., 1897)
Agriculture & Commerce	Takeaki Enomoto (Continued)
	Shigenobu Ōkuma (Concurrent, March, 1897)
	Nobumichi Yamada (Nov., 1897)
Communications	Yasushi Nomura
Overseas Affairs	Tomonosuke Takashima (until Aug., 31, 1897 when the ministry was abolished)

VII. ITO CABINET (Third)

(Jan. 12, 1898–June 29, 1898)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Hirobumi Ito
Foreign	Tokujiro Nishi (Continued)
Home	Akimasa Yoshikawa
Finance	Kaoru Inoue
Army	Taro Katsura
Navy	Yorimichi Saigo (Continued)
Justice	Arasuke Sone
Education	Kimmochi Saionji
	Shoichi Toyama (April, 1898)
Agriculture & Commerce	Miyoji Ito
	Kentaro Kaneko (April, 1898)
Communications	Kencho Suematsu

VIII. ŌKUMA CABINET (First)

(June 30–Nov. 7, 1898)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Shigenobu Ōkuma
Foreign	Shigenobu Ōkuma (Concurrent)
Home	Taisuke Itagaki
Finance	Masahisa Matsuda
Army	Taro Katsura (Continued)
Navy	Yorimichi Saigo (Continued)
Justice	Gitetsu Daito
Education	Yukio Ozaki Tsuyoshi Inukai (Oct., 1898)
Agriculture & Commerce	Masami Ōishi
Communications	Yuzo Hayashi

IX. YAMAGATA CABINET (Second)

(Nov. 8, 1898–Oct. 18, 1890)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Aritomo Yamagata
Foreign	Shuzo Aoki
Home	Yorimichi Saigo
Finance	Masayoshi Matsukata
Army	Taro Katsura (Continued)
Navy	Gonnohyoye Yamamoto
Justice	Keigo Kiyoura
Education	Sukenori Kabayama
Agriculture & Commerce	Arasuke Sone
Communications	Akimasa Yoshikawa

X. ITO CABINET (Fourth)

(Oct. 19, 1890–June 1, 1901)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Hirobumi Ito Kimmochi Saionji (Charge d'affaires ad interim, Oct., 1900) Kimmochi Saionji (Concurrent, May, 1901)
Foreign	Takaakira Kato
Home	Kencho Suematsu
Finance	Kunitake Watanabe Kimmochi Saionji (Concurrent, May, 1901)
Army	Taro Katsura (Continued)
Navy	Gonnohyoye Yamamoto (Continued)
Justice	Kentaro Kaneko
Education	Masahisa Matsuda
Agriculture & Commerce	Yuzo Mori
Communications	Toru Hoshi Takashi Hara (Dec., 1900)

XI. KATSURA CABINET (First)

(Jun. 2, 1901–Jan. 6, 1906)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Taro Katsura
Foreign	Arasuke Sone (Concurrent) Jutaro Komura (Sept., 1901) Taro Katsura (Concurrent, July, 1905) Jutaro Komura (Oct., 1905) Taro Katsura (Concurrent, Nov., 1905)
Home	Tadakatsu Utsumi Gentaro Kodama (Concurrent, July, 1903) Taro Katsura (Concurrent, Oct., 1903) Akimasa Yoshikawa (Feb., 1904) Keigo Kiyoura (Concurrent, Sept., 1905)
Finance	Arasuke Sone
Army	Gentaro Kodama (Continued) Masakata Terauchi (March, 1902)
Navy	Gonnohyoye Yamamoto (Continued)
Justice	Keigo Kiyoura Takanao Hatano (July, 1903)
Education	Dairoku Kikuchi Gentaro Kodama (Concurrent, July, 1903) Yuzuru Kubota (Sept., 1903) Taro Katsura (Concurrent, Dec., 1905)
Agriculture & Commerce	Tosuke Hirata Keigo Kiyoura (July, 1903)
Communications	Akimasa Yoshikawa

Portfolio	Name
	Arasuke Sone (Concurrent, July, 1903)
	Kanetake Ōura (Sept., 1903)

XII. SAIONJI CABINET (First)

(Jan. 7, 1906–July 13, 1908)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Kimmochi Saionji
Foreign	Takaakira Kato
	Kimmochi Saionji (Concurrent, March, 1906)
	Tadasu Hayashi (May, 1906)
Home	Takashi Hara
Finance	Yoshiro Sakatani
	Masahisa Matsuda (Concurrent, Jan., 1908)
	Masahisa Matsuda (Mar., 1908)
Army	Masakata Terauchi (Continued)
Navy	Makoto Saito
Justice	Masahisa Matsuda
	Sompuku Senge (March, 1908)
Education	Kimmochi Saionji (Concurrent ad interim)
	Nobuaki Makino (Mar., 1906)
Agriculture & Commerce	Koki Matsuoka
Communications	Isaburo Yamagata
	Takashi Hara (Concurrent, Jan., 1908)
	Masayasu Hotta (Mar., 1908)

XIII. KATSURA CABINET (Second)

(July 14, 1908–Aug. 29, 1911)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Taro Katsura
Foreign	Masakata Terauchi (Concurrent)
	Jutaro Komura (Aug., 1908)
Home	Tosuke Hirata
Finance	Taro Katsura (Concurrent)
Army	Masakata Terauchi (Continued)
Navy	Makoto Saito (Continued)
Justice	Nagamoto Okabe
Education	Eitaro Komatsubara
Agriculture & Commerce	Kanetake Ōura
	Eitaro Komatsubara (Concurrent ad interim, March, 1910)
	Kanetake Ōura (Sept., 1910)
Communications	Shimpei Goto

XIV. SAIONJI CABINET (Second)

(Aug. 30, 1911–Dec. 20, 1912)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Kimmochi Saionji
Foreign	Tadasu Hayashi
	Yasuya Uchida (Oct., 1911)
Home	Takashi Hara
Finance	Tatsuo Yamamoto
Army	Shinroku Ishimoto
	Yusaku Uehara (April, 1912)
Navy	Makoto Saito (Continued)
Justice	Masahisa Matsuda
Education	Sumitaka Haseba
	Nobuaki Makino (Concurrent, Nov., 1912)
Agriculture & Commerce	Nobuaki Makino
Communications	Tadasu Hayashi

XV. KATSURA CABINET (Third)

(Dec. 21, 1912–Feb. 19, 1913)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Taro Katsura
Foreign	Taro Katsura (Concurrent)
	Takaakira Kato (Jan., 1913)
Home	Kanetake Ōura
Finance	Reijiro Wakatsuki
Army	Yasutsuna Kigoshi
Navy	Makoto Saito (Continued)
Justice	Itasu Matsumuro
Education	Kamon Shibata
Agriculture & Commerce	Ren Nakakoji
Communications	Shimpei Goto

XVI. YAMAMOTO CABINET (First)

(Feb. 20, 1913–April 15, 1914)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Gonnohyoye Yamamoto

Portfolio	Name
Foreign	Nobuaki Makino
Home	Takashi Hara
Finance	Korekiyo Takahashi
Army	Yasutsuna Kigoshi (Continued)
	Sachihiko Kususe (June, 1913)
Navy	Makoto Saito (Continued)
Justice	Masahisa Matsuda
	Yoshito Okuda (Nov., 1913)
Education	Yoshito Okuda
	Ikuzo Ooka (Mar., 1914)
Agriculture & Commerce	Tatsuo Yamamoto
Communications	Hajime Motoda

XVII. OKUMA CABINET (Second)

(April 16, 1914–Oct. 8, 1916)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Shigenobu Ōkuma
Foreign	Takaakira Kato
	Shigenobu Ōkuma (Concurrent, Aug., 1915)
	Kikujiro Ishii (Oct., 1915)
Home	Shigenobu Ōkuma (Concurrent)
	Kanetake Ōura (Jan., 1915)
	Shigenobu Ōkuma (Concurrent, July, 1915)
	Kitokuro Ikki (August, 1915)
Finance	Reijiro Wakatsuki
	Tokitoshi Taketomi (Aug., 1915)
Army	Ichinosuke Oka
	Kenichi Ōshima (Mar., 1916)
Navy	Rokuro Yashiro
	Tomosaburo Kato (Aug., 1915)
Justice	Yukio Ozaki
Education	Kitokuro Ikki
	Sanae Takata (Aug., 1915)
Agriculture & Commerce	Kanetake Ōura
	Hironaka Kono (Jan., 1915)
Communications	Tokitoshi Taketomi
	Katsundo Minoura (Aug., 1915)

XVIII. TERAUCHI CABINET

(Oct. 9, 1916–Sept. 28, 1918)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Masakata Terauchi
Foreign	Masakata Terauchi (Concurrent)
	Ichiro Motono (Nov., 1916
	Shimpei Goto (April, 1918)
Home	Shimpei Goto
	Rentaro Mizuno (April, 1918)
Finance	Masakata Terauchi (Concurrent)
	Kazue Shoda (Dec., 1916)
Army	Kenichi Ōshima
Navy	Tomosaburo Kato (Continued)
Justice	Itasu Matsumuro
Education	Ryohei Okada
Agriculture & Commerce	Ren Nakakoji
Communications	Kenjiro Den

XIX. HARA CABINET

(Sept. 29, 1918–Nov. 12, 1921)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Takashi Hara
	Yasuya Uchida (Concurrent, Nov., 1921)
Foreign	Yasuya Uchida
Home	Takejiro Tokonami
Finance	Korekiyo Takahashi
Army	Giichi Tanaka
	Hanzo Yamanashi (June, 1921)
Navy	Tomosaburo Kato (Continued)
Justice	Takashi Hara (Concurrent)
	Enkichi Ōki (May, 1920)
Education	Tokugoro Nakabashi
Agriculture & Commerce	Tatsuo Yamamoto
Communications	Utaro Noda
Railways	Hajime Motoda (May, 1920)

XX. TAKAHASHI CABINET

(Nov. 13, 1921–June 11, 1922)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Korekiyo Takahashi

Portfolio	Name
Foreign	Yasuya Uchida (Continued)
Home	Takejiro Tokonami (Continued)
Finance	Korekiyo Takahashi (Concurrent)
Army	Hanzo Yamanashi (Continued)
Navy	Tomosaburo Kato (Continued)
Justice	Enkichi Ōki (Continued)
Education	Tokugoro Nakabashi (Continued)
Agriculture & Commerce	Tatsuo Yamamoto (Continued)
Communications	Utaro Noda (Continued)
Railways	Hajime Motoda (Continued)

XXI. KATO (Tomosaburo) CABINET

(June 12, 1922–S3pt. 1, 1923)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Tomosaburo Kato
	Yasuya Uchida (Concurrent ad interim, Aug., 1923)
Foreign	Yasuya Uchida (Continued)
Home	Rentaro Mizuno
Finance	Otohiko Ichiki
Army	Hanzo Yamanashi (Continued)
Navy	Tomosaburo Kato (Concurrent)
	Takeshi Takarabe (May, 1923)
Justice	Kenjiro Okano
Education	Eikichi Kamata
Agriculture & Commerce	Kentaro Arai
Communications	Toshisada Maeda
Railways	Enkichi Ōki

XXII. YAMAMOTO CABINET (Second)

(Sept. 2, 1923–Jan. 6, 1924)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Gonnohyoye Yamamoto
Foreign	Gonnohyoye Yamamoto (Concurrent)
	Hikokichi Ijuin (Sept., 1923)
Home	Shimpei Goto
Finance	Junnosuke Inoue
Army	Giichi Tanaka
Navy	Takeshi Takarabe (Continued)
Justice	Kenjiro Den (Concurrent)
	Kiichiro Hiranuma (Sept., 1923)
Education	Tsuyoshi Inukai (Concurrent)
	Keijiro Okano (Sept., 1923)
Agriculture & Commerce	Kenjiro Den
	Keijiro Okano (Concurrent, Dec., 1923)
Communications	Tsuyoshi Inukai
Railways	Kazutsugu Yamanouchi

XXIII. KIYOURA CABINET

(Jan. 7–June 10, 1924)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Keigo Kiyoura
Foreign	Keishiro Matsui
Home	Rentaro Mizuno
Finance	Kazue Shoda
Army	Kazushige Ugaki
Navy	Kakuichi Murakami
Justice	Kisaburo Suzuki
Education	Chiyuki Egi
Agriculture & Commerce	Toshisada Maeda
Communications	Yoshiro Fujimura
Railways	Kenjiro Komatsu

XXIV. KATO (Takaakira) CABINET (First)

(June 11, 1924–Aug. 1, 1925)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Takaakira Kato
Foreign	Kijuro Shidehara
Home	Reijiro Wakatsuki
Finance	Osachi Hamaguchi
Army	Kazushige Ugaki (Continued)
Navy	Takeshi Takarabe
Justice	Sennosuke Yokota
	Korekiyo Takahashi (Concurrent, Feb., 1925)
	Heikichi Ogawa (April, 1925)

Portfolio	Name
Education	Ryohei Okada
Agriculture & Commerce	Korekiyo Takahashi (Concurrent)
Agriculture & Forestry	Kunisuke Okazaki (Apr., 1925)
Commerce & Industry	Utaro Noda (Apr., 1925)
Communications	Tsuyoshi Inukai
	KenzoA dachi (May, 1925)
Railways	Mitsugu Sengoku

(Note:—In April 1925 the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce was divided into the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.)

XXV. KATO (Takaakira) CABINET (Second)

(Aug. 2, 1925–Jan. 29, 1926)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Takaakira Kato (Continued)
	Reijiro Wakatsuki (ad interim, Jan., 1926)
Foreign	Kijuro Shidehara (Continued)
Home	Reijiro Wakatsuki (Continued)
Finance	Osachi Hamaguchi (Continued)
Army	Kazushige Ugaki (Continued)
Navy	Takeshi Takarabe (Continued)
Justice	Tasuku Egi
Education	Ryohei Okada (Continued)
Agriculture & Forestry	Seiji Hayami
Commerce & Industry	Naoatsu Kataoka
Communications	Kenzo Adachi (Continued)
Railways	Mitsugu Sengoku (Continued)

XXVI. WAKATSUKI CABINET (First)

(Jan. 30, 1926–April 19, 1927)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Reijiro Wakatsuki
Foreign	Kijuro Shidehara (Continued)
Home	Reijiro Wakatsuki (Concurrent)
	Osachi Hamaguchi (June, 1926)
	Kenzo Adachi (Concurrent ad interim, Dec., 1926)
	Osachi Hamaguchi (Mar., 1927)
Finance	Osachi Hamaguchi
	Seiji Hayami (June, 1926)
	Naoatsu Kataoka (Sept., 1926)
Army	Kazushige Ugaki (Continued)
Navy	Takeshi Takarabe (Continued)
Justice	Tasuku Egi (Continued)
Education	Ryohei Okada (Continued)
Agriculture & Forestry	Seiji Hayami
	Chuji Machida (June, 1926)
Commerce & Industry	Naoatsu Kataoka
	Ikunosuke Fujisawa (Sept., 1926)
Communications	Kenzo Adachi (Continued)
Railways	Mitsugu Sengoku (Continued)
	Tadashiro Inoue (June, 1926)

XXVII. TANAKA CABINET

(April 20, 1927–July 1, 1929)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Giichi Tanaka
Foreign	Giichi Tanaka (Concurrent)
Home	Kisaburo Suzuki
	Giichi Tanaka (Concurrent, May, 1928)
	Keisuke Mochizuki (May, 1928)
Finance	Korekiyo Takahashi
	Chuzo Mitsuchi (June, 1927)
Army	Yoshinori Shirakawa
Navy	Keisuke Okada
Justice	Yoshimichi Hara

Portfolio	Name
Education	Chuzo Mitsuchi
	Rentaro Mizuno (June, 1927)
	Kazue Shoda (May, 1928)
Agriculture & Forestry	Teijiro Yamamoto
Commerce & Industry	Tokugoro Nakabashi
Communications	Keisuke Mochizuki
	Fusanosuke Kuhara (May, 1928)
Railways	Heikichi Ogawa
Overseas Affairs	Giichi Tanaka (Concurrent)

XXVIII. HAMAGUCHI CABINET

(July 2, 1929–April 13, 1931)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Osachi Hamaguchi
	Kijuro Shidehara (Charge d'affaires ad interim, Nov., 1930)
	Osachi Hamaguchi (Mar., 1931)
Foreign	Kijuro Shidehara
Home	Kenzo Adachi
Finance	Junnosuke Inoue
Army	Kazushige Ugaki
	Nobuyuki Abe (Charge d'affaires ad interim, June, 1930)
	Kazushige Ugaki (Dec., 1930)
Navy	Takeshi Takarabe
	Kiyokazu Abo (Oct., 1930)
Justice	Chifuyu Watanabe
Education	Itta Kobashi
	Ryuzo Tanaka (Nov., 1929)
Agriculture & Forestry	Chuji Machida
Commerce & Industry	Magoichi Tawara
Communications	Matajiro Koizumi
Railways	Tasuku Egi
Overseas Affairs	Genji Matsuda

XXIX. WAKATSUKI CABINET

(Second)

(April 14–Dec. 12, 1931)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Reijiro Wakatsuki
Foreign	Kijuro Shidehara (Continued)
Home	Kenzo Adachi (Continued)
Finance	Junnosuke Inoue (Continued)
Army	Jiro Minami
Navy	Kiyokazu Abo (Continued)
Justice	Chifuyu Watanabe (Continued)
Education	Ryuzo Tanaka (Continued)
Agriculture & Forestry	Chuji Machida (Continued)
Commerce & Industry	Yukio Sakurauchi
Communications	Matajiro Koizumi (Continued)
Railways	Tasuku Egi (Continued)
	Shujiro Hara (Sept., 1931)
Overseas Affairs	Shujiro Hara
	Reijiro Wakatsuki (Concurrent, Sept., 1931)

XXX. INUKAI Cabinet

(Dec. 13, 1931–May 25, 1932)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Tsuyoshi Inukai
	Korekiyo Takahashi (Concurrent, May, 1932)
Foreign	Tsuyoshi Inukai (Concurrent)
	Kenkichi Yoshizawa (Jan., 1932)
Home	Tokugoro Nakabashi
	Tsuyoshi Inukai (Concurrent, Mar., 1932)
	Kisaburo Suzuki (Mar., 1932)
Finance	Korekiyo Takahashi
Army	Sadao Araki
Navy	Mineo Ōsumi
Justice	Kisaburo Suzuki
	Takeji Kawamura (Mar., 1932)
Education	Ichiro Hatoyama

Portfolio	Name
Agriculture & Forestry	Teijiro Yamamoto
Commerce & Industry	Yonezo Maeda
Communications	Chuzo Mitsuchi
Railways	Takejiro Tokonami
Overseas Affairs	Toyosuke Hata

XXXI. SAITO CABINET

(May 26, 1932–July 7, 1934)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Makoto Saito
Foreign	Makoto Saito (Concurrent) Yasuya Uchida (July, 1932) Koki Hirota (Sept., 1933)
Home	Tatsuo Yamamoto
Finance	Korekiyo Takahashi (Continued)
Army	Sadao Araki (Continued) Senjuro Hayashi (Jan., 1934)
Navy	Keisuke Odada Mineo Ōsumi (Jan., 1933)
Justice	Matsukichi Koyama
Education	Ichiro Hatoyama (Continued) Makoto Saito (ad interim, Mar., 1934)
Agriculture & Forestry	Fumio Goto
Commerce & Industry	Kumakichi Nakajima Joji Matsumoto (Feb., 1934)
Communications	Hiroshi Minami
Railways	Chuzo Mitsuchi
Overseas Affairs	Ryutaro Nagai

XXXII. OKADA CABINET

(July 8, 1934–March 8, 1936)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Keisuke Okada Fumio Goto (Charge d'affaires ad interim, Feb., 1936) Keisuke Odada (Feb., 1936)
Foreign	Koki Hirota (Continued)
Home	Fumio Goto
Finance	Sadanobu Fujii Korekiyo Takahashi (Nov., 1934)
	Chuji Machida (Concurrent, Feb., 1936)
Army	Senjuro Hayashi (Continued) Yoshiyuki Kawashima (Sept., 1935)
Navy	Mineo Ōsumi (Continued)
Justice	Naoshi Ohara
Education	Genji Matsuda Takukichi Kawasaki (Feb., 1936)
Agriculture & Forestry	Tatsunosuke Yamazaki
Commerce & Industry	Chuji Machida
Communications	Takejiro Tokonami
Railways	Shinya Uchida
Overseas Affairs	Keisuke Okada (Concurrent) Hideo Kodama (Oct., 1934)

XXXIII. HIROTA CABINET

(March 9, 1936–Feb. 1, 1937)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Koki Hirota
Foreign	Koki Hirota (Concurrent) Hachiro Arita (April, 1936)
Home	Shigenosuke Ushio
Finance	Eiichi Baba
Army	Hisaichi Terauchi
Navy	Osami Nagano
Justice	Raisaburo Hayashi
Education	Shigenosuke Ushio (Concurrent) Hachisaburo Hirao (Mar., 1936)
Agriculture & Forestry	Toshio Shimada
Commerce & Industry	Takukichi Kawasaki Gotaro Ogawa (Mar., 1936)
Communications	Keikichi Tanomogi
Railways	Yonezo Maeda
Overseas Affairs	Hidejiro Nagata

XXXIV. HAYASHI CABINET

(Feb. 2–June 3, 1937)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Senjuro Hayashi

Portfolio	Name
Foreign	Senjuro Hayashi (Concurrent)
	Naotake Sato (Feb., 1937)
Home	Kakichi Kawarada
Finance	Toyotaro Yuki
Army	Kotaro Nakamura
	Gen Sugiyama (Feb., 1937)
Navy	Mitsumasa Yonai
Justice	Suehiko Shiono
Education	Senjuro Hayashi (Concurrent)
Agriculture & Forestry	Tatsunosuke Yamazaki
Commerce & Industry	Takuo Godo
Communications	Tatsunosuke Yamazaki (Concurrent)
	Hideo Kodama (Feb., 1937)
Railways	Takuo Godo (Concurrent)
Overseas Affairs	Toyotaro Yuki (Concurrent)

XXXV. KONOE CABINET (First)

(June 4, 1937–Jan. 4, 1939)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Fumimaro Konoe
Home	Eiichi Baba
Foreign	Koki Hirota
	Kazushige Ugaki (May, 1938)
	Fumimaro Konoe (Concurrent, Sept., 1938)
	Hachiro Arita (Oct., 19 38)
	Nobumasa Suetsugu (Dec., 1937)
Finance	Okinori Kaya
	Seihin Ikeda (May, 1938)
Army	Gen Sugiyama
	Seishiro Itagaki (June, 1938)
Navy	Mitsumasa Yonai (Continued)
Education	Eiji Yasui
	Koichi Kido (Oct., 1937)
	Sadao Araki (May, 1938)
Agriculture & Forestry	Yoriyasu Arima
Commerce & Industry	Shinji Yoshino
	Seihin Ikeda (Concurrent, May, 1938)
Communications	Ryutaro Nagai
Railways	Chikuhei Nakajima
Overseas Affairs	Sonyu Otani
	Kazushige Ugaki (Concurrent, June, 1938)
	Fumimaro Konoe (Concurrent, Sept., 1938)
	Yoshiaki Hatta (Oct., 1938)
Welfare	Koichi Kido (Concurrent, Jan., 1938)
	Koichi Kido (May, 1938)

XXXVI. HIRANUMA CABINET

(Jan. 5–Aug. 29, 1939)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Kiichiro Hiranuma
Minister without Portfolio	Fumimaro Konoe
Foreign	Hachiro Arita (Continued)
Home	Koichi Kido
Finance	Sotaro Ishiwata
Army	Seishiro Itagaki (Continued)
Navy	Mitsumasa Yonai (Continued)
Justice	Suehiko Shiono (Continued nued)
Education	Sadao Araki (Continued)
Agriculture & Forestry	Yukio Sakurauchi
Commerce & Industry	Yoshiaki Hatta
Communications	Suehiko Shiono (Concurrent)
	Harumichi Tanabe (Apr., 1939)
Railways	Yonezo Maeda
Overseas Affairs	Yoshiaki Hatta (Concurrent)
	Kuniaki Koiso (April, 1939)
Welfare	Hisatada Hirose

XXXVII. ABE CABINET

(Aug. 30, 1939–Jan. 15, 1940)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Nobuyuki Abe
Foreign	Nobuyuki Abe (Concurrent)

Portfolio	Name
	Kichisaburo Nomura (Sept., 1939)
Home	Naoshi Ohara
Finance	Kazuo Aoki
Army	Shunroku Hata
Navy	Zengo Yoshida
Justice	Chogoro Miyagi
Education	Kakichi Kawarada
Agriculture & Forestry	Takuo Godo (Concurrent)
	Tadamasa Sakai (Oct., 1939)
Commerce & Industry	Takuo Godo
Communications	Ryutaro Nagai
Railways	Ryutaro Nagai (Concurrent)
	Hidejiro Nagata (Nov., 1939)
Overseas Affairs	Tsunéo Kanamitsu
Welfare	Naoshi Ohara (Concurrent)
	Kiyoshi Akita (Nov., 1939)

XXXVIII. YONAI CABINET

(Jan. 16–July 21, 1940)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Mitsumasa Yonai
Foreign	Hachiro Arita
Home	Hideo Kodama
Finance	Yukio Sakurauchi
Army	Shunroku Hata (Continued)
Navy	Zengo Yoshida (Continued)
Justice	Shotatsu Kimura
Education	Chinjiro Matsuura
Communications	Masanori Katsu
Railways	Tsuruhei Matsuno
Overseas Affairs	Kuniaki Koiso
Welfare	Shigeru Yoshida
Agriculture & Forestry	Toshio Shimada
Commerce & Industry	Ginjiro Fujihara

XXXIX. KONOE CABINET (Second)

(July 22, 1940–July 17, 1941)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Fumimaro Konoe
Foreign	Yosuke Matsuoka
Home	Eiji Yasui
	Kiichiro Hiranuma (Dec., 1940)
Finance	Isao Kawada
Army	Hideki Tojo
Navy	Zengo Yoshida (Continued)
	Koshiro Oikawa (Sept., 1940)
Justice	Akira Kazami
Education	Kunihiko Hashida
Agriculture & Forestry	Tadaatsu Ishiguro
	Hiroya Ino (June, 1941)
Commerce & Industry	Ichizo Kobayashi
	Teijiro Toyoda (April, 1941)
Communications	Shozo Murata
Railways	Shozo Murata (Concurrent)
	Gotaro Ogawa (Sept., 1940)
Overseas	Kiyoshi Akita (Sept., 1940)
Welfare	Eiji Yasui (Concurrent)
	Tsunéo Kanamitsu (Sept., 1940)
Without Portfolio	Kiichiro Hiranuma
	Seiko Ogura
	Teiichi Suzuki

XL. KONOE CABINET (Third)

(July 18, 1941–October 17,1941)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Fumimaro Konoe (Continued)
Foreign	Teijiro Toyoda
Home	Harumichi Tanabe
Finance	Masatsune Ogura
Army	Hideki Tojo (Continued)
Navy	Koshiro Oikawa (Continued)
Justice	Fumimaro Konoe (Concurrent)
	Michiyo Iwamura (July 25, 1941)
Education	Kunihiko Hashida (Continued)
Agriculture & Forestry	Hiroya Ino (Continued)
Commerce & Industry	Seizo Sakonji

Portfolio	Name
Communications	Shozo Murata
Railways	Shozo Murata (Concurrent)
Overseas Affairs	Teijiro Toyoda (Concurrent)
Welfare	Chikahiko Koizumi
Without Portfolio	Kiichiro Hiranuma (Continued)
	Heisuke Yanagawa
	Teiichi Suzuki (Continued)

XLI. TOJO CABINET

(October 18, 1941–July 21, 1944)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Hideki Tojo
Foreign	Shigenori Togo
	Hideki Tojo (Concurrent)
	Masayuki Tani
	Mamoru Shigemitsu
Home	Hideki Tojo (Concurrent)
	Michio Yuzawa
	Kisaburo Ando
Finance	Okinori Kaya
	Sotaro Ishiwata
Army	Hideki Tojo (Continued)
Navy	Shigetaro Shimada
	Naokuni Nomura
Justice	Michiyo Iwamura
Education	Kunihiko Hashida (Continued)
	Hideki Tojo (Concurrent)
	Nagakage Okabe
Agriculture & Forestry	Tatsunosuke Yamazaki
Commerce & Industry	Shinsuke Kishi
Communications	Ken Terashima
Railways	Ken Terashima (Concurrent)
	Yoshiaki Hatta
Overseas	Shigenori Togo (Concurrent)
	Hiroya Ino (Concurrent)
Welfare	Chikahiko Koizumi (Continued)
Greater East Asia	Kazuo Aoki
Agriculture & Commerce	Tatsunosuke Yamazaki
	Nobuya Uchida
Munitions	Hideki Tojo (Concurrent)
	Yoshiaki Hatta
Transport & Communications	Yonezo Maeda
Without Portfolio	Chuji Machida
	Hideo Kodama
	Taketora Ogata

XLII. KOISO-YONAI CABINET

(July 22, 1944–April 7, 1945)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Kuniaki Koiso
Foreign	Mamoru Shigemitsu (Continued)
Home	Shigeo Odachi
Finance	Sotaro Ishiwata (Continued)
Army	Gen Sugiyama
Navy	Mitsumasa Yonai
Justice	Hiromasa Matsuzaka
Education	Harushige Ninomiya
Welfare	Hisatada Hirose
Greater East Asia	Mamoru Shigemitsu (Concurrent)
Agriculture & Commerce	Toshio Shimada
Munitions	Ginjiro Fujihara
Transport & Communications	Yonezo Maeda
Without Portfolio	Chuji Machida
	Hideo Kodama
	Taketora Ogata

XLIII. SUZUKI CABINET

(April 7, 1945–August 17, 1945)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Kantaro Suzuki
Foreign	Kantaro Suzuki
	Shigenori Togo (April 9, 1945)
Home	Motoki Abe
Finance	Toyosaku Hirose
Army	Korei Anami
Navy	Mitsumasa Yonai (continued)
Justice	Hiromasa Matsuzaka

Portfolio	Name
Education	Kozo Ota
Agriculture & Forestry	Chutoku Ishiguro
War Supply	Teijiro Toyoda
Transportation & Communications	Teijiro Toyoda
	Naoto Kohiyama (April 11, 1945)
Welfare	Tadahiko Okada
Great East Asia	Kantaro Suzuki
	Shigenori Togo (Concurrent, April 9, 1945)
State Ministers	Hyogoro Sakurai
	Seizo Sakonji
	Hiroshi Shimomura
	Toji Yasui

XLIV. HIGASHIKUNI CABINET

(August 17, 1945–October 9, 1945)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Prince Higashikuni
Foreign	Mamoru Shigemitsu
	Shigeru Yoshida (Sept. 17, 1945)
Home	Iwao Yamazaki
Finance	Toshikazu Tsushima
Army	Prince Higashikuni (Concurrent) Tei Shimomura (Aug. 23, 1945)
Navy	Mitsumasa Yonai (continued)
Justice	Chuzo Iwata
Education	Kenzo Matsumura
	Tamon Mayeda (Aug. 18, 1945)
Agriculture & Forestry	Kotaro Sengoku
War Supply	Chikuhei Nakajima (concurrent)
Commerce & Industry	Chikuhei Nakajima
Transportation & Communications	Naoto Kohiyama (continued)
Welfare	Kenzo Matsumura (concurrent)
Great East Asia	Mamoru Shigemitsu (concurrent)
State Ministers	Fumimaro Konoye
	Taketora Ogata
	Toshishiro Obata

XLV. SHIDEHARA CABINET

(October 9, 1945–May 22, 1946)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Kijuro Shidehara
Foreign	Shigeru Yoshida
Home	Zenjiro Horikiri
	Chuzo Mitsuchi (Jan. 13, 1946)
Finance	Keizo Shibusawa
Army	Tei Shimomura
First Demobilization	Kijuro Shidehara (concurrent)
Navy	Mitsumasa Yonai (continued)
Second Demobilization	Kijuro Shidehara (concurrent)
Justice	Chuzo Iwata (continued)
Education	Tamon Mayeda (continued)
	Yorinari Abe (concurrent)
Agriculture and Forestry	Kenzo Matsumura
	Sempachi Soyejima (Jan. 13, 1946)
Commerce & Industry	Sankuro Ogasawara
Transportation	Takeyo Tanaka
	Chuzo Mitsuchi (Jan. 13, 1946)
	Giichi Murakami (Jan. 26, 1946)
Welfare	Hitoshi Ashida
State Ministers	Joji Matsumoto
	Daisaburo Tsugita
	Ichizo Kobayashi
	Wataru Narazaki
	Takeshige Ishiguro

YOSHIDA CABINET

(May 23, 1946–June 1, 1947)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Shigeru Yoshida
Foreign	Shigeru Yoshida (concurrent)

Portfolio	Name
Home	Seiichi Omura
	Etsujiro Ueyhara (Jan. 31, 1947)
Justice	Tokutaro Kimura
Education	Kotaro Tanaka
	Seiichiro Takahashi (Jan. 31, 1947)
Welfare	Yoshinari Kawai
Agriculture & Forestry	Hiroo Wada
	Kozaemon Kimura (Feb. 14, 1947)
Commerce & Industry	Jiro Hoshijima
	Kojiro Ishii (Jan. 31, 1947)
Transportation	Tsunejiro Hiratsuka
	Kaneshichi Masuda (Jan. 31, 1946)
Communications	Sadayoshi Hitotsumatsu
Ministers of State	Kijuro Shidehara
	Takao Saito
	Etsujiro Uyehara (appointed Home Minister Jan. 31, 1947)
	Tokujiro Kanamori
	Keinosuke Zen
	Jiro Hoshijima (Jan. 31, 1947)

XLVII. KATAYAMA CABINET

(Jun. 1, 1947–Feb. 10, 1948)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Tetsu Katayama
Foreign	Hitoshi Ashida
Finance	Shotaro Yano
	Takeo Kurusu (June 23, 1947)
Home	Kozaemon Kimura
Justice	Yoshio Suzuki
Education	Tatsuo Morito
Welfare	Sadayoshi Hitotsumatsu
Agriculture & Forestry	Rikizo Hirano
Commerce & Industry	Chozaburo Mizutani
Transportation	Gizo Tomabechi
Communications	Takeo Miki
Labor	Mitsusuke Yonekubo (Sept. 1, 1947)
Ministers of State	Suehiro Nishio (Chief Secretary of the Cabinet)
	Hiroo Wada (Director-General of Economic Stabilization Board)
	Junzo Sasamori (President of Demobilization Board)
	Takao Saito
	Heima Hayashi

XLVIII. ASHIDA CABINET

(Formed on March 10, 1948)

Portfolio	Name
Premier	Hitoshi Ashida
Foreign	Hitoshi Ashida
Finance	Tokutaro Kitamura
Attorney General	Yoshio Suzuki
Education	Tatsuo Morito
Welfare	Giichi Takeda
Agriculture & Forestry	Kazuo Nagae
Commerce & Industry	Chozaburo Mizutani
Transportation	Seiichi Okada
Communications	Eiji Tomiyoshi
Labor	Kanju Kato
State Ministers	Suehiro Nishio (Deputy Premier)
	Takeo Kurusu (Director General of Economic Stabilization Board)
	Sadayoshi Hitotsumatsu
	Kyoji Funada
	Masaru Nomizo
	Gizo Tomabechi (Chief Cabinet Secretary)

CHAPTER V

PARTIES AND POLITICS

CHAPTER V

PARTIES AND POLITICS

A Brief Survey of Politics During 1881–1935

The modern political life of Japan started with the promulgation of the Constitution on February 11, 1889, and the opening of the Diet on November 25, 1890.

Party Formation Upon the issuance of the Imperial Edict political parties were formed with a view to preparing for the opening of the Diet. On October 18, 1881, Taisuke Itagaki and his men drafted the rules of the new Jiyu-to Party and elected Itagaki President and N. Nakajima Vice President. The governing principles of this party were those of Rousseau's social contract.

The Kaishin-to party, was organized in March 1882, with Shigenobu Okuma as President. The guiding principles of this party based on English liberalism, aimed at a healthy, mild policy with the educated class of people as its constituency. It was, therefore, natural that the Kaishin-to won the sympathy of the intelligentsia of the cities, while the Jiyu-to got a hold on the rural population Besides the Kaishin-to and Jiyu-to, 40 other parties, mostly local, were formed.

However, the first Ito Cabinet, organized in 1885, was bureaucratic and had no connection with any political party.

The First Election The Jiyu-to was dissolved into smaller groups at the time of the first general election of the members of the House of Representatives on July 1, 1890, causing thereby a general confusion among political parties. The result of the election was as follows: Daido Club 55, Kaishin-to 46, Patriotic Public Party 35, Conservative Party 22, Kyushu Association 21, Jiyu-to 17, Jichi-to 17, Officials 18, Neutrals 69, and independents 2.

The House of Peers consisted of 252 members, classification being as follows: 10 Imperial Princes, 10 Princes, 21 Marquises, 15 Counts, 70 Viscounts, 20 Barons, 45 High-Tax-Payers, and 61 "Chokusen," i.e. those nominated by Imperial order.

The number of voters was 450,365 in all Japan of which abstention was but 6.1 per cent. Franchise was given only to those who paid national tax of more than ¥15 a year. Of the 300 members elected, 109, or one-third, was of the samurai class. The number of anti-government members in the Lower House far exceeded that of the pro-government. The first budget amounting to ¥83,075,000 was cut down to ¥75,194,300 or by 9% at the first session of the Diet, before its closing in March 1891.

The Matsukata Cabinet was formed in May, 1891. In the same month, then there occurred a murderous attack by a fanatic on the Crown Prince of Russia at Otsu near Lake Biwa. This unfortunate event and a great earthquake which wrought fearful destruction in Gifu and Aichi prefectures, contributed to the fall of the Matsukata Cabinet.

The second session of the Diet was convoked on Nov. 21, 1891, in a menacing atmosphere from the outset, and was finally dissolved on Dec. 25. The general election was carried out on Feb. 15, 1892. Despite interference by the Government, the result was the victory of the anti-governmental party men, who numbered 163 against 137 of the pro-governmental. The Cabinet fell after the third session of the Diet, and the second Ito Cabinet was formed in August 1892. It was Ito who drafted the Constitution. He stood aloof from the political parties, although he later became President of the Jiyu-to. The Ito Cabinet succeeded in avoiding a threatening collision between the Cabinet and the Diet over the question of the Budget. The first

session was dissolved without any reason given on Jan. 30, 1894. At the third general election on March 1, 1894, the Ito Cabinet took a very fair attitude because Ito was an advocate of constitutional policy. Its outcome was again unfavorable to the Government, and the sixth session, convoked on May 12, 1894, was again dissolved on June 2 because of the non-confidence resolution.

The Sino-Japanese War The interval between the sixth and seventh sessions was but half a year, yet it was marked by important political and diplomatic affairs. The Sino-Japanese War, 1894–1895, broke out in July 1894. The general election was carried out on September 1 of the same year. The seventh session had been expected to witness a repeated collision between the Diet and the Government, but the first international war drew all the attention of the people and the session closed after lasting but four days on October 22, 1894. All parties were united for the national cause and supported the Government with one accord, and the military emergency budget amounting to ¥150,000,000 was immediately passed without any amendment. The eighth session convoked on Dec. 22, 1894, was carried out without events. The peace treaty with China was concluded on March 20, 1895. The protest of the Three Powers regarding the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula aroused dissatisfaction throughout Japan, and this feeling soon took a form of an attack on the Government.

A Political Bloc The Kaishin-to, Kakushin-to, People's Association, Chugoku Progressive Party, Financial Reform Party and Ohte Club were united in criticizing the Government's weak diplomacy, and formed a union called the Central Representative Club. The Liberal Party did not join the Club, as it had a special connection with Ito. At the opening of the 9th session, the Liberal Party declared its coalition with the Ito Cabinet. This was the first instance of political party being openly united with the Government.

The Progressive Party—Ito's policy was a success, and the 9th session of the Diet ended in the victory of the Government. The oppositions led by the Kaishin-to, having recognized the necessity of forming a stronger party, dissolved their parties and organized a new party under the name of Shimpo-to (Progressive Party) on March 1, 1896, with Shigenobu Okuma as President. The line-up of the Lower House at the end of March 1896 was as follows: the Liberal Party 110, the Progressive Party 100, the People's Association 32, the Yamaguchi Group 4, the Kishu Group 4, and the Independents 49.

After the 9th session of the Diet, Itagaki joined the Ito Cabinet as Minister of Home Affairs. After the fall of the Ito Cabinet after three years of its administration, came a coalition cabinet between Matsukata's Satsuma Clan and Okuma's Progressive Party, an alignment strong enough to cope with financial difficulties.

When the 10th session was convoked on Dec. 25, 1896, the Liberal Party, now the opposition, was ready to attack the Government on its allegedly misguided foreign policy. However, to this Matsukata Cabinet the credit was due of establishing the gold standard of national currency.

Foreign Minister Okuma resigned in November 1897 on ground of disagreement within the Cabinet, which led to the severance of relation between his Progressive Party and the Government. After Matsukata's vain efforts to seek coalition with the Liberal Party, the Cabinet resigned en masse on passage of non-confidence bill by the Diet.

The succeeding cabinet was formed by Ito with cooperation from both the Liberals and the Progressives.

At the 12th session of the Diet convoked on May 1998, the tax increase measures proposed by the Government was rejected by an overwhelming majority, and the Cabinet ordered the dissolution of the Diet. The Liberal and the Progressive Parties, who had long been fighting against each other, came to realize the importance of uniting themselves to eliminate the clan bureaucracy. On June 21, the two parties dissolved themselves to form a united party, the Kensei-kai (Constitutional Party.)

As the result of the general election, a coalition cabinet between Okuma and Itagaki was formed on the 30th of that month, all the posts except those of Navy and Army

Ministers being filled by party men.

However, the partisans soon began to quarrel among themselves, and the first party cabinet was compelled to dissolve without meeting a session of the Diet on Oct. 31, 1898, within four months of its formation.

Yamagata Returns The bureaucrats, thereupon, formed a cabinet under Yamagata in November 1898. Yamagata had had bitter experience with political parties and this time he succeeded in getting the support of the Liberal Party (which called itself Kensei-to) and handled the 13th session of the Diet as he wished; many important revisions of laws were passed and the military preparations expanded by the increased taxes on various items.

It was during the tenure of this cabinet that the new treaties were concluded with foreign nations and Japan came to stand on an equal footing with the other civilized countries of the world. The Yamagata Cabinet was successful in tiding over complicated political affairs resulting from the Sino-Japanese War, and laid, so to speak, the foundations for the future development of Japan.

Having accomplished its duties including the extentsion of military preparations, revision of the Election Law, improvement of local governments, and reform of the educational system and institutions, the Yamagata Cabinet resigned in September 1900.

Ito Forms the Seiyukai Ito had returned from his tour of China and wanted to organize a powerful political party himself, and the Liberal Party was anxious to get his aid to regain power. The Liberal Party was reorganized by Ito, under a new name, Rikken, on Sept. 15, 1900. On Oct. 9, 1900, Ito formed a cabinet for the fourth time, and it was welcomed by the party men and the people at large, but the reactionary movement of the House of Peers shortened its life, and Ito never again had an opportunity for forming a cabinet, although he played an important role in national politics especially regarding Korea.

The Katsura Cabinet On June 2, 1901, General Katsura formed his cabinet with the aid of the bureaucrats. Katsura was quick to see the unrest in the Seiyukai and immediately took steps to control it for the convenience of the Government. In this he succeeded fairly well, and the 16th session of the Diet passed off in peace. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was concluded on Feb. 12, 1902. The 7th general election was held on Aug. 10, 1902, in which the number of the Lower House members was increased from 300 to 376, and as the result the Seiyukai gained 189 seats, the Kenseihonto (Progressive Party) 104, the Empire Party 18, the San-shi Club 7, and Independents 58. As is always the case with a bureaucratic abinet, even Katsura met with strong oppositicon from the Elder Statesmen and the two great parties over the problem of raising funds for naval expansion by increasing the land tax, and the 17th session was dissolved because of a direct collision between the Lower House and the Katsura Cabinet. It did not end in the victory of the Government, but Katsura again made a painstaking effort to utilize parties, and found a way out in the 18th session by changing his policy from raising the land tax to floating a public loan to obtain the necessary means for the proposed naval expansion.

Saionji Succeeds Ito The Katsura Cabinet had been in power over two years and the general atmosphere suggested a change when the threatening state of affairs in Manchuria was further complicated by the aggressive policy of the then Russian Government. Katsura was ordered to stay at his post although he tendered his resignation, largely because of the pressure of Ito, who was a Genro and the head of the Seiyukai at the same time. According to the advice of Yamagata and Matsukata, who were also Genro, ito and Saionji exchanged positions and President Ito of the Seiyukai was appointed President of the Privy Council; while Saionji, President of the Privy Council, succeeded Ito as President of the Seiyukai.

Saionji was a progressive statesman, who advocated for party politics. He had been many times nominated as Premier but had always declined, as he considered it unreasonable and bureaucratic to form a cabinet with no support in the House of Representa-

tives. Therefore, he gladly accepted the invitation of the Seiyukai and made great efforts for the revival of the party, which had shrunk to 120 from its absolute majority of 193 at the beginning of the 18th session.

The rival party Kensei-honto was also weakening from internal troubles. The 19th session convoked at the end of 1903, with Kono as President of the House of Representatives and Iyesato Tokugawa, that of the House of Peers, was dissolved immediately after its opening ceremony because of its non-confidence resolution.

War with Russia War was declared against Russia on Feb. 10, 1904. The Diet convened an extraordinary session on March 18 and on ordinary session on Dec. 28 during which the Diet unanimously passed a budget of ordinary expenses of ¥110,000,000 and war expense of ¥780,000,000. The victories at Port Arthur, Mukden and the Japan Sea finally brought peace, and by the mediation of President Roosevelt the peace treaty was concluded between Japan and Russia on Sept. 5, 1905. On the same day, riots broke out in Tokyo and other big cities because of the general dissatisfaction with the terms of the peace treaty, and Tokyo was put under martial law. Ito, President of the Privy Council, went to Korea by Imperial Order in November and that country was made a protectorate of Japan, under Ito as the first Resident-General. Komura, who had returned from Portsmouth, proceded to Peking and concluded treaties with China settling problems resultant from the peace treaty.

The Saionji Cabinet The Katsura Cabinet after remaining in power for 4 years and 7 months resigned in January, 1906 taking the responsibility for the riots. Saionji was ordered to form a cabinet but failed to organize a party-government because of the power of bureaucracy behind the national politics. The most important measure in the 22nd session of the Diet was the passage of the bill of the State ownership of all railways. The Saionji Cabinet strove to replace the military rule with civil administration in Manchuria. It was in line with this policy that the South Manchuria Railway Company was established in this year.

While the Seiyukai became prosperous as the government party, the Kensei-honto had a hard time and Okuma finally left it on January 20, 1907.

The Saionji Cabinet continued for two-and-half years fighting against the forces of bureaucracy, and the Seiyukai obtained an absolute majority of 190 at the 10th election, in May 1908. But Saionji left his position a little after the election partly because of his illness and partly owing to the stubborn pressure of the bureaucrats, who were specially critical of his liberal policy toward the socialists, who had gradually increased in number since the Sino-Japanese War.

The Second Katsura Cabinet The second Katsura Cabinet formed on July 14, 1908, was bureaucratic. One notable event of the 10th election was the appearance of representatives of business men in the Lower House, prophetic of the rise of the business class who now rode on the universal tide of capitalism. Katsura saw the change of the times and allied himself with industrial leaders to realize his policy for a readjustment of the taxation system and consolidation of the public loan. But the Seiyukai having no less than 193 seats in the a Lower House at the 25th session, Katsura could do nothing without their agreement. Tactfully he came to a full understanding with them and the 25th and 26th sessions passed off without events.

Then Kensei-honto kept only 65 seats in the Lower House and internal discord caused it to dwindle further. But stimulated by the increase of the Seiyukai, it united with other forces on March 13, 1910, and merged itself into a new party named the Rikken Kokumin-to or Constitutional Nationalist Party. This new party had 92 members in the Lower House and was led by Inukai and Oishi.

During the three years' régime of the second Katsura Cabinet the outstanding events were the first general arrest of socialists and the annexation of Korea. The latter was precipitated by the assassination of Ito by a Korean at Harbin Station on Oct. 26, 1909. Terauchi, Minister of Army, was appointed to the additional post of Resident-General of Korea in May 1910, and on Aug. 29 of the same year Korea was annexed to Japan.

Prince Kimmochi Saionji became Prime Minister for the second time on August 30, 1911. His Cabinet was supported by 214 Seiyukai members in the House of Representatives. While he was in power, Emperor Meiji passed away on July 30, 1912, and Emperor Taisho came to the Throne. After 1912, bureaucratic forces began activities again and caused General Uyehara, Minister of Army, to propose an increase of two Army divisions. Uyehara resigned his position independently because of the rejection of his proposal by the Cabinet. Saionji asked Yamagata to recommend his successor, but this Elder Statesman, who had himself established the military minister system and was the leader of the bureaucratic and military cliques, rejected Saionji's request, and the Cabinet resigned.

The party men raised loud cries for the destruction of bureaucracy and protection of constitutional government, when Katsura appeared for the third time to form his bureaucratic government. Katsura tried to pacify the general antagonism, but in vain. Inukai, Ohoka and other influential party men led the national movement with the backing of public opinion for putting an end to bureaucracy, and the situation became so critical that to push Katsura's policy further meant something like the outbreak of a civil war. Consequently his Cabinet was compelled to resign within 53 days of its formation.

Yamamoto to Okuma The defeated Katsura realized the power of parties and organized the Rikken Doshikai or Constitutional Comrades Party after his resignation, and the 31st session of the Diet was held at the beginning of 1914, with the members of the Lower House as follows:

Seiyukai	203	Chuseikai	37
Doshikai	93	Independents	7
Kokuminto	40		

The Yamamoto Cabinet was supported by the Seiyukai and had almost the Navy Increase Bill passed, but the unexpected exposure of bribery in high naval circles, the so-called "Commission Scandal," caused the overthrow of the Government at the end of March 1914. The council of Genro recommended Okuma for the Premiership.

Some 15 years had passed since Okuma left his party, the Kenseito, and when he once more took the position of Premier the public welcomed him with sympathy. It was during his premiership that Japan entered the World War I on Aug. 23, 1914.

It was the Seiyukai's turn to tread the thorny path of opposition. President Saionji had left it in 1913, and Hara had been its leader since then, and the number of members had decreased. Opinions were divided and many a member wanted to call Saionji back, but he declined the proposal, recommending Hara to be the new President.

The new President Hara was a plain untitled man, but a man of rare ability, and the Seiyukai renewed its strength under his leadership.

Okuma's Sweep The 35th session was dissolved because of the rejection of the Army Division Increase Bill by the Seiyukai and the Nationalist Party. The general election of March 1914, ended in victory for the pro-government parties, largely because of the aggressive interference of Oura, the Home Minister, the backing of a business clan and the sympathetic campaign conducted by the faculty and students of Waseda Uhiversity, which had been founded by Okuma. The Doshikai gained 150 seats in the House of Representatives against 104 of the Seiyukai, which was reduced to half its former number. But the latter stubbornly attacked the Government on Oura's interference with the election and other matter, and compelled Oura to resign by bringing a public suit against him. Okuma at once tendered his resignation to the Throne but was asked to stay at his post. He reorganized the Cabinet on July 30, 1915

At the time the Kenseikai Party was organized under Takaakira Kato by the combination of the Doshikai Party, the Koyu Club, and the Chuseikai on Oct. 10, 1915, in the expectation of organizing the next cabinet. But Masatake Terauchi was recommended instead, and he again formed a non-party government. He soon met with a vote of non-confidence by the Lower House, and the 38th session was dissolved. After the general election the Terauchi Cabinet got the support of the Seiyukai and the Nationalist Party and

managed to get through the 39th and 40th sessions. But the general cost of living shot up to unreasonable heights owing to the vast business expansion during World War I, and the rise in the price of rice caused nation-wide rice riots in August 1918, which forced the Terauchi to resign on Sept. 21.

Among the five Genro, Inoué and Oyama died, and Yamagata, Matsukata and Saionji were the only ones now left, and they chose Saionji, the youngest, to be the next Premier. Saionji declined the nomination and recommended Hara instead.

The First Party Cabinet Hara organized a cabinet with party men only, except for two or three ministers who were non-party members but pro-Seiyukai.

As was mentioned above, the political parties of Japan were originated by the statesmen of the samurai class and the clan statesmen who had the confidence of the Imperial Court wielded real power in general politics. But the remarkable development of capitalism and the rapid progress of democratic thought among the people since World War I caused a decline in the power of the bureaucrats. The coming of Hara, President of the Seiyukai, who was a commoner, into power gave the last blow to the old bureaucracy.

Hara's Policy The policy of the Hara Cabinet was, in outline, the completion of national defense, the improvement of the educational system, the promotion of trade and the adjustment of traffic facilities. The establishment of the jury system, the improvement and enlargement of the higher educational organs, and the revision of the Election Law must be counted to the credit of this Cabinet. Hara showed his democratic spirit in revising the military governmental system of Formosa and Korea, so that civil officials might be appointed Governor-Generals of overseas territories. The 41st session passed without events. But the Seiyukai had not yet an absolute majority and when the anti-cabinet parties proposed the bill of universal suffrage at the following session, Hara took advantage of it and dissolved the Lower House to get his much-wanted majority. The result of the general election held on May 10, 1920, was as follows :

Seiyukai	279	Kokuminto	29
Kenseikai	108	Neutrals	48

Hara supported by the Seiyukai, was pushing his policies farther on when he fell a victim to the dagger of a young assassin at Tokyo Station on Nov. 4, 1921. He was succeeded by President of the Seiyukai Korekiyo Takahashi, who organized his Cabinet immediately after the incident, but was compelled to resign within 6 months. The Seiyukai and the Kenseikai had inter-party troubles, so that bureaucratic cabinets were organized one after another for about three years. When Count Kiyoura formed his bureaucratic Cabinet in January, 1924, the Seiyukai was divided into two on the question of supporting or not supporting the new cabinet, and the majority of its members who were pro-cabinet seceded from the Seiyukai and organized the Seiyuhonto under the leadership of Yamamoto, Motoda, Nakahashi and Tokonami.

The General Election of 1924 The Kiyoura Cabinet dissolved the 48th session of the Imperial Diet and at the general election which was held in May 1924, the opposition parties, namely, the Kenseikai and the Kakushin Club won against the Government rallying their forces in defense of parliamentarism, and under Premier Kato, head of the Kenseikai, a coalition cabinet of the three parties was formed.

Universal Suffrage The 50th session of the Diet was convoked on Dec. 25, 1924, and it became a memorable one by passing the Universal Suffrage Bill. The demand for universal suffrage had a long history, but it seemed impossible to realize it as long as bureaucracy had its iron grip on all such questions. But the time had come for the mass of the people to voice their ideas on politics with freedom. The Government drafted the bill and it was first subjected to the examination of the Privy Council. The conservative Council advised revisions. The Government sent the Bill to the House of Representatives, which passed the original Bill and sent it to the House of Peers. The Upper House could not directly oppose it, but passed it with amendments on weighty points pretty nearly to the same degree as those of the Privy Council. The

consultations between the two Houses were repeated, and the Universal Suffrage Bill was at last passed, and came into force on May 5, 1925. The antagonistic attitude of the House of Peers toward universal suffrage resulted in a revision of the House of Peers Law to the effect that the number of its members was decreased.

In the meantime there were started many political movements among radicals and proletarians. Radicals among the existing parties organized their own party, the Kakushin Club, mentioned above, in Nov. 1922, by the combination of the group of Ozaki, Shimada and their comrades who had left the Kenseikai, with the Nationalist Party which was led by Inukai. But in May 1925, it broke up, and Inukai and his colleagues joined the Seiyukai. Later the Kakushin Club dwindled into a very small party, although it played an important role in the Diet.

There was another movement organized by businessmen under the leadership of Sanji Muto in April 1923, but this party was unable to get much sympathy from the general public.

Tanaka to Hamaguchi Viscount Takahashi resigned the Presidency of the Seiyukai and General Baron Tanaka was called to succeed him in April 1925. This change broke up the unity of the Coalition Cabinet of the three parties mentioned above, and it was forced to resign. It was followed by a Kenseikai Cabinet under Premier Kato in August of the same year. The Premier fell ill and died and Wakatsuki, the new President of the Kenseikai was ordered to form a cabinet in January 1926 Tokonami, who led the Seiyu-honto, joined Wakatsuki and the two parties became one on June 1, 1927, assuming the new name of Minseito. Of this new party Hamaguchi became President while Wakatsuki and Tokonami were made advisers.

On the other hand, the Seiyukai began to rally its power under the leadership of Tanaka, inviting Inukai and his comrades and a part of the Seiyu-honto to join them and after the collapse of the Wakatsuki Cabinet in April 1927, the Tanaka Cabinet came into being. But unsatisfied with the result of the first general election by universal suffrage in 1928, they tried to collect as many members as possible from among the neutrals and the Minseito.

In July 1929, Hamaguchi organized the Minseito Cabinet and his party won an absolute majority in the House of Representatives as the result of the second universal suffrage election in the following year. But on Nov. 14, 1930, Hamaguchi was shot at Tokyo Station. Wakatsuki became President of the Minseito and formed a Cabinet in April 1931.

With retrenchment as its war-cry, the Wakatsuki Cabinet carried out a general reduction of the salaries of officials and tried to make readjustment in the administrative, financial and tax systems, but without success. Meanwhile, the Manchurian Incident occurred near Mukden on Sept. 18,. 1931,

The budget for the fiscal year 1931–1932 could not be made out without floating a national loan or increasing the taxes, which would of course be most unwelcome to the people. Rowdiness and riotous struggles in the House of Representatives at the 59th session which was held at the beginning of 1931, greatly lowered the standing of the House in the eyes of the people. The Wakatsuki Cabinet was forced to resign on December 11, 1931.

Inukai and the Embargo Inukai, who became President of the Seiyukai in 1929 after the death of Tanaka, had previously announced his idea of re-imposing the gold embargo. Saionji, the Genro, having nominated Inukai to the Premiership, the single Seiyukai Cabinet came into power on December 13, 1931.

The Inukai Cabinet proclaimed the re-imposition of the gold ban on the day following its installation, as had been expected. This Cabinet had a minority in the Lower House, so they intended to dissolve the Diet at the coming session when suitable occasion arose, to seek for an expression of national confidence at the general election. The new Cabinet assumed the post but two weeks before the 60th session of the Diet was dissolved on January 21, 1932.

The Seiyukai's Victory The general election of Feb. 20 was carried out amidst the apparent apathy of the people because their

attention was absorbed in the Manchurian problem and in the developments in Shanghai which seemed to lead the nation toward international discord, with war as a final outcome. But the result was that the Seiyukai, the government party, piled up the grand majority of 304 while the Minseito dwindled to 146.

The Seiyukai Cabinet, which had gained the absolute majority in the House of Representatives, was to call an extraordinary session of the Diet in March to decide upon the emergency military expenses.

In the meantime, the new puppet state of "Manchoukuo" was born and the complications in Shanghai were settled in all appearance. But Japan's international relations became strained, which naturally reacted unfavorably on the Inukai Government. The financial condition held out little hope for the business world, while the general social and political unrest resulted in repeated assassinations. Premier Inukai, veteran statesman, was eager to protect parliamentarism, but the younger elements of the nation were too hasty-tempered to place reliance in his words and idealism, and on the evening of May 15, 1932, a dozen young cadets and officers of the Army and Navy armed wjih weapons broke into his official residence at Nagata-cho, Tokyo, and assassinated the Premier. At the same time another band of young farmers attacked the transformer stations in the suburbs with intent to throw the city into darkness, but they were caught before they could carry out their plans.

The Saito Cabinet The Cabinet, having lost its Premier, immediately tendered its resignation to the Throne. Saionji recommended Viscount Saito to the Throne. The Saito Cabinet consisting of five bureaucrats, three representatives of the House of Peers, three Seiyukai members, and two Minseito members was called a "National Cabinet."

At the 63rd session in 1932, the Diet passed the most important resolutions on the relief of farmers and the recognition of the new state of "Manchuria."

The 64th Session of the Diet The 64th session of the Diet was convened on Dec. 24, 1932, with the following line-up in the Houses:

HOUSE OF PEERS

(Legal number of members, 402, vacancies 4)

Imperial Princes	18
Kenkyukai	148
Koseikai	69
Dowakai	41
Koyu Club	40
Kayokai	34
Doseikai	15
Independents	37

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Legal number of members, 456, vacancies 7)

Seiyukai	298
Minseito	116
Kokumin-Domei	32
Proletarian Parties, etc.	13

This session closed on March 25, 1933, which passed the budget of over ¥2,300,000,000, and 51 of the 53 bills proposed by the Government and 7 of the 97 bills proposed by the members of the Diet. Among those passed, there were such important laws as the Farm-Village Debt Readjustment Law, the Child Ill-treatment Prevention Law, the Juvenile Protection Law, and the revision of the Iron-manufacture Promotion Law.

Social Mass Party In 1931, the National Socialist movement suddenly appeared on the surface of the sea of social unrest, and the tide of Fascism began to permeate the proletarian fronts; the right-wing of the legitimate proletarian parties turned toward National Socialism. On the other hand, the left-wing was influenced by the Japan Communists, who continued their activities in face of the constant Government interference. This state of affairs introduced another union, and on the 24th of July 1931, the Social Mass Party was organized by the union of the Social Democratic Party and the All Japan Labor-Farmer Mass Party. This new party elected Isoo Abé, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee; and Hisashi Aso, Chief Secretary.

Rise of National Socialism In 1931 the Labor Union established the Japan Labor Club with the purpose of organizing a

great union of the right wing. Stimulated by the supremacy of Fascism in Italy and the Fascist movement of the Nazis in Germany there appeared a movement for National Socialism among the members of the Social Democratic Party. The rise of the nationalistic tide, which swept even the proletariat partisans away, naturally captured the old nationalists; their joint movement began to assume national color in consonance with the change of the social state of affairs.

Super-legal Movements of the Rights In addition to the political upheaval arising from the "Manchurian Incident," the failure of the crops in the northeastern districts dealt a heavy blow on the farmers. This nation-wide depression drove the right-wing movement to proceed to extremes. In the midst of the election campaign, on February 9, 1932, Junnosuke Inoue, ex-Minister of Finance, was shot to death by a youngman, Konuma, of the Blood Brotherhood League headed by Nissho Inoue, a priest of the Nichiren sect. On March 5, Takuma Dan, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Mitsui Concerns and one of the ablest business men, was assassinated by Hishinuma, a member of the same secret association. At 5:30 on the afternoon of the 15th of May, Premier Inukai was assassinated. This was the so-called "5:15 Incident" as it occurred on the fifteenth of the fifth month, 1932. The discovery of the secret plots of Dr. Imamaki, adviser to the Jimmu-kai, in the middle of August, and of the Tenko-kai and the Independent Young Men's Association in November, finally led to the arrest of Dr. Shumei Ohkawa, head of the Jimmu-kai and the Far Eastern Economic Research Bureau.

Communist Movement The Japan Communist Party was apparently broken up by the wholesale raids of 1914 and 1915, and the members who then escaped arrest continued their underground activities. But the leaders of the new Communist Party organized in 1927, were all arrested on April 16, 1928. However, activities were resumed by the members who escaped the arrest in face of the general election of 1931. It was for the third time scattered by the iron hand of the Government after February 1931. Since then their activities supervised by the International Headquarters were strictly limited to secret underground movements.

Withdrawal from the League of Nations The year, 1933 witnessed Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations. On December 23, 1933, the 65th Session of the Imperial Diet was convened and after the customary recess for the New Year's holiday, resumed its function on January 23, 1934.

Finance Minister Takahashi presented the 1934–35 budget, which amounted to ¥2,112,000,000 (¥8,000,000 less than the previous year), of which ¥1,248,000 was to be met by ordinary revenue, ¥19,000,000 to be covered by the balance of the previous year, and ¥85,000,000 to be obtained from loans. Of the ¥785,000,000 loan, ¥606,000,000 was for covering the deficit.

On March 14 the Budget passed the House of Peers without amendment. But the amount voted for the relief of farmers was meager and by the request of the Diet the Government presented an additional budget for the purpose amounting to ¥20,990,000 for Japan proper and ¥8,200,000 for Korea, which was duly passed by the Diet.

The Saito Cabinet Resigns The detention on May 19, 1934, of Hideo Kuroda, the Vice-Minister of Finance, on charges connected with the Teikoku Rayon scandal was sufficient reason for the resignation of the Saito Cabinet on July 3, 1934. The new cabinet with Admiral Keisuké Okada as Premier was formed on the 8th of the same month.

The Okada Cabinet The Okada Cabinet was virtually the continuation of the Saito Cabinet. It was a non-party cabinet, as was the Saito Cabinet, and had likewise the tiding-over of the crisis years as its objective. It consisted of seven bureaucrats and five party men (2 from the Minseito and 3 from the Seiyukai).

Farm-Village Problem By the end of October 1934, the National Treasury disbursed approximately ¥300,000,000 for the relief of farm villages. This meant that the yearly disbursement was approximately ¥100,000,000, and, it would necessitate increased taxation. The relief of farm villages thus

assumed the position of an important factor in national finance.

The impending questions which had to be solved were how to dispose of the stock of rice and how to restrict over-production so as to increase farmers' income by higher prices. The solution of the questions was complicated by the fact that over a half of the farmers could hardly afford to consume rice which they themselves raised because of the high price. This resulted in a shortage of rice in the farm villages.

In order to cope with the situation, it was decided at the 65th session of the Diet to increase the fund for purchasing surplus rice. Under the Okada Cabinet a committee was appointed for the study of the agrarian problem. The Seiyukai and Minseito were also united in organizing a committee for drafting a more effective law dealing with the problems.

Extraordinary Session and After The Okada Cabinet at first took a lukewarm attitude toward convening an extraordinary session of the Diet in spite of the resolution passed at the last session under the Saito administration and the strong demand on the part of the Seiyukai. But an unexpected event compelled the Government to give heed to the above demand. A crop damage greatest since 1923 (the great earthquake and fire) was sustained in the Kansai district and Central Japan by the typhoon of September 21, 1934. The year 1934 was also a very unfavorable one for farmers. An untimely cold weather checked the growth of rice plants in the north-eastern district and Hokkaido, in Shikoku and Kyushu islands. An immediate relief of farmers thus became a national necessity, and on September 28 the Government decided to convene an extraordinary session by December.

The 66th Session At an extraordinary session of the Diet, convened on November 27, 1934, and closed on December 10, the budget for the relief (214 million yen) passed both Houses without amendment.

The 67th Session The regular session of the Diet was convened on December 24, and closed on March 26, 1935. A collision between the Government and the Seiyukai on the various questions pending was unavoidable; the Seiyukai took care that a number of important government bills were killed, while the promise which the Government made at the last session in regard to the relief appropriation was made good to the amount of ¥15,000,000, instead of ¥180,000,000, as was originally demanded by the Seiyukai. The Government, beside the Budget for 1935–36, which passed without amendment, proposed over 50 bills to the Diet. Of these only 5 important bills passed the Diet and among those shelved there were such important bills as the Rice Control Law, Cocoon Distribution Law, Fertilizer Control Law, Iron and Steel Tariff Law, and the Regulations for Fishing in the Northern Seas.

The session was enlivened unexpectedly with a discussion in regard to the interpretation of the Constitution. It was in February that a criticism was raised on the exposition of the Constitution by Dr. Tatsukichi Minobé, Emeritus Professor at the Tokyo University and Professor at the Commercial University. Dr. Minobé's theory maintained that the Emperor was the highest institution of the Empire and against this the assailants stated that the Emperor was the absolute Sovereignty and origin of all laws. The discussion was settled, at least so far as the Houses and the session were concerned, by the promise given by the Government, at the initiative of the House of Peers, that it would do best to clarify the specific nature of the State of Japan.

Political Affairs in 1935–36

Legislature The year 1935 was rather a poor one in legislative activities. The 67th session of the Diet passed 44 out of the 55 bills presented by the Government and 3 of the bills proposed by the House of Representatives, but the majority of them were of the nature of administrative rules or in connection with the 1935–36 budget. Few important laws were passed, the principal ones being the Special Profits Tax Law, the Warehouse Law, etc.

Social Mass Party The political movement of the proletariat in 1935 was, generally speaking, a continuation of the previous year. Since 1932 the political power of

the proletariat has waned mainly due to the nationalistic atmosphere generally prevailing in the political world. But the elections of the members of prefectural assemblies in the fall of 1935 proved favorable and this served to prepare good ground for proletarian parties to try their fortune in the general election.

By this time the Marxists had lost their leaders and their political activities had sunk underground. They had lost the support of the people because of theiri llegal acts, such as attacking banks for funds. On the other hand, the extreme rightists had not been able to form a political party. It was thus that Party grew to power. It was in 1932 that the the Social Mass Party was formed through the amalgamation of the Social Democrats and the Mass Party. The party sent 53 candidates to the prefectural elections and secured 25 seats in the assemblies. In the 67th session of the Diet (1934–35) the Social Mass Party had only three seats in the House of Representatives, but putu p a brisk fight against the overwhelming power of the bourgeois parties in the House.

In the elections of members of prefectural assemblies which were carried out in September and October 1935, the proletarian parties secured 41 seats and 219,854 votes.

In the beginning of the year 1935, liberalism appeared regaining power and the actions of the national socialists were criticized at the 67th session of the Diet. The War Ministry seemed amendable to the criticism, as shown by its reaction in removing the high officers in August, and the public opinion evidently welcomed the War Ministry's policy. However, the assassination of Lieutenant-General Nagata, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, on August 12, 1935, by Saburo Aizawa, Lieuten-and-Colonel on the active list, was a turning moment for the general policy fo the Ministry. Aizawa was one of the group of officers who were associated with the May 15 Incident of 1932. General Hayashi's place was taken by General Kawashima as War Minister in September.

Dissolution of the House There were many predictions, and hopes in some cases, entertained as to the relation of the Cabinet and the Seiyukai, the opposition, from the end of 1935 to the beginning of 1936. But the hopes entertained toward effecting a possible understanding remained unrealized and the difference became further aggravated. Okada, thereupon,asked the Emperor to dissolve the House of Representatives, which was done on January 21, 1936, and it was declared that a general election would be held on February 20.

The line-up of political parties in the House of Representatives at the time of dissolution was as follows:

Total Number of Seats	466
Seiyukai	242
Minseito	127
Kokumin Domei	20
Showakai	24
Social Mass Party	3
Independents	11
Vacancy	39

The 19th General Election The General Election was held on February 20, 1936, with the number of eligible voters totalling 14,479,-553 and 878 candidats for 466 seats. The Government took a im partial attitude toward the whole affair of the election, and the result was as follows:

THE 19TH GENERAL ELECTION, FEBRUARY 20, 1936

(As standing on February 24)

Number of Seats in the House of Representatives	466
Number of Voters	14,479,553
Number of Candidates	878
Collective Voters	11,117,116

Parties	Candidates	Elected	Votes Obtained
Seiyukai	336	174	4,156,643
Minseito	296	205	4,456,250
Kokumin Domei	33	15	401,263
Showakai	49	20	523,661
Social Mass	30	18	518,360
Other parties	33	9	285,670
Independents	101	25	775,269
Total	878	466	11,117,116

The defeat of the Seiyukai which h :d held

an absolute majority in the House was unexpected, as was the great advancement of the Social Mass Party. Reasons were complicated and no final inference can be drawn from the result. But this much was clear that the general demand for a radical change in the country's politics so as to insure and advance the welfare of the mass is reflected in the return of 18 members of the Social Mass Party to the Lewer House.

Political Affairs in 1936–1937

February 26 Incident The Cabinet was anything but displeased with the result of the election, for it had brought about the defeat of the Seiyukai. But an event unprecedented in the history of the country since the Restoration of 1868 was in store for it. Early on the morning of February 26, 1936, over 1,480 soldiers rose against the Cabinet, and assassinated Admiral Makoto Saito, Grand Keeper of the Imperial Seals, Korékiyo Takahashi, Finance Minister, and General Jotaro Watanabé, Inspector-General of Military Education, and seriously injured Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, Grand Chamberlain, at their residences.

Martial law was immediately put into force under the command of Lieutenant-General Kohei Kashii.

The Hirota Cabinet Admiral Okada and other members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations on February 27, taking full responsibility for the Feb. 26 Incident. On March 5, Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister in the Okada Cabinet, under the Imperial Order; formed a new Cabinet.

The formation of the Hirota Cabinet was completed on March 9, 1936.

The 69th Session The 69th Session of the Diet was convened on May 1, 1936 and closed on the 27th of the same month. Kojiro Tomita of the Minseito was elected President of the House of Representatives, and the formal opening ceremony was held on the 4th of May in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor, who gave an Imperial Message.

Important Policies of the Hirota Cabinet The much talked about new politics of the Hirota Cabinet were:

(1) Completion of National Defense; (2) Improvement of the Educational System; (3) Readjustment of National and Local Tax Systems; (4) Stabilization of the Living of the People by a more effective prevention of natural calamities, completion of health protection, further economic measures for helping farmers and city merchants and manufacturers of small means; (5) Promotion of Industry and Expansion of Foreign Trade by the increase and control of electric power, self-supply of liquid fuel, iron and steel, full supply of materials for the fiber industries, aid and control of foreign trade, and encouragement of aviation and sea transportation services; (6) Establishment of important policies with regard to the relation of the Empire with Manchuria, such as the emigration of Japanese to Manchuria or increased investment of the Japanese capital in that country; (7) Reformation of the Administrative System.

Step Toward Controlled Economy The economic policy of the Hirota Cabinet imposed national control on important economic organs and industrial enterprises. The first aim of this economic control was the completion of national defense, the second; the remedying of the defects of individualistic capitalism and the third; the establishment of an economic policy of self-sufficiency.

The bills, proposed by the Government before the 69th session of the Diet and passed by both Houses, were many, including the Rice Control Law, the Cocoon Disposition Control Law, the Important Fertilizers Business Control Law, the Important Commodities of Trade Control Law, the Automobile Manufacturing Business Law, the Revised Industrial Control Law and the Navigation Control Law.

Sino-Japanese Issue On August 24, 1936 a Chinese mob attacked four Japanese at Chengtu, Szechwan province, allegedly killing two newspaper correspondents and seriously injuring the other two. Negotiations started between Japan's envoys at Nanking and Chinese Foreign officials for the peaceful settlement of these matters.

The final outcome of all conversations between the representatives of the two Gov-

ernments, which had extended over three months, was the despatch of Ambassador Kawagoe to see Chang Chun, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs on December 3, 1936. The Nanking parley, however, ended both sides publishingst atements contradicting each other.

Japan-German Agreement In cognizance of the fact that the object of the Communistic International, or the Comintern, was the disintegration of existing States recognized by it as Imperialistic or capitalistic and that its interference in the Internal affairs of nations not only endangers their internal peace but threatens international peace, Japan concluded an agreement with Germany on November 25, 1936, on a mutual exchange of information concerning the activities of the Comintern.

The 70th Session The 70th session of the Diet, convened on December 24, 1936, was of great importance because the 69th session had been a short and extraordinary one. The session was held for the first time in the new edifice of the Diet Building which had been completed in November 1936.

The strength of the political parties in the House on the day of the opening of the Diet was as follows:

The House of Peers:	
Princes of the Blood	18
Kenkyukai	160
Koseikai	66
Kayokai	42
Koyu Club	36
Dowakai	34
Doseikai	22
Independents	30
Total	408
The House of Representatives:	
Minseito	205
Seiyukai	171
Showakai	25
Kokumin-Domei	12
Tohokai	9
Social Mass Party and Local Proletarians	21
Other small groups	18
Independents	4
Vacant seats	1
Total	466

The general atmosphere at the opening of the 70th session of the Diet suggested a strong anti-government feelings prevailing among political parties. Especially the Arita diplomacy was criticized as "lukewarm." The collision between the House of Representatives and the Hirota Cabinet occurred on January 21 in connection with the interpellation of K. Hamada and the answer of General Terauchi, War Minister.

Resignation of the Hirota Cabinet The Hirota Cabinet tendered its resignation en bloc on January 23, 1937, after two days of extraordinary adjournment of the Diet.

General Kazushige Ugaki who had been enjoying a quiet life for years at Nagaoka, Shizuoka prefecture, was ordered to form cabinet on January 25, 1937. But he met with difficulties in the formation of a cabinet and after five days' deliberations and negotiations, he abandoned his responsibilities on the 29th.

The Hayashi Cabinet Prince Saionji first recommended Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, President of the Privy Council, and then, General Senjuro Hayashi as candidate for Premiership, and the latter was ordered to form the Cabinet. The Hayashi Cabinet was organized on February 2, 1937.

Dissolution of the House of Representatives The 70th Session of the Diet which had been convened on December 24, 1936, was closed on March 31, 1937, followed by the dissolution of the House of Representatives. The session was a very unusual one, for, during its sitting, the Hirota Cabinet resigned and the Hayashi Cabinet came into power. It adjourned three times, at the end of January and in the beginning of February, on account of the change of the Cabinet, and at the end of March it was prolonged for 6 days, only to be dissolved on the last day. Following is the result of the general election of 1937.

RESULT OF THE 20TH GENERAL ELECTION IN 1937

Party	Candidates Elected	Votes Obtained
Minseito	179	2,666,067
Seiyukai	174	3,608,882
Social Mass Party	36	518,360

Formation of the Konoe Cabinet—The Konoe Cabinet was formally inaugurated on June 5, 1937. The new Cabinet came into power with the full support of the press, the military circles, the leading political parties and the economic world. The economic policy of the Cabinet was to increase production and to adjust demand and supply by controlling the relations of the two most effectively.

The 71st Session The 71st session of the Diet was convened on July 25, 1937.

The report of the incident in North China was made by the War Minister, General Gen Sugiyama, before the Diet on the 27th and the Diet passed the second supplementary budget in relation to the incident in North China, which reached ¥419,600,000.

The 71st Session of the Diet passed two bills presented by the Lower House and the 34 bills introduced by the Government, including the establishment of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Hostilities in North China On July 7, 1937, towards 11: 40 o'clock at night a collision took place between a small unit of Japanese troops and Chinese troops near Marco Polo Bridge, southwest of Peking, and in the vicinity of Lukouchiao and Lungwangmiao on the Yungting River. This incident developed into a protracted war between China and Japan.

Political Affairs in 1937–1938

The 72nd Session The 72nd Diet was convened at the beginning of September 1937 and closed on the 9th of the same month after passing the supplementary budget for military operations and other legislative bills.

In October 1937, the Government created the Cabinet Advisory Council to reinforce its power by gathering veteran statesmen and experienced businessmen around the Cabinet. The first 10 members of the new Cabinet Advisory Council were appointed on October 15, 1937, as follows:

General Kazushigé Ugaki
General Baron Sadao Araki
Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo
Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu
Chuji Machida of the Minseito
Yonezo Maeda of the Seiyukai
Kiyoshi Akita, M.P.
Baron Seinosuke Go
Seihin Ikeda
Yosuké Matsuoka

The 73rd Session The 73rd session of the Diet was convened on December 24, 1937, and closed on March 27, 1938.

During the session discussions were centered round the National General Mobilization Bill, the Electric Power Control Bill, and the bills for the increase on taxes. After deliberations all of these important bills and 86 other bills, submitted by the Government, were passed by both Houses, amendments being made on the Electric Power Control Bill and 11 others only.

Political Affairs in 1938–1939

Wartime Financial and Economic Measures During the months after September, 1938, the Government was fully occupied with the wartime policies. Important steps taken by the Government were as follows:

For the purpose of meeting war expenses, amounting to 7,400 million yen, the government raised bond issues to 6,700 million yen, tax increase, 400 million yen, and transfers from special accounts, 100 million yen.For an increased production of munitions, factories and equipment in mining and heavy industries were improved. The maintenance and imp rovement of inter national balance of payments were effected by trade control and foreign exchange control. To check rises in commodity prices and stabilize the living conditions of the people, price control measures were taken, and there were established the Price Commission and the Price Adjustment Commission.

Diplomatic Issues The rapid development of the hostilities in China gave rise to many diplomatic problems between Japan and Britain, France and the United States.

In the meantime the German-Japanese Agreement against the Communist International which had been concluded on November 25, 1936, was reinforced by the participation of Italy on November 6, 1937. This

Tripartite Anti-Comintern Pact developed to a hexadic agreement, with the participation of Hungary and Manchuria on February 24, 1939, and Spain on March 27, 1939.

Change of the Cabinet On January 4, 1939, Premier Prince Konoe resigned. The Emperor ordered Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, President of the Privy Council, on the same day to form the new Cabinet. The inauguration of the new cabinet took place on January 5, 1939.

The 74th Session The 74th Session of the Diet was convened on December 24, 1938s and closed on March 26, 1939. The strength of parties in the Houses on the day of it, opening was as follows:

House of Peers:	
Imperial Princes	16
Kenkyukai	161
Koseikai	69
Kayokai	44
Koyu Club	35
Dowakai	31
Doseikai	21
Others	36
Total	413
House of Representatives:	
Minseito	178
Seiyukai	170
The First Room Club	46
Social Mass Party	35
The Second Room Club	13
Tohokai	12
Others	6
Total	460

Note: Vacancies 6.

The Houses gave consent to the Governmental budgets which amounted to over ¥9,400,000,000, and passed all the 89 bills presented by the Cabinet, only 10 of which were amended in some minor points. Important bills passed and later promulgated as new laws were as follows:

1. Financial Laws: Revised China Affair Special Tax Law, Revised Special Profits Tax Law, Revised Temporary Land Tax Disposition Law, Law for the Exemption from or Postponement of Levying Taxes for the Relief of Calamity Stricken People, Revised Tariff Law, and four other laws on taxes, nine laws for the flotation of public bonds, three laws for special accounts and four laws for readjustment of funds.

2. Laws pertaining to development of resources: The Imperial Mining Company Law, Law for Mining Coal in Saghalien, The Japan Gold Mining Company Law, Revised Gold Mining Law, Law for the Manufacture of Light Metal, Revised Industry Law, Revised Mine Law, Rice Distribution Control Law, Formosan Rice Importation Control Law, Horses Protection Law, and six other laws.

3. Laws on transportation: the Dai-Nippon Airways Company Law, the Sea Transportation Association Law, Ship-building Industry Law, and four other laws.

4. Military Laws: Military Resources Secrecy Protection Law, Revised Conscription Law, and five other laws.

5. Social or Cultural Laws: Officials' Health Insurance Law, Mariners Protection Law, Revised Health Insurance Law, Revised P. O. Annuity Law, Cinema Law, Copy Right Agent Law, and two other laws.

6. Educational or Religious Laws: Religious Organizations Law, and five other laws.

7. Judicial Laws: Arbitration Law, Criminals Protection Law, Revised Court Formation Law, and four other laws.

8. Laws in relation to overseas territories: for Korea five laws, for Formosa one law, and for others four laws.

9. Others: Revised Insurance Law, Law concerning the Census, and one other law.

Political Affairs in 1939–1940

The Hiranuma Cabinet Complications almost unprecedented in Japanese history marked the political situation in the second half of 1939. In August, the signing of the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact came as a bolt from the blue. The Hiranuma Cabinet, engrossed in its endeavors to strengthen the anti-Comintern axis with Germany and Italy, was compelled to resign on August 28 after being in power for eight months. The 74th session of the Diet, which closed on March 26, 1939, not only revealed that the policy of Premier Hiranuma was aimed at the mainte-

nance of the status quo, but also that his Cabinet was not powerful enough to satisfy the general expectations.

The Abe Cabinet On August 28, an Imperial order to form the next Cabinet was received by General Nobuyuki Abe. The Abe Cabinet was organized on August 30, and tackled with considerable élan all pending problems.

The Second European War By that time, however, the European situation became increasingly aggravated, Germany, like a whirlwind, swept over Poland. Thus, the curtain was raised on the second World War. Under the circumstances, the Abe Cabinet issued a statement on September 4, pointing out its policy of non-involvement in the European War.

The Abe Cabinet declared that the disposal of the hostilities in China was the pivot of the national policy. Economic problems concerning the supply of materials and the control of prices demanded better attention. Toward the middle of October, the hoarding of rice became apparent, in addition to its illegal transactions. In order to cope with the situation, the Government raised the maximum prices of unpolished rice from ¥38 to ¥43 (per koku) on November 6, and later enforced the provisions fo the General Mobilization Law for the compulsory sale of 70-percent-polished rice. Thus, the Government was compelled to concentrate its whole efforts on the adjustment of the supply and demand of rice, coal, charcoal, etc.

Diplomacy In diplomatic dealings, Foreign Minister Nomura and Foreign Vice-Minister Tani negotiated with the British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie, the American Ambassador Clark Grew and the Soviet Ambassador Smetanin, in an effort to adjust diplomatic relations with those countries. Efforts were directed toward renewing the American-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, solving various outstanding problems in China with the United States and Britain, and concluding a Japanese-Soviet commercial treaty and a fishery pact as well as delimiting the border line with Soviet Russia.

On December 23, 1939, the 75th Session of the Diet convened and on December 27 a group of members of the House of Representatives held a special meeting in the Diet Hall and handed Premier Abe a note of resolution advising him to resign, giving the reason that the Abe Cabinet had lost the people's support. It was later revealed that 276 out of 442 members had signed the non-confidence bill.

The Yonai Cabinet Without waiting for a formal vote on the bill, the Abe Cabinet tendered its resignation to the Throne on January 14, 1940, and the new Cabinet under Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai came into power on January 16.

On February 1, Premier Yonai stated in his address before the Diet his determination (1) to dispose of the present situation in accordance with the basic policy formulated in the expectation of the establishment of a new Chinese Central Government under the leadership of Wang Ching-wei; (2) to adhere firmly to Japan's non-involvement policy in regard to the current European conflict; and (3) to take measures in effecting increased production and proper distribution of goods.

The 75th Session The 75th Session of the Diet adjourned on March 27, after passing budget bills demanding ¥10,500,000,000 and 108 other bills, including bills for complete revision of taxation. During the session Takao Saito's interpellation of the Government policy for regarding the hostilities in China on February 2 cost him an expulsion from membership in the Diet on March 7.

The Nanking Government Wang Ching-wei's announcement on March 12 of the establishment of a new regime was followed by Premier Yonai's declaration that the Japanese Government was prepared to extend full support to the Nanking Government. On March 30, the so-called Central Government of the Republic of China was established in Nanking, and in April, General Nobuyuki Abe was sent to Nanking as envoy.

The Second Konoe Cabinet On July 16, 1940, the Yonai Cabinet resigned and the Cabinet under Prince Konoe was installed on the 22nd of the same month. The direct cause of the resignation lay in difference of opinion between Prime Minister Yonai and War Minister Hata concerning the Cabinet's

cooperation in a new political structure movement, and the fundamental change in the Cabinet's diplomatic policy in view of the world situation resulting from the Nazi occupation of France.

Political Affairs in 1940–1941

Three-Power Pact Signed The Anti-Comintern Pact was reinforced, and the Three-Power Pact, an alliance more militaristic than cultural by nature was signed at Berlin on September 27, 1940 between Germany, Italy and Japan.

Conclusion of Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Treaty The anti-Japanese attitude of the Soviet Union led to the outbreak of the Nomonhan Incident. Later, the Soviet attitude became steadily ameliorated with the progress of the European war situation. Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, left Tokyo on March 12, 1941, on a trip to Europe with the object of meeting the leaders of the Axis Powers. After meeting Government leaders at Berlin and Rome, Foreign Minister Matsuoka visited Moscow on his way home and conferred with the Kremlin leaders regarding the adjustment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. The talks resulted in the conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Treaty at Moscow on April 13.

Progress of Domestic New Structure From about the spring of 1940, Prince Fumimaro Konoé, then President of the Privy Council, showed himself an enthusiastic leader of the movement toward the establishment of a new national structure. When the second Konoé Cabinet was formed on July 22, 1940, the movement toward the new structure took a concrete form.

On October 12, the Inauguration of Imperial Rule Assistance Association (IRAA) was held in Tokyo.

Third Stage of Economic Control By the time Japanese wartime economy entered upon its third stage, production indices, on a steady advance since the outbreak of the hostilities in China, began to follow a downward curb. As the two most representative examples of strict control, consumption control and corporation accounts control can be cited. The State control over daily necessaries was simultaneously enforced.

Fourth Stage of Economic Control A demand for the revision of State Control to tide over the industrial crisis was responsible for the advent of the fourth stage of economic reorganization. The special features of the new stage were the thorough reorganization of control economy and its application to a wide sphere of economic activities.

The economic new structure plan, adopted by the Cabinet early in December 1940, emphasized the priority of public interest in the industrial operations. The National General Mobilization Law was drastically revised in order to meet the demand in this connection. The population policy plan was announced at the close of January, 1941 and the scientific and technical new structure plan, toward the end of May, 1941. Together with the economic new structure plan, these plans formed integral parts of the economic reorganization. In November 1940, the Cabinet decided formally upon thel abor new structure plan, according to which the General National Service Industrial Association (Dainippon Sangyo Hokoku Kai) was organised.

However, the small rice crop of 60,000,000 koku in 1940 further aggravated the economic situation.

The Third Konoe Cabinet The second Konoe Cabinet barely managed to ride out the storm of aggravated national and international situation through the three months of the 76th session of the Diet. But the demand for further strengthening of the political power of the Government after the outbreak of Russo-German war compelled Prince Konoe to effect a thorough reorganization of the cabinet, and the second Konoe Cabinet resigned on July 16. The Emperor ordered Prince Konoe to form a cabinet and the third Konoe Cabinet was organized, on July 18, 1940.

The 76th Session of the Diet The 76th session of the Diet was convened on December 24, 1940, and lasted until March 1, 1941 the number of sitting days was only 40. Besides giving approval to 16 budgetary bills without any amendment, the Diet passed 87 governmental bills, includirg the Revised

Penal Code, the Act for Revising the National General Mobilization Law, the Revised Public Peace Preservation Law. The singular characteristic of the 76th session was that no party oration or interpellation was heard because of the dissolution of all political parties during the latter half of 1940. The members of both Houses unanimously gave tacit approval to the Government bills.

The 4 year term of office of the members of the House of Representatives became due with April 1941, most of the members having been elected at the 20th general election of April 30, 1937. But it was the election postponed one year, the 21st generai election to be conducted at the end of April 1942.

Political Affairs During 1941-43

Following Japan's joint-defense agreement with French Indo-China and the resultant despatch of troops to Indo-China, the United States enforced freezing restrictions against Japanese assets held in that country as from July 26, 1941. Britain enforced similar measures against Japanese assets, and also notified the Japanese Government on July 26, of the abrogation of three commercial and trade treaties. The Japanese Government immediately enforced the Foreigners Transactions Control Regulations on July 28.

The diplomatic relations between Japan andt he United States became further strained, and the negotiations carried on between the two Government at Washington since the spring of 1941 remained deadlocked.

Change of Cabinet The third Konoé Cabinet resigned on October 16, on account of a division of opinion among its members, and the new Cabinet came into power on October 18 with General Hideki Tojo as Premier.

The 77th Session of the Diet The 77th Session of the Diet was convened on November 15, 1941.

A bill for increasing the State revenue mainly in indirect taxes, by 630 million yen was passed by the Diet, partly with the purpose of absorbing the surplus purchasing power and curbing the consumption of material. A bill for the establishment of an Industrial Equipment Corporation was approved by the Diet. The proposed corporation was to build the equipment of important industries which are required to be set up by the State, and to utilize idle equipment in time of war. The Session was closed on November 21, after passing 4 budgetary bills, 5 bills for amending existing laws and 2 new laws.

The Diet, at the 77th session, was organized with the following line-up:

The House of Peers	
Imperial Princes	16
Kayo-kai	45
Kenkyu-kai	165
Kosei-kai	68
Dowa-kai	32
Koyu Club	31
Doshi-kai	25
Non-Party Club	23
Individuals	10
Total	415
House of Representatives	
Yokusan Giin Domei	334
Doko-kai	37
Ko-A Giin Domei	26
Giin Club	11
Dojin Club	8
Individuals	17
Total	432

Pacific War and the 78th Session of the Diet With the purpose of rallying the whole nation for the successful execution of the Pacific War which started on December 7, the 78th Session of the Diet was convened in Tokyo on December 15.

The 78th Session sat only two days as an extraordinary session to give approval to the war measures of the Government, passing one budgetary and eight legislative bills relating to war.

The 79th Session of the Diet The 79th Session of the Imperial Diet was convened on December 24. It passed many important bills, including the extraordinary military budget of 18,000 million yen and the ordinary 1942–43 budgets of 8,837 million yen, and 84 bills.

Enforcement of Emergency Laws During March and April 1942 many important

laws were promulgated and enforced, which included the Imperial Material Management Corporation Law enforced from March 5, the new Bank of Japan Law from March 20, the Temporary Sea Transportation Administration Ordinance from March 25, the Perpetual Lease Resumption Ordinance on April 1, and laws and ordinances concerning the increase of income tax and other taxes as from April 1.

The 21st General Election The 21st general election was carried out on April 30, 1942.

Under Premier General Hideki Tojo's instigation, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council (Yokusan Seijitaisei Kyogikai) was inaugurated on February 23, 1941 with General Nobuyuki Abe as Chairman. On March 20, its membership throughout the country reached 800. On March 22, it was decided that the council should recommend candidates for the House of Representatives for the general election of 1942.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council recommended a total of 466 candidates, while the number of "free" or independent candidates reached 613.

Out of 466 candidates recommended by the Council, 381 or more than 80 percent, were returned to the Diet, while out of 613 "free" candidates only 85 were elected. Of the 199 new members of the House of Representatives, 170 were recommended by the Council, the remaining 29 being "free" candidates.

A New Political Association The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council which fulfilled its mission in carrying the 21st general election of April 30, dissolved on May 5, and a new political association "the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association" (Yokusan Seiji Kai) was organized on May 20, with General Nobuyuki Abe as President. It consisted of over 900 persons representing every walk of life.

The 80th Session of the Diet The 80th Session of the Diet was convened on May 25 and closed on the 29th. After the general election and along with the progress of the movement for organizing Yokusan Seiji Kai, all political parties dissolved on their own accord and the entire members of the House of Representatives joined the new party. Consequently the procedures of the 80th Session were most simple in the history of the Diet.

The 81st and 82nd Sessions of the Diet Both the 81st and 82nd sessions of the Diet passed without events, except that Premier Tojo announced on June 16, 1943, the opening day of the 82nd session, that the Philippines would be granted independence.

Political Affairs During 1943-44

Tour of Premier Tojo The Premier (concurrently War Minister) Hideki Tojo made a tour of the southern region visiting Thailand, Malay, Sumatra, Borneo, Java and the Philippines during the first part of July 1943, and returned to Tokyo on July 12, after having conferred with the native leaders in these countries.

During his visit to Thailand, Premier Tojo affirmed Phibun of Thailand the promise to include into the territory of Thailand four provinces in northern Malay, namely Trenganu, Kelantan, Kedan and Perlis and two provinces of Kentung and Mongpan in the Shan State. A treaty concerning the inclusion of these provinces into the territory of Thailand was concluded between Japan and Thailand at Bangkok on July 20.

Second Exchange of Nationals with U.S. Negotiations regarding the exchange of Japanese nationals with the citizens of the United States which had been carried on through the Governments of Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and Portugal were successfully concluded, and a decision was reached to exchange the total of 1,500 Japanese nationals, including diplomats who were staying in Chili and Japanese nationals who were staying in North and South America with the equal number of the nationals of the United States and other countries of the Western Hemisphere, to be effected in the middle of October at the port of Murmagao in the Portuguese territory of Goa in India. Exchange ships were the Teia Maru and the Gripsholm, a Swedish vessel.

Recognition of Burmese Independence On August 1, 1943, the Japanese Government announced the recognition of the independence of Burma. A treaty of alliance was concluded between Japan and a new Burma with it.

The New Italian Regime Recognized The Imperial Government decided on July 27 to extend formal recognition to the newly established Fascist Republic of Italy under the leadership of Benito Mussolini.

Three Provinces are included into Burma Following negotiations concerning the inclusion into Burmese territory the Shan and Karenni and Wa provinces exclusive of the Kentung and Mongpan provinces both of which were included into Thai territory were concluded between Japan and Burma and a treaty thereon was signed duly on September 25 at Rangoon.

Munitions Ministry Created In order to bring about a unified administration of all affairs relating to munitions production, particularly, the production of air craft, the Government on November 1 created a new Ministry of Muritions by abolishing the Board of Planning and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

With the establishment of this new organ, all matters relating to the National General Mobilization Act and all matters under the jurisdiction of the Board of Planning and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry were transferred to the new organ.

The Government on November 1 established the new Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and the new Ministry ot Transport and Communications. Matters relating to trade which had been under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry were transferred to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

The 83rd (Extraordinary) Diet Session Opens The 83rd (extraordinary) session of the Diet was held for three days beginning October 26 and 14 draft bills and three additional budget bills were adopted.

The Diplomatic Policy of the Tojo Cabinet—The Philippines declared its independence on October 14, and the Japanese Government immediately extended recognition to the newly established State of the Philippines and entered into the relations of alliance.

On October 21 a provisional government of Free India was established under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, followed by the recognition by the Japanese Government.

A Treaty of Alliance and a protocol between Japan and Wang Ching Wei's Government were duly signed at Nanking on October 30.

A joint meeting of the representatives of the occupied territories was held in Tokyo on November 5, attended by Premier Hideki Tojo, Japan; Wang Ching-wei, China; Prince Wan Waitayacon, Siam; Premier Chang Ching-hui, Manchuria; President Jose P. Laurel, the Philippines; Dr. Ba Maw, Burma; Subhas Chandra Bose, India.

The 84th Diet Session The 84th ordinary session of the Diet was convened on December 24, 1943. Both Houses of the Diet promptly adopted the budgetary of 50,800 million yen and some 32 wartime bills including those of tax increases. The Diet was closed on March 25. The following were the political line-up in both Houses of the Diet: the House of Peers:—16 members of the Imperial Family; 164 members of the Kenkyukai; 25 members of the Doseikai, 8 members of the Koseikai, 28 members of the Koyu Club 29 members of the Dowakai; 44 members of the Kayokai; 30 independent members; 9 non partisan members, totalling 343, and the House of Representatives:— full membership, 466, including the vacant seats of 15. Seven members were drafted for military service. Of the total of 451, members those belonging to the Yokuseikai numbered 440, the remaining 11 being independents.

New Legislation—The 84th session of the Diet approved 32 bills without amendment. The new laws included Revision of the Income Tax Laws, Law for Postal Life Insurance and Postal Life Annuity Special Account, Revision of the Government Enterprise Account and 10 others, Wartime Special Damage Insurance Law, Revision of the Tobacco Monopoly and the Salt Monopoly Laws, Education Special Account Law, Welfare Insurance Special Account Law, Workers' Annuity Insurance Law, Revision of the Coal Distribution Control Law, Law for Revision of the Industrial Adjustment Funds Treatment Law and Law for Wartime Exceptions in the Railway Construction, etc.

Reorganization of Cabinet Effected The Tojo Cabinet carried out its reorganization on February 19, 1944. The following were the new and outgoing members of the Cabinet:

Finance:
New—Sotaro Ishiwata
Resigned—Okinori Kaya
Agriculture & Commerce:
New—Nobuya Uchida
Resigned—Tatsunosuke Yamazaki
Transport & Communications:
New—Keita Goto
Resigned—Yoshiaki Hatta

Decisive Emergency War Measures In order to expand the nation's fighting power, the Government decided to carry out a plan consisting of the following 15 points on February 25, 1944: (1) further mobilization of students, (2) improvement of the labor service system, (3) consolidation of the anti-air raid system, (4) thoroughgoing reform of the distribution, (5) better utilization of vacant lots, (6) standardization of manufactured goods, (7) ban on luxuries and high-class amusements, (8) strengthening of priority in transportation, (9) improvement of marine transportation, (10) suspension of peace-time and long-poerid enterprises, (11) transfer of the Central Government affairs to local governments, (12) speed in the court proceedings, (13) more positive use of stored materials, (14) revision of rewards and punishments, and (15) reduction of holidays.

Fishery Convention and Protocol Signed with the Soviet Union Since March 25, 1943, the Government had been carrying on negotiations with the Soviet Union regarding the fishery convention and the problem of concessions in Northern Saghalien. The parties reached agreements in principle at the beginning of 1944 and the agreements were signed on March 31, 1944.

Resignation of the Tojo Cabinet The Tojo Cabinet resigned on July 18, 1944; the cause of the resignation were (1) the loss of public confidence and (2) division of opinion among the Cabinet members, both resulting from the unfavorable development of war and the general dissatisfaction felt among the people under the dictatorial regimentation of the Cabinet.

New Cabinet Organized Following the resignation of the Tojo Cabinet on July 18, 1944, the Imperial order to form the succeeding Ministry was issued to General Kuniaki Koiso and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai the same day. The new Cabinet came into being on July 22, meeting with a hearty reception from the people. In his first statement issued after assumption of his post, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, asked for the wholehearted support of the people to overcome the unprecedentedly grave national crisis.

Diplomatic Policy of Koiso Cabinet The Koiso Cabinet abandoned the aggressive diplomatic policy adopted by the preceding Tojo Cabinet. In an attempt to win the public confidence and at the same time, to inform the people of the actual war situation, the Cabinet appointed Taketora Ogata, Chief Editor of the Asahi, President of the Board of Information. In Spite of the Cabinet's war:dry for "Complete Unity and harmony of the People" for the execution of war, the Cabinet was anxiously waiting for an opportunity to launch a peace movement, if any such opportunity presented itself. Such an undercurrent of the policy of the Koiso Cabinet was manifest in the peace gesture, made by the Cabinet, though in vain, through the good offices of Piao Pin. With the fall of Okinawa the Cabinet collapsed on April 5, within ten months of their formation.

Formation of Suzuki Cabinet On April 5, 1944, Admiral Kantaro Suzuki on the retired list and one of the victims of the February 26 Incident was ordered to form a Cabinet. He was then the President of Privy Council. The policy of the Suzuki Cabinet was best explained by the Premier's own confession made immediately after the surrender, "From the day of the Cabinet formation, I have been watching for an opportunity of ending the war. Secretly bearing the Imperial will in mind, I have been waiting for such opportunity."

In all appearance, the Cabinet was preparing for the last battle on the homeland; the local units of volunteers were organized for the defense of the main islands of Japan.

However, the declaration of war by the U.S.S.R. on August 8 and the atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 8 precipitated the move toward unconditional surrender. (See Chapter on the Pacific War)

Having accomplished the preliminary task of accepting the surrender terms, the Suzuki Cabinet resigned on August 14.

Birth of Higashi-Kuni Cabinet The tense situation resulting from the surrender demanded the formation of the succeeding cabinet under Prince Higashikuni, although the participation of a prince of the Blood in politics was an unprecedented event in the history of Japan.

War Termination Disposition Council The Higashi-Kuni Cabinet decided at the Cabinet meeting of August 22 on the abolition of the Supreme Council for War Conduct and the establishment of the War Termination Disposition Council, consisting of Premier Prince Higashi-Kuni, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, War Minister Shimomura, Navy Minister Yonai, State Minister Konoye, Chief of the General Staff Umezu, and Chief of the Naval General Staff Toyoda, with Chief Cabinet Secretary Ogata as Secretary. There was also established a liaison commission consisting of Vice Ministers and Bureau Chiefs of each Ministry headed by Chief Cabinet Secretary Ogata as Chief Committee. Beside these, the government established the War Termination Measures Council, a consulting organ, consisting of the members of both Houses of the Diet on September 20, and the Central Liaison Office in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on August 26.

Dissolution of the Army and Navy The Higashi-Kuni Cabinet solicited the Emperor to issue Imperial Rescripts on August 16 and 25 urging the Army and Navy personnel to carry out the orderly demobilization. (The Imperial Rescript issued on the day of surrender is given in Appendix.) There were, however, reported the outbreaks of the Meirokai affair, Atagoyama affair and the attack at the Shimane Prefectural Office, etc., in protest against the surrender. Following the suicide of War Minister Anami, Several high ranking officers committed suicide. They were Vice Chief of the Naval General Staff Onishi, Field Marshal Sugiyama and his wife, Ex-Welfare Minister Koizumi, ex-Education Minister Hashida, Commander of the Eastern Army Tanaka and others.

On September 13 the General Headquarters was abolished, and on October 2 the General Air Command was dissolved, followed by the dissolution of the General Air Defense Headquarters, the Local Defense Headquarters, and the Association of Reservists.

Dissolution of Militaristic Organizations All organs and organizations of militaristic nature were dissolved, following the dissolution of the National Volunteer Corps on August 21, and all others including the East Asia Association of Japan, the Imperial Rule Assistance Associttion, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, the Kokuryu kai (Black Dragon Society), the Physical Training Association, the Japan Boys' Association, the Japanese Movie Association, the Japanese Newspaper Association, etc.

The 88th Extraordinary Session of the Diet The first session of the Diet after the termination of the War convened and lasted for two days of September 4 and 5. The Imperial Rescript issued on the occasion read that "to establish a peaceful state and contribute to the culture and civilization of mankind," and to ensure "the support of bereaved families of soldiers, the protection of the diseased and wounded, the welfare of the demobilized soldiers and the relief of the war sufferers," utmost efforts should be devoted. In his administrative address, the Premier disclosed the actual development of war, which had been kept secret by the Army till the time of surrender.

The Premier pointed out the following as the outline of his administrative policy: 1—freedom of speech, 2—protection of demobilized soldiers, and war damage sufferers, 3—stabilization of nation's living, 4—better foodstuff supply measures, 5—anti-inflation measures, 6—unemployment relief, 7—reconstruction of culture and civilization, and 8—re-organization of industries.

Reorganization of Administrative Struc-

ture The Munitions Ministry and the Great East Asia Ministry were abolished, the Ministry of Agriculture was divided into two; the Ministries of Commerce & Industry and of Agriculture & Forestry; the Technical Board was also abolished; and the General Planning Board was replaced by the Cabinet Investigation Bureau.

Under the Imperial ordinance ordering "the Enforcement of Potsdam Declaration" as from September 20, the Cabinet abolished all wartime laws and measures during the two months of September and October.

Resignation of the Higashi-Kuni Cabinet On October 4, SCAP issued a directive regarding "the withdrawal of restrictions on politics, religion and civil rights," under which all political criminals were released and the secret service police was abolished. The discharge of officials concerned with the secret police led to the dismissal of Minister of Home Affairs Iwao Yamazaki. Under such adverse circumstances the Higashi-Kuni Cabinet resigned en bloc on October 5. The succeeding cabinet was formed by the then Baron Kijuro Shidehara.

Political Parties After 1945

Political Parties at the Time of Surrender —On September 1 when the 88th session of the Diet convened, the line-up of political parties at the Diet was; the Dai Nippon Seiji-kai (Japan Political Association,formerly known as the Imperial Rule Assistance Association) 377, the Yokusan Doshi Gi-in Kai 21, Independents 26 and vacancies, 42, the total number of seats in the Lower House being 466. Those members endeavored to form a new party together to strengthen the political front. When they failed in the attempt, they formed the Progressive Party and and Liberal Party.

Birth of Japan Social Democratic Party The members of the Diet, who belonged to the old proletarian parties at the time of the 88th session of the Diet numbered 12. They were: Chozaburo Mizutani, Rikizo Hirano, Suehiro Nishio, Jiichiro Matsumoto, Jotaro Kawakami, Mitsu Kohno, Motojiro Sugiyama, Yonosuke Kikuchi, Kiyoomi Taman, Masaichi Fujikawa, Masaichi Miyabe, and Seion Kawamata. On September 22 with the mediation of three elders: Iso-o Abe, Toyohiko Kagawa and Iwasaburo Takano, they united the proletarian workers who formerly belonged to the Social Democratic Party, Japan Labor Party and Japan Proletarian Party to organize a new party. The Preparation Committee consisted of 25 leaders including Tetsu Katayama, Komakichi Matsuoka and Suehiro Nishio. On November 2, 1945, they held their organization meeting at the Hibiya Public Hall, and adopted the new name of the Japan Social Democratic Party. Tetsu Katayama was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the party announced its platform as follows:

1. Acquisition of political freedom for the working classes and the establishment of democratic structure of the country.
2. Stabilization and elevation of the nation's living through the practice of socialism and the rejection of capitalism.
3. Rejection of all forms of militarism.

Organization of Japan Liberal Party Ichiro Hatoyama, who had been one of the leaders of theS eiyukai Party planned the establishment of a new political party with the cooperation of Masazumi Ando, Hitoshi Ashida, Tsuruhei Matsuno, etc. The committee consisting of 15 members, Hatoyama, Ando, Matsuno, Kohno, Makino, Ashida, Ushizuka, Kita, Hoshijima, Murayasu, Kikuchi (Kan), Shimanaka (Yusaku), Uyehara, Yano, and Yamamoto (Katsuichi) held a meeting on November 9 at the Hibiya Public Hall and formally organized the Japan Liberal Party with Ichiro Hatoyama as President.

Their platform then announced was as follows:

1. Extermination of militaristic elements.
2. Establishment of an autonomous and responsible political structure by ensuring freedom of education, religion, press and speech.
3. Reconstruction of farming, industry and commerce, and consolidation of national economy.
4. Promotion of political morality and social justice.
5. Respect for human rights and stabiliza-

tion and welfare of people's living.

Organization of Japan Progressive Party Viewed from its character, the party consisted of right wingers and war collaborators. The main strength were Machida of the former Minsei Party and Nakajima of the former Seiyu Party supported by the group of Kanamitsu, Yonezo Maeda, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, and Tadao Oasa.

Their platform was:

1. Defense of democracy and establishment of a responsible administration based on the parliamentary politics.
2. Respect of human right and tireless endeavor for peace of the world.
3. Increased industrial production and the reconstruction of economy.

Revival of Japan Communist Party The Japan Communist Party organized in July 1922 had a long history as an illegal political party. It emerged as a legal political party upon the release of its leaders, Kyuichi Tokuda and Yoshio Shiga from 18 year imprisonment. Their fourth general meeting was held in October, and upon the return of Sanzo Nozaka from his 16 years of exile in the U.S.S.R. the influence of the party was rapidly increasing.

The Communist Party denied the Tenno system, urged the rigorous execution of democratic revolution, and the complete wiping out of reactionary influence. Kyuichi Tokuda assumed the post of Chief Secretary upon the re-organization of the Party.

Their platform reads: "The Japan Communist Party has as their immediate objective (1) to accomplish democratic revolution by peaceful and democratic means, (2) to expel from the ruling structure of this country the entire war criminals and the criminals who violated human rights, (3) to abolish the Tenno system; (4) to reform the land ownership system, (5) to destroy the despotism of monopolistic caital, (6) to fight for the stabilization and elevation of the people's living.

Cooperative Democratic Party, and People's Cooperative Party The Cooperative Democratic Party was organized by Chu Funada, Torizo Kurosawa, Katsutaro Kita, Tadao Ikawa and others on December 20, 1945.

The People's Party was formed by the Shinsei-kai on September 25, 1946, under the leadership of Junzo Kasamori, Seiichi Okada and others.

The Cooperative Party was organized on September 27 by the brothers of Katsutaro and Masajiro Kita, who had seceded from the Cooperative Democratic Party.

There were at the time of the 22nd general election in 1946 as many as 368 political parties of which 267 sent in their candidates.

Shidehara Cabinet With Foreign Minister Yoshida and Daisaburo Tsugita as the staff advisers, the Shidehara Cabinet was organized on October 9. At their first Cabinet meeting they adopted their new policies of which the gist was: (1) the reformation of Diet system, (2) solution of food problem, (3) restoration of industries, (4) unemployment relief measures, (5) relief of war damage sufferers and disposition of overseas repatriates and demobilized soldiers, (6) adjustments in administrative structure, (7) financial reorganization, and (8) educational and cultural advancement.

The Cabinet immediately undertook the revision of the Constitution, to which task State Minister Matsumoto was assigned.

The 89th Extraordinary Session of The Diet The 89th extraordinary session of the Diet, convoked on November 26, 1945, lasted but 22 days. The political parties at the Diet were: Progressives 272, Independents Club 92, Liberals 45, Social Democrats 15 and Independents 2. In the course of the session the People's Cooperative Party was organized. On the day the Diet was dissolved, the political line-up changed to Progressives 270, Liberals 45, Cooperatives 26, Social Democrats 17, and Independents 51.

Under this Cabinet the Diet passed the revision of the Election Law of the Members for the House of Representatives, the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law, and the Trade Union Law. The Diet was dissolved on December 18, 1945, in preparation for the general election.

The 22nd General Election of Members

of the House of Representatives The general election scheduled January 21–22, 1946, was postponed to April 10.

During this interval the SCAP purge directive was issued on January 4, 1946, announcing those formerly connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and the former officials of war organs as illegible for the election. A majority of the leading members of the Progressive Party were disqualified, and the outcome of the general election was: Liberals 140, Progressives 94, Social Democrats 92, Cooperatives 14, Communists 5, other parties 38, Independents 81, totalling 464. The advance of the Social Democrats was phenomenal. 39 women were elected for the Lower House.

Yoshida Cabinet Formed The outcome of the general election compelled the Shidehara Cabinet to retire. Since President Hatoyama of the Liberal Party was decided to fall under the purge directive, Foreign Minister Yoshida became president and received the Emperor's order to form a new Cabinet.

During this interval the conservatists tried to win cooperation of the Liberals, Progressives and Social Democrats. But the Social Democrats insisted that they could not accept Yoshida's offer unless the coalition be led by the Social Democratic Party. The refusal of the Socialists to cooperate resulted in the formation of a coalition Cabinet between the Liberals and the Progressives.

The 90th Extraordinary Session of the Diet This session of the Diet was convoked on May 16, 1946, with the opening ceremony held on June 20. The period of the session was at first set at 40 days, but it was extended until October 11 covering the period of 114 days. The strength of all parties at the time of thr convocation of the Diet was: Liberals 141, Progressives 98, Social Democrats 94, Democratic Party 38, People's Cooperative Party 32, Shinko Club 29, Communists 5, and Independents 9.

This session of the Diet passed 55 bills, notable among them being: revision of the Constitution, bills covering new taxation system, revised local legislative system, protection for living, labor relation adjustment, etc., and 12 budgetary bills.

Labor Offensives—Since the end of the 90th session of the Diet, the government had been confronted with labor offensives, which had become extremely active after the termination of war. Against this, the Conservative Government had no definite labor policy, and erred practically in every measure it took to adjust labor situation.

The 91st Session of the Diet The 91st session of the Diet convened on November 26, 1946, continued for one month and was closed on December 26. During this session there were passed by the Diet the Diet Law, the House of Councillors Election Law, the Imperial House Law, and the Imperial Household Economy Law, etc.

Effort for Coalition—The Yoshida Cabinet, unable to overcome single-handed, the rising public cry of non-confidence, endeavored to work out coalition with the Social Democratic Party. This effort, however, ended fruitless, due to the division of opinion between the Liberals and the Progressives and the disagreement between the leftists and the rightists of the Social Democratic Party.

Labor Offensives Intensified—By the end of 1946, labor disputes began to assume coloring more political than economic and the widely publicized October labor offensive culminated in the project of a general strike led by the Government and Public Employees Union, demanding the immediate resignation of the Yoshida Cabinet. The general strike scheduled on February 1, however, was prohibited by the SCAP order, deeming such an action as detrimental to the recovery of the country. (See Appendix)

Message from General MacArthur to Premier Yoshida—On February 7, 1947, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, in his message to Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, advised the Japanese Government on the necessity of holding a general election.

The 92nd Ordinary Session of the Diet—The 92nd ordinary session of the Diet was convened on December 27, 1946, and reopened on February 14. Delay in framing the budget for 1947 and the protracted coalition work caused the postponement of reopening.

This session of the Diet passed the general

budget reaching 115,000,000,000 yen, legislation of the National Diet, revision of the Election Law of the Members of the House of Representatives, revision in various tax systems, etc. and the Diet was dissolved on March 31.

At Cabinet meeting on February 17 the Government scheduled the elections as follows:

April 5—Election of prefectural governors municipal mayors, town and village heads
April 20—Election of the members of the House of Councillors
April 25—Election of the members of the House of Representatives
April 30—Election of the members of prefectural, municipal, town and village assemblies.

The New Party Movement The younger set of the members of the Progressive Party led by Ken Inukai and others tried to consolidate the conservative camp, by forming a new party. They issued the following statement:

(1) Rejection of a political maneuvers to maintain the status quo, (2) Formation of a strong political party upon which the coalition Cabinet should be based, (3) Dissolution of all existing parties, (4) Establishment of Liaison Committee appointed in all the political parties for the organization of the new party.

Towards the end of March, the new party movement became active; Chairman of the General Affairs Board Inukai, Chief Secretary Ishiguro and Director Chizaki contacted Hitoshi Ashida of the Liberal Party, Chief Secretary Miki and Heima Hayashi of the People's-Cooperative Party and proposed the establish ment of a new party prior to the general election. However, the Liberal Party, a big mainstay of the conservative camp did not join this movement nor did the Social Democratic Party. The project for the new party formation ended only in the reorganization of the Progressive Party with a few seceders of the Liebral Party and a few members from other minor parties.

The Democratic Party The Democratic Party thus born of the new party movement included Shidehara, Saito, Inukai and others who once belonged to the old Seiyu-kai and Ashida and others who seceded from the Liberal Party.

Upon the formation of the Democratic Party, they chose Shidehara as their Supreme Adviser with seven supreme committees headed by Saito. Their platform was announced as follows:

(1) Reorganization of administrative structure, bureaucratic system and local autonomous system, (2) Establishment of economic reconstruction program based on priority system, (3) Readjustment of relation between capital and labor, (4) Adjustment of rice price and farming village problems, (5) Restriction of the medium or small scaled commerce and industry, (6) Equitable distribution of good: and material, (7) Revision of wages, (8) Farm land measures reviewed, (9) Resumption of foreign trade, (10) Revision of social policies, (11) Reconstruction of war devastated areas and relief of repatriates from abroad.

The line-up of political parties after the dissolution of the Diet was as given below, with the Democratic Party leading.

Democratic Party	145
Liberal Party	140
Social Democratic Party	98
People's Cooperative Party	63
Independent Club	7
Communist Party	6
Farmers Party	4
Independents	2
Vacancy	1

House of Peers Dissolved With the dissolution of the 3rd session of the Diet, the House of Peers was prorogued to be replaced by the House of Councillors, upon the enforcement of the new Constitution on May 3.

Purge in Political Circle The Imperial ordinance of January 4, 1947, further extended the scope of purge. At the 23rd general election such new leaders of the Democratic Party as Inukai, Narahashi, Ishiguro, Chizaki Welfare Minister Kawai and others were purged. Further on April 4, 105 candidates for governors, members of the House of Representatives and of the House of Councillors were excluded from the list of candidates. Finance Minister Ishibashi and Commerce Minister Ishii were also purged. This extension of the

scope of purge brought consequential change in political circle.

Election of Members of The House of Councillors and Election of Governors The election returns to the House of Councillors (150 members by prefectural vote and 100 by national vote) included; 40 Liberals, 31 Democrats, 47 Social Democrats, 3 Communists, 10 People's Cooperatives, and 118 others. The large electoral district system proved advantageous to men who were noted throughout the country or who were supported by big organizations, such as Agricultural Associations, Chambers of Commerce & Industry or labor unions.

The 23rd General Election of Members of The House of Representatives The result of the 93rd general election on April 25 was something unexpected, unexpected even to the Social Democrats, who won a majority of 143, while Liberals won 131, Democrats 124, People's Cooperatives 31, Communists 4, other minor parties 20, and Independents 13. 15 women were returned to the House, showing a marked decrease from 39 elected by the 22nd general election. The Yoshida Cabinet resigned en bloc on May 20, the day when the National Diet was convoked.

The First Session of National Diet Under the New Constitution At the First Session of the National Diet Katayama was designated as Prime Minister.

Komakichi Matsuoka (Social Democratic Party) was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives and Manitsu Tanaka (Democratic Party) Vice Speaker. For the House of Councillors Tsuneo Matsudaira was designated to the post of President and Jiichiro Matumoto, Vice President.

Birth of Katayama Cabinet—The endeavor on the part of the Social Democratic Party to form a four-party coalition cabinet was frustrated by the demand mace by the Liberal Party that the leftists be excluded from the Social Democratic Party.

The inclusion of the Liberals was thus abandoned and among the three parties of the Social Democrats, the Democrats and the People's Cooperatives a three-party coalition cabinet was formed on May 30. It was 20 years since a proletarian political party was first organized in this country, and the fact that a Cabinet led by the Social Democratic Party came into being under the new Constitution was a significant event in the parliamentary history of Japan.

First Speech by Premier Katayama—Prime Minister Katayama made his first administrative speech on June 2 as follows:

"One of the important missions which the Cabinet is being entrusted by the people is to surmount the imminent crises of economic conditions and to make the people's living stabilized as soon as possible.....

"I earnestly solicit the people as a whole to cooperate with the government assiduously for the restoration of production and for the reconstruction of our country. .....

"Our future is the way of hardships and sufferings but it is the one which promises bright prospect beyond. If we strive hard for the restoration of the country, the Allied Powers would also support us and at the forthcoming peace conference we will be parmitted as one of the democratic countries of the world to mark our first step towards new life. This Cabinet pledges that your efforts would not be wasted but by surmounting the current crises, bring forth hope and light in the life of you all."

The last session of the National Diet passed, before its closing date, December 9, important Government bills including the Temporary State Control of Coal Mines, the revision of the Penal Code and the Law for Elimination of Concentration of Excessive Economic Power.

The 2nd Session of the National Diet—The 2nd session of the national Diet convened on December 10 and entered recess until January 21, 1948. Prior to the opening of the session, Prime Minister Katayama invoked Article 68 of the new Constitution and dismissed Agriculture and Forestry Minister Rikizo Hirano, veteran member of the Social Democratic Party. The rift between the rightists and the leftists of the Social Democratic Party had been going from bad to worse, with the result that the leftist group of the Party declared to be the "opposition within the Party." Meanwhile, the Liberals

started in mid-December a renewed movement for the formation of the conservative front in cooperation with the members of the Doshi Club consisting of the Shidehara faction who had seceded from the Democratic Party due to the difference of opinion regarding the State control of coal mines.

The Resignation of the Katayama Cabinet—The serious division within the Party and the mounting inflationary spiral in face of which the coalition cabinet was helplessly weak, finally forced the Katayama Cabinet to resign en masse on February 10, 1948.

The political line-up of the House of Representatives at the time of the resignation of the Katayama Cabinet was: The Social Democratic Party, 123, the Liberal Party 120, the Democratic Party 93, the People's Cooperative Party 29, the Doshi Club 28, the Social Reformist Party, 16, the First Giin Club 13, the Farmers' Party 7, the Communist Party 4, Independents 13 and vacancies 20.

The Ashida Cabinet Formed—Following the resignation of the Katayama Cabinet, Dr. Hitoshi Ashida was designated Prime Minister by the House of Representatives by a margin of 36 votes, while in the House of Councillors Shigeru Yoshida won the majority by 2 votes. As the Houses failed to come to agreement, Hitoshi Ashida became Prime Minister designate on the strength of provisions of the new Constitution. With difficulties and delays, his three-party coalition cabinet was formed on March 10, 1948, on the same alignment as the preceding Katayama Cabinet, including the Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party and the People's Cooperative Party. The line-up of the Ashida Cabinet on its inauguration was as follows:

Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, (Democrat) Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister
Suehiro Nishio (Social Democrat), State Minister and Deputy-Premier
Tokutaro Kitamura (Democrat), Finance Minister
Yoshio Suzuki (Social Democrat), Attorney General
Tatsuo Morito (Social Democrat), Education Minister
Giichi Takeda (Democrat), Welfare Minister
Kazuo Nagae (Social Democrat), Agriculture and Forestry Minister
Chozaburo Mizutani (Social Democrat), Commerce and Industry Minister
Seiichi Okada (People's Cooperative), Transportation Minister
Eiji Tomiyoshi (Social Democrat), Communications Minister
Kanju Kato (Leftist Social Democrat), Labor Minister
Takeo Kurusu (Democrat), State Minister and Director-General of Economic Stabilization Board
Sadayoshi Hitotsumatsu (Democrat), State Minister
Kyoji Funada (People's Cooperative), State Minister
Masaru Nomizo (Leftist Social Democrat), State Minister
Gizo Tomabechi (Democrat), State Minister and Chief Cabinet Secretary

CHAPTER VI

HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC WAR

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THE HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC WAR

The first phase of the Sino-Japanese conflict resulted in the Tangku Truce in 1933, and during the following four years, the continued Japanese penetration of China aroused relatively slight interest in the West.

Few observers, in the spring of 1937, would have dared to predict that the most ominous Far Eastern crisis was imminent.

The "Lukouchiao Incident"—During 1934–1935 the Japanese pushed their "autonomy movement" in North China, and the inevitable breaking point came when Japanese troops of the Peiping legation garrison exchanged shots with Chinese troops at the Marco Polo Bridge, 19 kilometers from Peiping, on the night of July 7, 1937; that clash, known historically as the "Lukouchiao Incident," marked the beginning of Japan's undeclared war against China.

The Japanese reinforcements poured into North China from Manchuria and Japan, and opened a large-scale offensive against Peiping, occupying China's five northern provinces in six months.

Fighting broke out in Shanghai on August 13, 1937. The three months of its duration cost the Japanese their heaviest losses since the Russo-Japanese war. Once the Chinese forces were driven out of the Shanghai area, the Japanese advanced on Nanking with relative ease. Their airmen bombed the British gunboat Ladybird in the Yangtze and two British steamers filled with Chinese civilian refugees. They sank the American gunboat Panay and destroyed or beached three Standard Oil tankers.

Nanking—Reign of Terror—By December 7, the outer defenses of Nanking were under attack, and a week later Japanese anger at the stubborn Chinese defense of Shanghai burst upon Nanking in an appalling reign of terror.

The ruthless attack of Nanking resulted in the death of twenty thousand men, women and children. For four weeks the streets of Nanking were splattered with blood and littered with mutilated bodies, while Japanese soldiers ran amok, causing untold suffering among the civil population.

The Trend Toward Political Dictatorship in Japan Political developments in Japan during the second half of 1937 and the beginning of 1938 were almost exclusively concerned with the international complications arising from the "China Incident" and a further attempt by the militarists to grasp more firmly the reins of political control.

The failure of the February coup did not mean that the militarists' influence in the political and economic spheres was to be discarded. The authoritarian trend continued: instead of violence and assassination, the army leaders now resorted to the more subtle methods of political infiltration through the usurpation of civil functions. Increased control over budgetary appropriations enabled them to secure the cooperation of the Zaibatsu by the granting of war contracts.

Alliance with the Zaibatsu The aggressive industrial promoters eventually found in the solid program of arms and industrial expansion a long awaited opportunity to increase their profits. To them the strain that would be imposed on Japan by an arms race with first class powers was secondary consideration. As part of the drive toward greater concentration of authority in the hands of the military, army extremists, along with such moderates as General Ugaki and the leaders of the Seiyukai and Minseito, were given representation in a Cabinet Advisory Council organized in October 1937.

The "New Order in Asia." On November 8, 1938, creation of the "new order in Easter Asia," was announced as the immutable objective of the Konoye Government. Because of internal dissension, the Konoye Government was dissolved, and a new cabinet headed by Baron Dr. Kiichiro Hiranuma, an ultra-conservative, was installed on January 5, 1939. Under his direction an attempt was made to resume the offensive in China. At the same time a movement was inaugurated to transform the Anti-Comintern Pact into a military alliance.

The non-aggression pact signed by Germany and Russia brought about the resignation of the Hiranuma Cabinet to clear the way for a possible reorientation of Japanese policy, under the moderate General Nobuyuki Abe. Largely because of internal dissatisfaction and with a view to forestalling another Cabinet crisis, the army leaders forced the dissolution of this cabinet in January, 1940 by the resignation of the War Minister. The Abe Government was succeeded on January 15, 1940 by the short lived Yonai Cabinet, which lasted only six months. Meanwhile, the establishment of the "New Order in Greater Eastern Asia," had been proclaimed as the primary objective of the national policy.

Abolition of Parties Preparations for the replacement of the Yonai Government was initiated when Prince Konoye resigned his position as President of the Privy Council in order to form a new totalitarian political party to replace the existing party system. After the announcement of the intention to form a new national party, the older parties, one by one, dissolved. When the State had been sufficiently prepared, Konoye again, on July 18, 1940 became the Premier. At that time the new party structure had not yet been elaborated, nor had the new political governmental arrangements been fully developed. With the Premier at the head of the only party, within which would be comprised all of the previously competitive political elements, the older conflict between parties and government was eliminated.

The War in Europe gave Japan another opportunity to further her imperialistic designs. The Japanese Army had steadily pressed its campaign to reduce the whole of China to a position of subservience; and by December, 1938, Prince Fumimaro Konoye proclaimed Japan's determination "to proceed with the work of establishing a New Order in East Asia"

Japan Extends Southern Control Meanwhile, the Japanese Army, bogged down deep in the Chinese hinterland, was unable to deliver a decisive blow at China or withdraw without disastrous loss of face. Under such circumstances Japan turned her attention to a new direction; the immense resources of rubber, oil, and tin in the South Seas.

In June, 1941, Japan secured the promise of the collapsing French Republic to prohibit the transport of goods into China over the Indo-Chinese railways, and with it the right to station Japanese inspectors at key points along the railway line.

Military Alliance Against the U.S. Under German pressure, Vichy, on September 22, gave the Japanese a limited right of garrison in Indo-China and the use of air bases on its northern frontier; and five days later, Germany, Italy, and Japan signed their pact of military alliance in Berlin.

Instead of forcing an American retreat in the Pacific, the net result of the pact was to reverse the retreat which was already in progress. The export of American scrap iron was embargoed from July 26. A loan of $25,000,000 was advanced to China, American forces in Hawaii were reinforced, and the U.S. State Department advised Americans in Japanese-controlled territories to return home. Britain re-opened the Burma Road into China, and Russia made it clear that she had no intention of ceasing her aid to China. The effect on Japan was the long deferred abandonment of her hope of peace with Chiang Kai-shek. On November 30, she gave formal recognition to the Japanese-controlled government at Nanking and concluded a "peace treaty" with it. The United States replied by granting a further credit of $100,000,000 to Chiang Kai-shek, and Britain advanced 10,000,000 pounds

sterling.

On April 13, Russia and Japan signed a neutrality pact which in effect provided a five-year truce along the borders of Manchuria and Outer Mongolia. Germany's invasion of Russia in June raised the gyrations of Japanese policy to a new momentum, but in view of Russia's effective resistance in Europe and the strength of her Far Eastern Armies in Siberia, the Japanese move ended in neutrality.

Diplomatic Negotiation at Washington Meanwhile, conversations between the Governments of the United States and Japan had begun in Washington in March, continuing into the autumn, with neither result nor hope of result. It was in this gathering crisis that the Japanese on June 26 absorbed Indo-China, an area almost twice the size of their home islands and of high economic and military value. The democracies now grew perceptibly tougher. On July 25, the United States, Britain, and the Netherlands East Indies froze Japanese assets, virtually ending any important commercial dealings. At the same time, President Roosevelt ordered mobilization in the Philippines, and a new American command known as the U.S. Army Forces in the Far East was set up in Manila.

United Front Against Japan. With American-Japanese conversations deadlocked in Washington, the United States, Britain, China and the Netherlands Indies, known as the ABCD powers, held a military conference in Manila early in October at which they discussed joint defense plans.

Japan's Proposals The new Government under General Hideki Tojo dispatched a special envoy, Saburo Kurusu, to Washington to aid Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, who presented Japan's proposals in Washington on November 20.

America's Counter-Proposals The proposals of November 20 demonstrated that Japan was attempting to maneuver the United States into some sort of agreement of very limited scope which would in fact serve no basic purposes except those of Japan.New developments at this stage lay on the military rather than the political plane. Japan was reinforcing her estimated 40,000 troops in Indo-China with 50,000 fresh troops, while Canadian reinforcements had already been dispatched to Hong Kong, and Britain promised immediate support if the United States became involved in war with Japan. The proposals of the United States handed to the Japanese envoys on November 26 envisaged a general settlement covering the whole of the Pacific, based on the principles of non-aggression, equality of opportunity and international cooperation. They proposed a non-aggression pact to include all the Pacific states, a general renunciation of the privileged position of foreign powers in China, and in particular the abolition of the rights obtained by the Boxer Protocol of 1901. They offered Japan a favorable trade agreement and currency stabilization. In return they stipulated a general recognition of the integrity of Indo China, Japanese withdrawal both from Indo-China and from China proper, and joint recognition of Chiang Kai-shek's government.

The Pacific War

Attack on Pearl Harbor On December 6, 1941, after a series of proposals and counter proposals for a diplomatic settlement of the Japanese-American differences, President Roosevelt sent a message to the Japanese Emperor requesting withdrawal of Imperial forces from Indo-China. Meanwhile the militarists answered for Japan at dawn, December 7, 1941; units of the Japanese Imperial fleet attacked Pearl Harbor and 102 Japanese carrier-borne planes from three carriers, sank or seriously crippled eight American battleships, besides doing much damage to similar ships, planes and shore installations.

On December 10, two British capital ships, the battleship Prince of Wales and the battlecruiser Repulse, were sunk off Singapore by Japanese land-based planes.

Fall of the Philippines The American life-line from Pearl Harbor to the Philippines ran via Midway, Wake, and Guam, three pinpoints in the vast Pacific spaces.

Midway remained in American hands, but Wake and Guam were lost to the Japanese, and their loss doomed the Philippines. Without the protection of bases along the 7,680 kilometer route, it was impossible for Pearl Harbor to get either supplies or reinforcements into the Philippines. Philippine defenders of the Bataan Peninsula in Manila Bay held Battaan unil April 9, 1942, and withdrawing then to the fortress-island of Corregidor in the bay, held out until May 6. The American and Filipino prisoners who surrendered at Corregidor and Bataan were subjected to the Japanese bestiality on the infamous "Death March" of 85 miles from Battaan to Fernando.

Hongkong Surrenders Hongkong surrendered on Christmas day. Thailand putting up no more than a token resistance, signed a treaty of alliance with Japan on December 21. By January, 1942, the Japanese had built up a strong base in Thailand, and on January 15, they turned north into Burma with the double objective of protecting the rear of their advance on Singapore and of completing the encirclement of China by cutting the Burma Road. They occupied Rangoon, the port of entry for the Burma Road, on March 10, 1942, and the Burma Road terminus of Lashio on April 28.

Conquest of the Indies From the southern Philippine port of Davao, which they occupied on December 20, the Japanese pushed down the Macassar Straits between Borneo and Celebes to gain positions on the southern coast which lay but 400 kilometers from Java. Simultaneously, they struck far out at the eastern ends of the islands to secure Rabaul on the Australian mandated island of New Britain, from which they could cut a direct American supply line to Java.

The fall of Singapore on February 15, 1942, enabled them to gain the Sumatra shore of the Sunda Strait, some 27 kilometers from the western end of Java. Against the greater weight of the Japanese, the limited Allied defense force abandoned all resistance on Java on March 10.

End of Japan's March South The fast and furious drive of the Japanese had overwhelmed 3,900,000 square kilometers of rich tropical lands with populations totaling some 120,000,000. The Japanese base of Rabaul and the Lae Salamaua base in New Guinea were departure points for further advances toward Australia, but preparations to advance from the Lae-Salamaua area were disrupted by American and Australian land-based planes. General MacArthur had been ordered from the Philippines to the Australian Command in early March and on April 19, 1942, was formally given command of United States forces in the Southwest Pacific. United States forces began to land in Australia. Wake and Marcus Islands, the latter less than 1,625 kilometers from Tokyo were raided by a Task Force early in March 1942. Japanese bases in the Philippines were bombed by Allied fliers. Tokyo itself was raided by United States bombers operating from the U.S.S. Hornet on April 18, 1942. During the following summer months of 1942 a series of naval engagements took place.

Battle of the Coral Sea By May of 1942, the Japanese moved from Rabaul along the fringes of the Coral Sea to secure bases in the Solomons. During this move, the Japanese transports lying in Tulagi harbor at the southeastern end of the Solomons on May 4, and three days later, a carrier and a heavy cruiser of the main Japanese task force near Misima Island in the Louisiades were sunk by American carrier-based planes. These scattered air actions known as the Battle of the Coral Sea, cost the United States the U.S.S. Lexington and two destroyers and Japan a total of 15 warships.

Battle of Midway Checked in the South Pacific, Japanese expansion turned to the central and north Pacific. On the assumption that main portion of the American fleet was far to the south, the Japanese expected to find little opposition awaiting them at Midway. On June 3, three Japanese columns, totalling 80 ships, were sighted off Midway. They closed in to a distance of 240 kilometers and exchanged air attacks. Discovering that their original assumption was mistaken, the Japanese turned away without pressing home their attack, and for-

two days they fled at top speed, while the carrier-borne planes of the Pacific fleet gave them a savage hammering, sinking four carriers, Akagi, Kaga, Soryu, Hiryu, two heavy cruisers and three destroyers and damaging 10 other ships. The Pacific fleet lost the carrier Yorktown and one destroyer.

Buna-Guadalcanal Campaigns Thrown back into the South Pacific, the Japanese found it impossible to gain direct overland access to the Allied advance base at Port Moresby. Accordingly, they moved down the coast in July to the Bunna-Gona area, whence they crossed the jungle clad mountains of the interior to reach point within 51 kilometers of Port Moresby by September 17. Under Allied pressure, however, they had lost even the Buna-Gona area by January 1943, and were back in Law and Salamaua where they had started.

In the south-eastern Solomons, the Japanese developed a naval base at Tulagi and an airfield on the larger neighboring island of Guadalcanal. This potentially strong position was too close to the vital American supply line to Australia for comfort, and at dawn of August 7, 1942, surprise American landings seized both Tulagi and the Guadalcanal airfield. During the next three months the American beachhead on Guadalcanal survived three Japanese attacks, and by the middle of November the Japanese were bringing down reinforcements for what they intended to be a fourth attack in overwhelming strength. But American planes slaughtered the Japanese transports at sea, and the American naval Commander in the South Pacific threw evertyhing he had against the strong Japanese task force which accompanied the transports. The night battle of Guadalcanal (November 14–15) was a ship to ship battle and the heaviest naval battle of the war. Three days and nights of scattered sea and air actions cost the Japanese two battleships, eight cruisers, six destroyers, 12 transports, and at least 25,000 men. The American loss was two cruisers and seven destroyers.

Battle of Bismark Sea A very different front lay far to the south, some 4,800 kilometers from Japan. The sea and island front from New Guinea to the Guilberts presented an entirely new problem in warfare. Its great distances demanded a coordinate use of air, sea and land forces. Japan's attempt to reinforce them were doomed to consistent failure. In March, 1943, a large Japanese convoy of 12 transports and 10 warships bound for New Guinea was destroyed by the growing Allied air arm. This encounter became known as the Battle of the Bismark Sea.

Isolation of Rabaul The immediate objective of the American forces was the great Japanese base of Rabaul on New Britain. Having made secure their hold on Guadalcanal on the southeastern Solomons, the Americans in September, 1943, advanced another stage toward Rabaul by seizing the Japanese airfield at Munda in the central Solomons, while the Australians on New Guinea moved up to take the important Lae-Salamaua area from the Japanese. In November, the American moved closer to Rabaul by securing a base on Bougainville Island in the northwestern Solomons, while on New Guinea the Australians moved up to attack Finachaffen. At the same time, American Marines overcame stubborn Japanese opposition on Tarawa and Makin Islands in the Gilbert group, 2,400 kilometers east of Rabaul. In December, 1943, the American were landing on New Britain, seizing bases at its western extremity which enabled them to thrust in a salient barrier between Rabaul and the Japanese base at Madang on New Guinea.

American Submarines Clip Japan's Supply Lines The Japanese navy's inability to guard shipping lanes was heightened by an intensified American submarine campaign. By July, 1944, it was reported that 740 Japanese merchant vessels were sunk since January 1, 1942, of which 570 were sunk by submarines. Loss of these vessels and their trained crews impaired Japan's ability to import coal, iron, and petroleum necessary for wartime industries.

American Advance in the Central Pacific On February 16 and 17, 1944, the largest carrier-based air force in history

struck at Truk, Japanese base in the Caroline Islands. Almost simultaneously, after violent sea and air bombardments, American land forces attacked Kwajalein, Roi, and Namur in the Marshall Islands, capturing Eniwetok Atoll on February 18.

On March 28, 1944, a naval force attacked the Palau Islands, only 960 kilometers from the Philippines. The next American land attacks took place in New Guinea, at Aitapo, Hollandia, the Wake Islands, and on May 27, at Biak, all of which added units to the steadily contracting circle of airfields around Japan. The Mokmor airfield on Biak was taken by Americans on June 7, and four days later, naval and air attacks of unprecedented fury struck Tinian, Saipan and Guam, destroying 140 Japanese planes, sinking 13 surface vessels and damaging 16 others. Truk in the Carolines also was bombed again, as were Palau and the Bonin Islands, only 960 kilometers southeast of Yokohama. The softening of the Marianas continued simultaneously with these operations, and then on June 14 American troops landed on Saipan.

Battle of Saipan Saipan, at the crossroads of Japan's invasion-supply route, had been heavily fortified and garrisoned with over 20,000 picked troops sworn to hold the island at all costs. There was desperate and protracted fighting, but by July 8, the American held the island. Against their total casualities of some 15,000 killed, wounded, and missing, they could set the Japanese loss of 19,793 killed and the destruction of 900 Japanese planes and 50 ships.

Battles of Guam and Tinian On July 21, infantry and marines landed on Guam. The assault made steady progress, and all resistance ceased on August 10. Shortly after the Saipan operation ended, the artillery which had supported that action, began the neutralization of Tinian, assisted by fighter aircraft. On July 24, two Marine divisions assaulted the island and secured it in 9 days of heavy fighting. The conquest of these two islands added more prisoners to the growing number of Japanese surrenders.

Air Raid Intensifies During the first six months of 1944, the Allies intensified their air offensive against Japan, with planes based in China striking at Japanese shipping on rivers and ports, as well as coastal lanes, and more direct attacks on Paramushiro in the Kuriles by American bombers from bases in the Aleutians, and heavy raids on the main islands of Japan, by American B-29 Superfortresses of the 20th Bomber Command in China. On June 15, 1942, the Superfortresses smashed at the Yawata steel works on Kyushu. On July 7 the B-29's struck at Yawata a second time and also hit the naval base at Sasebo and the port of Nagasaki. Supporting these attacks in a new frontal offensive was a U.S. Navy Unit—Task Force 58—which destroyed many Japanese-held island fortification and ships.

China-based B-29's Attack "Inner Zone" Attacking again on another front, American B-29's flew from bases in China to the Mukden area in the first all-daylight raid on the Japanese "inner zone of defense" on the Asiatic mainland, and bombed synthetic oil refineries, ordinance plants and steel works. This attack was centered on Anshan, 53 miles southwest of Mukden, the second largest works from which Japan received iron and steel for its war program, and which produced 20 percent of its supplies.

With the conquest of bases on Saipan and Guam, growing air might in China, and the free-roving Task Force 58 ranging the seas with its hundred of carrier planes, the war in the Pacific was shaping up for a systematic all-out air attack on the Japanese homeland itself.

Reconquest of the Philippines On July 30, 1944, General MacArthur's forces landed at Sansapor on the far northwestern tip of New Guinea, 600 miles southwest of the Philippines, and 20 miles west of Noemfoor. This Sansapor operation by-passed large Japanese forces in western New Guinea, and threatened the Japanese inner line between the Philippines and the Moluccas. Early in August, the American Pacific Fleet encountered and wiped out a Japanese convoy in the Bonin-Volcano Island area, 650 miles south of Tokyo; 38 Japanese ships

were either sunk or damaged, 13 planes were destroyed, and shore installations were hammered. August 6, 7 and 8 proved tremendously important for the Philippines in particular for General MacArthur's comnunique reported action in the Philippines, including a series of brief air raids on Davao. No opposition was encountered from the Japanese.

September marked the commencement of two solid weeks of carrier plane attacks on every Japanese airbase in the Philippines, from Mindanao through the Visayas to Luzon. In these raids, 978 Japanese planes were destroyed, 122 large ships and 61 smaller crafts were sunk, while damage was sustained by 146 other Japanese crafts.

On September 15, General MacArthur's forces landed at Morotai while marines simultaneously landed in the Palau—550 miles east of Mindanao. General MacArthur's advance bypassed thousands more of Japanese soldiers in Halmahera and the Dutch East East Indies. Completely neutralized by weeks of steady pounding from the air, the Japanese were unable to oppose the American landing, and unable to improve their own positions.

Within the next week American planes had smashed at Manila Bay, Subic Bay, Cavite Naval Base, Clark and Nichols Fields. Admiral Halsey's task force lay exposed to Japanese attack for over 48 hours, yet no damage from Japanese attacks was sustained. A grand total of 1,104 Japanese planes had been destroyed, 144 large Japanese ships sunk, and the total cost to the American was the loss of 61 planes.

On October 20 America's pledge to the Philippines was fulfilled. General MacArthur's forces went ashore on Leyte and Samar Islands under the cover of massed American naval strength.

October 23 also marked the start of another major naval battle in the Philippines area. The Japanese fleet ventured out in Leyte Gulf and Surigao Strait, only to be routed by the American 7th Fleet and carrier planes of the 3rd Fleet. A total Japanese loss was 58 warships, destroyed and damaged.

In a few days, Samar was under American control. Most of Leyte was freed, except for the west coast where the Japanese put up a strong but futile attempt to prevent the advance of General MacArthur's forces. In the two months of fighting on Leyte, the Japanese threw in ten convoys to lose them all to American planes and ships. In this futile attempt to reinforce the garrisons on Leyte and smash the American invasion at the outset, the Japanese had sacrificed approximately 120,000 of fighting men.

On December 26, General MacArthur announced the end of the Leyte-Samar campaign. Japanese losses tatalled 116,770; American loss 11,217. All the Japanese troops on the islands, with the exception of 500 prisoners taken in the fighting, were killed; only 2,600 American lost their lives.

The landing on Mindoro was followed closely by another one on the tiny island of Marinduque. From this counter-point in the Philippines, General MacArthur's forces were deployed southward to take the long finger of Palawan and later landed at historic Zamboanga on Mindanao.

At 9 : 30 A.M. on January 9, seven great convoys landed at Lingayen Gulf to land almost unopposed. It was expected that the Japanese would offer resistance on the steep banks of the Agno River, but none was encountered. The four initial landings joined up to establish a four mile deep bridgehead, capturing the 5,000 foot airfield, within 24 hours, and rolled out the broad plains of Cagayan valley. The drive to Manila was on.

The tremendous drain on Japan's fighting resources now became evident. Ill fated attempts of the Japanese to reinforce Leyte has cost the major part of the troops allotted to the defense of the Philippines. The freely roving American navy prevented any possibility of reinforcements from Japan. As General MacArthur's forces drove down the planes of Luzon, the American airforce from bases on Luzon and the neighboring islands of Mindoro and Marinduque ranged over Manila and Luzon targets, destroying the Japanese defense positions and artillery.

By early February, additional landings on southern Luzon secured Subic Bay and threatened Manila between two converging columns.

By February 17, the converging forces had entered the city of Manila and the fighting reached its final stages. A major encounter in the city had been spared by General MacArthur at the start of the war, an encounter which would have completely wrecked the beautiful capital of the Philippines. The horror of the last few days of the Japanese destruction of Manila reached unprecedented heights on the south banks of the Pasig River, where mopping up operations extended over a period of days.

By February 24, American troops had cleared the Japanese from south Manila, and the battle for Manila had ended. The Japanese had lost some 12,000 marines in the futile defense of the capital and some 92,000 men in the first six weeks of the Luzon campaign.

On February 23, paratroopers had freed Corregidor and Bataan, on February 28, units of the Eighth U.S. Army landed on Palawan, and on March 5 three more islands off Luzon were captured, ensuring sea routes to and from the Allied port of Manila.

On June 28, General MacArthur announced the end of all organized resistance in the Luzon campaign, and on July 5, the complete defeat of the Japanese in the Philippines, after the nine months campaign which cost the Japanese a total of 426,070 killed, 11,758 prisoners and immense quantities of equipment.

During the Philippines campaign, the raids of the B-29's had been stepped up to daily frequency, the U.S. Army had attacked Tokyo itself with hundreds of carrier planes, and American marines had landed on the islands of Iwo and Okinawa.

Battle of Iwo Jima On the little sulphur island of Iwo Jima, the Japanese maintained three airfields and a radar station to detect the B-29's and flash word to Tokyo, about 1,200 kilometers away. By the end of the first two weeks in February, 1944, this island had been bombed for 66 consecutive days. On February 19, American marines stormed ashore on Iwo to start a 25-day campaign that was to prove one of the toughest in the history of the United States Marines. Within a few days the Marines had captured an airfield and about a third of the island.

By March 1, all three airfields on Iwo Jima had been captured; and after the decisive battle for the central plateau the main village of Motoyama was in American hands. In their retreat to the northern end of Iwo, the Japanese were believed to have lost over 10,000 in dead and wounded.

On March 17, the U.S. Navy announced the occupation of Iwo Jima with a statement of cost, which had been heavy, the highest for the American Central Pacific campaign; 4,189 American mariners died, 15,308 were wounded, and 441 were missing. But for every American, 5 Japanese had died. A total of 21,000 Japanese dead had been counted.

The war was closing in on Japan with a rapidity which a year ago would have seemed inconceivable. March 10 marked the beginning of an intensified B-29 bombing campaign which lasted through the month of July and destroyed huge areas of some 50 Japanese industrial cities.

Battle for Okinawa As the Japanese fleet refused to leave its bases, it was necessary for the carrier planes of the American fleet to venture into the Japanese naval bases of Kure and Kobe themselves. After taking a heavy toll of Japanese ships and planes, the American ships turned south to hammer the central Ryukyus, their main target being Okinawa Island, 60 miles long and up to 16 miles wide. Admiral Spruance then sent his fast battleships close inland for the start of a 10 day bombardment which preceded the landings on the main island of the Okinawa.

The landing on Okinawa commenced on April 1, and at the end of the first day the landing forces were within 13 kilometers of the capital city of Naha. Caught off shore and summarily sunk in this operation were some 200 "suicide" boats which the Japanese were apparently holding in reserve. For six days artillery batteries based on Kerama Island

flanking the main islard lobbed shells into Okinawa's coastal defenses. Although initial resistance was amazingly light, Okinawa was to prove the last invasion necessary to force the surrender of Japan.

The battle of Okinawa proved a fairly long campaign lasting until June. By a three dimensional assault, the formidable Yaeju Dake escarpment had been scaled and conquered. Advancing across the Yaeju Dake plateau, units of infantry and Marines converged against the Japanese remnants locked into four square miles on the southern fringe of the island. On June 16, troops had taken the last plateau. Fighting behind buldozers and flame-throwing tanks, infantry swept up the hills on the southeast. Seizure of the citadels put every Japanese defense area under U.S. artillery fire. In a pre-dawn attack on June 18, the Marine drove inland from the southwest coast to Maabe, two miles from Okinawa's tip, lopping off an entire Japanese force.

In open retreat under a rain of fire from land, sea, and air, a daily average of 1,600 Japanese fell before they could reach the cliffs to the south. On June 22, the capture of Okinawa was announced, after 82 days of fighting. For both America and Japan, the toll of casualities was the costliest of the Central Pacific campaigns. Japanese casualties as of June 20, were 90,401 killed, more than 4,000 captured, and United States losses, excluding Navy, were 6,900 killed or missing and 29,598 wounded.

Iwo Jima and Okinawa were Allied stepping stones to the final battle of the homeland, bringing the United forces to the very doorstep of Japan

Japanese Prisoners of War Increase During the Philippines campaign, approximately 15,000 Japanese soldiers surrendered; in June, U.S. Under-Secretary of War Patterson announced that the ratio of prisoners to counted dead had risen to 14%. The Battle of Okinawa brought more prisoners into the Allied lines, some 140,000 civilians and over 4,000 soldiers. The civilians were allowed to return to their farms, villages, and jobs.

The Allied Offensives in Burma In February 1944, the combined forces of Britain, India and China commenced an offensive with the ultimate objective of reopening the Ledo Road. After a fierce fighting, in which 13,000 Japanese were killed, British-Indian troops pushed Japanese line to Ukhrul, recapturing Kohima and Imphal plain in June. In July, Myitkyina was recaptured by American-Chinese forces on their southward drive to Bhamo. By July, the Allied military operations in Burma had assured the increased supply to China via Ledo-Burma Road, and prepared for a major joint offensive to be launched immediately after the end of monsoon season.

It was apparent that in spring of 1945, Japanese forces were withdrawing to the Irrawaddy River in an effort to shorten their front, which resulted in the recapture by the Allies of Akyab in January and Mandalay in March. With the recapture of Rangoon in May, 1945, which caused the Japanese to retreat farther across the Sittang River, the major campaign in Burma was over. The Japanese casualties in Burma totalled 347,000, of which the dead numbered 97,000.

China Theatre in 1944–1945 In August, 1944, the Japanese recommenced their major offensive along the Hanchow railway line, with an apparent intention to discourage already war-weary China, and compensate the reverses they suffered in other theatres. From Hengyang, Japanese forces advanced southward, with their attacks aimed at American air bases in Hunan, Kwangsi and Kiangsi Provinces. Their drives from Canton threatened Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces. Wenchow fell in the hand of Japanese landing parties in September, and Foochow in October. In Spring of 1945, however, the Allied strategy in China passed from defensive to offensive; Hochin, Mamoi and Nanning were recaptured by Chinese troops in May, and a Chinese assault on Kweilin was launched in July. The Chinese counter-drive began to push the Japanse back to their front line they had held previous to 1944.

General MacArthur Assumes Overall Command By direction of the joint Chiefs of Staff, General MacArthur assumed command of all United States Army Forces in the Pacific on April 6, 1945. Both he and Admiral Nimitz were directed to prepare for

the final operations against Japan.

During July the superbombers had steadily increased the scale of their attacks on the Japanese homeland, making averaged 1,200 sorties a week from the Mariara bases.

These night attacks met little opposition. Terrific air losses were inflicted on the Japanese, who, knowing that invasion was not long off, husbanded waning resources for the final battle, with an army of 2,000,000, a remaining air strength of 8,000 planes of all types.

To carry out the final assault, General MacArthur had massed troops and planes in the Philippines and in Okinawa and in bases south of the Philippines. He, in cooperation with Admiral Nimitz, was preparing to execute two plans for the invasion of Japan. The first provided for a three pronged assault on southern Kyushu in the fall of 1945. The three groups were to land at Miyazaki, Ariake Wan, and on the beaches west of Kagoshima to isolate the southern-most Japanese island and destroy the defending forces there.

The second phase of the Japanese invasion was to be carried out in the early spring of 1946. The Eighth and Tenth Armies were to assault the Kanto or Tokyo plain to be followed ashore by the First Army, which had spearheaded the Allied victory in Europe. The three armies had the mission of destroying the Japanese Army on the main home island and to occupy the Tokyo-Yokohama area. From here the plan was to fan out to the north and clean up the remainder of the Japanese Islands.

Alternative—First Atomic Bomb There were other plans which were anticipated to bring a much speedier end of the war. General Spaatz received orders to drop the atomic bomb on the industrial installations of one of four selected cities according to weather and target any time after August 3. He chose the military base of Hiroshima.

On August 6, the bomb was dropped. The one missile, containing the destructive power of 20,000 tons of TNT, wiped out 60% of the arsenal city, 4.1 square miles of the city's built-up area of 6.9 square miles.

Russia Declares War on Japan Two days later the Soviet Union declared war on Japan. Within a few hours the Red Army was on the march, driving with powerful blows into the Kwantung Army of Manchuria. The first Red offensives were across the Manchurian borders and southward on the island of Saghalin. The advance by the Red divisions was swift. They first captured the communications center and bases at Hailar, key city of central Manchuria, while the strong mobile forces crossed the desolate Gobi Desert toward southern Manchuria.

Second Atomic Bomb Then, on August 9, the Strategic Air Forces loosed a second atomic bomb on Nagasaki, which displayed greater destructive blast and fire than the Hiroshima bomb. The smoke of the Nagasaki detonation rose 50,000 feet into the air and was visible for more than 175 miles.

The Japanese Surrender Offer On the morning of August 10, 1945 the official Japanese Domei News Agency broadcast an announcement that the Government of Japan was ready to accept the terms of the Potsdam Declaration provided that the sovereignty of the Emperor was not questioned. The text of the Japanese message delivered to the United States Government through the good offices of the Swiss Government read as follows:

"In obedience to the gracious command of His Majesty the Emperor, who, ever anxious to enhance the cause of world peace, desires earnestly to bring about an early termination of hostilities with a view to saving mankind from the calamities to be imposed upon them by further continuation of the war, the Japanese Government asked several weeks ago the Soviet Government, with which neutral relations then prevailed, to render good offices in restoring peace vis-a-vis the enemy powers. Unfortunately these efforts in the interest of peace having failed, the Japanese Government in conformity with the august wish of His Majesty to restore the general peace and desiring to put an end to the untold sufferings entailed by war as quickly as possible, have decided upon the following:

"The Japanese Government are ready to accept the terms enumerated in the joint declaration which was issued at Potsdam on

July 26, 1945 (by) the heads of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and China and later subscribed (to) by the Soviet Government, with the understanding that the said declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of His Majesty as a sovereign ruler.

"The Japanese Government hope sincerely that this understanding is warranted and desire keenly that an explicit indication to that effect will be speedily forthcoming."

The Allied Reply—After consulting with the other Allied Nations, U.S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes dispatched the following message to the Japanese Government (August 11, 1945):

"With regard to the Japanese Government's message accepting the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation but containing the statement, "with the understanding that the said declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of His Majesty as a sovereign ruler," our position is as follows:

"From the moment of surrender the authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the State shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms.

"The Emperor will be required to authorize and insure the signature by the Government of Japan and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters of the surrender terms necessary to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration, and shall issue his commands to all the Japanese military, naval and air authorities and to all of the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations and to surrender their arms, and to insure such other orders as the Supreme Commander may require to give effect to the surrender terms.

"Immediately upon the surrender the Japanese Government shall transport prisoners of war and civilian internees to places of safety, as directed, where they can quickly be placed aboard Allied transports.

"The ultimate form of government of Japan, shall, in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration, be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people.

"The armed forces of the Allied Powers will remains in Japan until the purposes set forth in the Potsdam Declaration are achieved."

The Japanese Acceptance of the Potsdam Terms—At 7 p.m., August 14, 1945 the Japanese acceptance of the terms laid down in the Potsdam Declaration was announced.

"With reference to the Japanese Government's note of Aug. 10 regarding their acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration and the reply of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, the SovietUnion and China sent by American Secretary of State Byrnes under the date Aug. 11, the Japanese Government have the honor to communicate to the Governments of the Four Powers as follows:

"1. His Majesty the Emperor has issued an Imperial rescript regarding Japan's acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration.

"2. His Majesty the Emperor is prepared to authorize and insure the signature by his Government and the Imperial General Headquarters of the necessary terms for carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration. His Majesty is also prepared to issue his commands to all the military, naval and air authorities of Japan and all the forces under their control, wherever located, to cease active operations, to surrender arms and to insure such other orders as may be required by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces for the execution of the above-mentioned terms."

On August 15, the Emepror issued the Imperial Rescript, announcing the termination of hostilities and Japan's unconditional surrender.

Instrument of Surrender Signed—At 9 a.m. on September 2, 1945, the Instrument of Surrender was signed on board the U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay. (Full text of the Instrument of Surrender is given in Appendix.)

AIR RAID DAMAGES

(Up to August 15, 1945, excluding damages by Atomic Bombs.)

Prefectures	Death	Wounded	Totally Burnt Houses	Half Burnt Houses	Raid Damage Sufferers
Hokkaido	796	553	2,030	750	[1]3,950
Tokyo	88,250	61,106	851,166	8,217	2,578,150
Kyoto	227	576	203	260	1,390
Osaka	13,192	26,814	328,702	22,320	1,033,036
Kanagawa	6,242	15,028	94,926	1,762	440,064
Hyogo	10,404	20,325	160,354	10,575	512,875
Nagasaki	21,501	51,584	33,360	15,200	204,960
Niigata	869	2,109	11,336	88	45,699
Saitama	528	1,068	5,598	346	23,776
Gumma	974	1,445	14,626	668	61,176
Chiba	1,478	1,855	21,103	786	87,536
Ibaragi	1,902	2,508	23,361	2,132	101,990
Tochigi	670	1,361	11,357	248	46,420
Nara	73	242	100	40	560
Mie	2,040	3,783	26,236	2,084	113,280
Aichi	11,243	14,451	168,180	15,154	550,000
Shizuoka	5,707	11,946	74,618	8,292	290,200
Yamanashi	929	1,420	18,518	202	75,000
Shiga	59	237	52	33	400
Gifu	687	662	23,906	1,581	89,130
Nagano	37	54	62	28	350
Miyagi	1,175	1,959	672	111	35,300
Fukushima	500	561	1,509	418	8,700
Iwate	620	655	4,337	134	20,120
Aomori	828	1,050	15,103	350	77,265
Yamagata	18	33	5	—	30
Akita	123	126	94	87	830
Fukui	917	1,879	27,350	480	139,150
Ishikawa	3	31	—	—	—
Toyama	2,258	3,864	22,796	379	92,700
Tottori	80	92	32	23	250
Shimane	8	21	12	46	300
Okayama	1,734	945	25,781	538	131,600
Hiroshima	49,921	58,839	93,537	6,952	359,000
Yamaguchi	3,799	3,665	19,499	1,821	74,500
Wakayama	1,992	5,609	29,630	1,224	123,510
Tokushima	939	971	18,242	492	84,300
Kagawa	722	2,610	18,892	322	86,400
Ehime	515	757	14,536	765	68,850
Kochi	433	1,162	13,240	579	62,300
Fukuoka	2,094	2,852	48,381	2,034	176,230
Oita	603	989	3,340	1,279	18,350
Saga	50	85	450	30	200
Kumamoto	1,210	1,812	14,126	330	57,850
Miyazaki	462	611	3,994	234	16,900
Kagoshima	2,358	2,649	36,094	1,549	150,500

Source: Home Ministry.

ATOMIC BOMB CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE

	Hiroshima	Nagasaki
Killed	78,150	23,753
Wounded	37,425	40,993
Missing	13,983	1,927
Other casualties	176,987	89,780

	Hiroshima	Nagasaki
Houses burnt down	(unknown)	11,644
Houses destroyed	(unknown)	7,943

Source: Report submitted by the Central Liaison Office to GHQ, SCAP.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC FINANCE

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PUBLIC FINANCE

Accounts System

Under the Tokugawa Shogunate, the public revenue was derived entirely from a tax on land, payable in rice or money, without any financial accounting system or control. During the Meiji Era, the opening of the country to foreign trade introduced the accounting system adopted in the Western countries. In 1869, the second year of Meiji, Shigenobu Okuma submitted to the Government a plan calling for the establishment of an account system to prevent a reckless disbursement of administrative expenses. As a result of this plan, the Ministry of Finance was established and a fiscal year starting with October and ending with September was instituted.

When Hirobumi Ito (Later Prince Ito) came home from his inspection trip to America in 1873, he offered valuable advice to the Government on the financial system, according to which the Government announced the estimates of accounts each year. In 1886, the financial year was changed to from April to March, and has been so obesrved since. With the enforcement of the Accounts Law in April, 1890 and the opening of the Diet in the same year, each budget prepared by the Government has since been subject to the approval of the Diet. In 1921 the accounts system was revised from the so-called "safe" system to the deposit system, i.e. the deposits of the Government funds in the Bank of Japan.

Special Accounts

Special accounts for the Government's enterprises, including Railway funds, readjustment loans, enterprise funds, hypothec funds and others, existed independently of the general accounts. However, in 1889, both general and special accounts were unified under the Accounts Law. In 1925, a substantial readjustment of special accounts was made, with the result that the number of special accounts was reduced from 61 to 31. The war-time finance during 1937–1945 increased the number to 40 in 1939, 55 in 1941 and 50 in 1945 with additional items of military affairs. The post-war readjustment of the accounts system reduced the number of special accounts to 37 in 1946 and to 28 in 1947.

The following table lists State revenues and expenditures for a period of 1936–1947.

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1936–1947

Revenue

(In yen)

Year	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1936–37	1,561,649,514	810,449,098	2,372,098,612
1937–38	1,945,998,351	968,472,140	2,914,470,491
1938–39	2,331,954,153	1,263,023,992	3,594,978,145
1939–40	2,629,963,036	2,339,894,557	4,969,857,593
1940–41	3,382,292,516	2,734,535,309	6,116,827,825
1941–42	3,790,520,529	4,204,590,104	7,995,110,633
1942–43	5,846,104,000	3,138,807,000	8,984,911,000
1943–44	6,433,003,440	4,040,612,820	10,473,616,260
1944–45	11,418,440,485	9,140,080,096	20,558,520,581

Revenue

(In yen)

Year	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1945–46	14,537,247,079	14,619,406,323	29,156,653,402
1946–47	29,043,332,677	90,043,774,826	119,087,107,503
1947–48	114,503,864,000	99,752,140,000	214,256,004,000

Expenditure

(In yen)

Year	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Surplus	
				Gross	Net
1936–37	1,320,140,686	962,035,114	2,282,175,801	89,922,811	34,638,176
1937–38	1,409,250,592	1,299,906,890	2,709,157,483	205,313,008	84,160,507
1938–39	1,592,792,010	1,695,237,029	3,288,029,039	206,949,107	181,712,739
1939–40	1,906,338,410	2,587,495,033	4,493,833,443	476,024,149	160,020,003
1940–41	2,748,340,903	3,425,428,926	6,173,769,829	—	—
1941–42	3,634,359,925	4,360,750,708	7,995,110,633	—	—
1942–43	4,330,326,000	4,986,999,000	9,317,326,000	—	—
1943–44	4,874,740,348	5,556,560,000	10,431,300,348	—	—
1944–45	8,019,119,883	12,539,400,742	20,558,520,575	—	—
1945–46	10,042,284,248	19,114,369,154	29,156,653,402	—	—
1946–47	11,570,176,481	107,516,931,022	119,087,107,503	—	—
1947–48	114,503,864,000	99,752,140,000	214,256,004,000	—	—

BUDGET FOR 1945–1946

(In yen)

GENERAL ACCOUNTS

Revenues

Ordinary Revenues	14,537,247,079
Extraordinary Revenues	
Ordinary Revenues	3,181,997,183
Property Tax	0
National Bonds	11,437,226,562
Surplus from Previous Year	182,578
Loans	0
Total	29,156,653,402

Expenditures

Ordinary	10,042,284,248
Extraordinary	19,114,369,154
Total	29,156,653,402

Note: For revenues and expenditures of the Special Accounts for 1945–1946, see the Special Accounts of the Budget for 1946–1947.

The Budget for 1946–1947—The expenditure of the general and special accounts for 1946 fiscal year in the original budget was ¥94,000,000,000, to which were added expenditures by several supplementary budgets, amounting almost twice the original budget. Consequently, the Government had to issue deficit loans and borrow for balancing a deficit of some ¥76,600,000,000. Such an unhealthy swelling of expenditure was caused by the price rise due to the inflationary spiral during fiscal year 1946.

The salient features of the budgetary appropriations were: ¥18,203,602,673 for economic recovery, ¥12,253,704,936 for livelihood stabilization, and ¥105,023,001 for employment security, which proved that social relief and welfare work became an important item in the expenditure.

With the inflationary hike, the Government personnel expenses rose 40 percent over those of the previous year, amounting to the unprecedented figure of ¥5,924,998,014.

BUDGET FOR 1946–1947

(In yen)

GENERAL ACCOUNTS

Revenue

Taxes	26,043,920,000

Stamp Revenue	334,150,267
Revenue from Government Enterprises	9,093,069,978
Monopoly Revenue	7,663,500,000
Forest Revenue	1,164,325,822
Others	265,244,156
Miscellaneous Revenue	6,368,241,373
Special Revenue	3,937,500,000
Price Difference	1,527,000,000
Lottery Issue Income	436,500,000
Special Revenue	1,600,000,000
Control Organ Equalization Income	50,000,000
Income from hoarded Properties	324,000,000
Bank of Japan Payment	199,278,000
Others	2,231,463,373
Property Tax	31,097,967,085
Bond Revenue	34,500,000,000
Rehabilitation Bond	4,200,000,000
Bond for Supplmenting Revenue	9,300.000,000
Reparation Bond	21,000,000,000
Surplus from Previous Year	1,649,758,800
Loans	10,000,000,000
Total	119,087,107,503

Expenditure

Livelihood Stabilization	12,253,704,936
Relief and Welfare	4,620,508,000
Relief and Welfare	4,185,548,000
War damage Insurance	434,960,000
Social Insurance	274,344,737
Health Insurance	443,217,232
Employment	105,023,001
Food Price Subsidies	6,531,363,000
Staple Food	6,312,528,000
Others	218,835,000
Others	279,248,966
Economic Rehabilitation	18,203,602,673
Public Works	7,708,058,489
Industrial Development	2,547,920,184
(1) Agriculture	713,063,644
(2) Forestry	19,125,700
(3) Livestock	33,049,622
(4) Fishery	32,535,845
(5) Sericulture	27,676,681
(6) Mining	100,898,794
(7) Commerce	10,014,386
(8) Shipping	1,611,555,512
Coal Price Subsidies	3,786,854,000
Investments	4,220,770,000
Education and Culture	2,184,055,468
Public Education	1,323,499,159
Treasury Subsidy to Public Education	338,915,352
Others	984,583,807
Secondary Education	51,016,723
College Education	732,343,529
Social Education	7,686,607
Scientific Research	42,452,785
Others	27,056,665
Repatriation Expenses	8,364,859,000
Civilian Repatriation	3,888,318,000
Military Repatriation	4,476,541,000
First Demobilization Bureau	2,422,713,000
Second Demobilization Bureau	2,053,828,000
Occupation Expenses	38,300,000,000
Equipments	27,159,980,000
Labor Procurement	2,770,757,000
Reparation Equipments Control	1,466,243,000
Others	6,903,020,000
Special Construction	1,300,000,000
Taxes Distributed to Prefectures	2,559,021,000
Bond Issue Expenses	5,763,412,500
Treasury Reserves	670,000,000
Reparation to Banks	21,000,000,000
Others	8,428,451,926
Civil List	4,500,000
Pensions & Annuities	237,505,000
Tax Collection Expenses	263,022,129
Rebates	24,426,561
Juridical Expenses	64,014,205
Prison Expenses	69,622,697
Local Police Expenses	812,644,000
Others	6,952,717,334
Total	119,087,107,503

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1945–1946 AND 1946–1947

Revenues and Expenditures

	1946–1947	1945–1946	Increase
Taxes distributed to prefectures			
Revenue	2,624,979,000	1,248,579,255	1,376,399,745
Expenditure	2,551,059,000	1,183,515,255	1,367,543,745
Mint			
Revenue	356,829,347	152,533,791	204,295,556
Expenditure	122,978,922	84,771,243	38,207,679
Mint's Fund			
Revenue	2,818,348	7,580,267	4,761,919
Expenditure	188,840,000	50,700,156	138,139,844
Printing Bureau			
Revenue	713,766,343	216,601,087	497,165,256
Expenditure	643,766,343	158,213,245	485,553,098
Monopoly Bureau			
Revenue	10,149,577,771	2,060,255,771	8,089,322,000
Expenditure	3,122,890,590	642,508,630	2,480,381,960
Deposit Bureau			
Revenue	1,976,319,262	1,491,332,861	484,986,401
Expenditure	1,976,319,262	1,259,314,210	717,005,052
Bond Redemption Fund			
Revenue	73,516,811,713	22,836,342,144	56,680,469,569
Expenditure	73,516,811,713	22,836,342,144	50,680,469,569
Bond Issue			
Revenue	39,538,891,000	48,253,698,710	8,714,807,710
Expenditure	39,538,891,000	48,253,698,710	8,714,807,710
Gold Fund			
Revenie	19,638,277	32,479,996	12,841,719
Expenditure	9,048,640	302,351,960	293,303,320
Exchange Fund			
Revenue	31,705,842	3,040,789,862	3,009,084,020
Expenditure	31,705,842	3,040,789,862	3,009,084,020
Property Tax			
Revenue	43,503,195,085	0	43,503,195,085
Expenditure	43,503,195,085	0	43,503,195,085
Schools			
Revenue	829,564,229	205,212,305	624,351,924
Expenditure	829,564,229	205,212,305	624,351,924
School Fund			
Revenue	3,310,245	8,567,894	5,257,649
Expenditure	3,154,299	7,526,058	4,371,759
Welfare Insurance			
Revenue	345,866,478	167,731,478	178,135,000
Expenditure	345,866,478	167,731,478	178,135,000
Annuity Accounts			
Revenue	1,742,099,340	809,134,340	932,965,000
Expenditure	150,176,956	50,486,956	99,690,000
Seamen's Accounts			
Revenue	81,218,592	51,205,799	30,012,793

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1945–1946 AND 1946–1947

Revenues and Expenditures

	1946–1947	1945–1946	Increase
Expenditure	32,155,988	34,978,853	2,822,865
Operation Accounts			
Revenue	63,180,323	31,186,600	31,993,723
Expenditure	63,180,323	31,186,600	31,993,723
Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance			
Revenue	35,389,762	13,443,762	21,946,000
Expenditure	35,389,762	13,443,762	21,946,000
Food Control			
Revenue	25,024,658,772	3,735,179,074	21,289,479,698
Expenditure	25,024,658,772	3,735,179,074	21,289,479,698
Fuel Supply Subsidies			
Revenue	3,940,865,761	940,764,986	3,000,100,775
Expenditure	3,940,865,761	940,764,986	3,000,100,775
Agricultural Reinsurance			
Revenue	52,575,653	52,575,653	0
Expenditure	52,575,653	52,575,653	0
Livestock Accounts			
Revenue	4,146,445	2,967,333	1,179,112
Expenditure	4,146,445	2,967,333	1,179,112
Operation Accounts			
Revenue	659,045	449,855	209,190
Expenditure	659,045	449,855	209,190
Forest Fire Insurance			
Revenue	1,275,117	627,264	647,853
Expenditure	1,275,117	627,264	647,853
Fishing Boat Reinsurance			
Revenue	31,347,168	2,515,417	28,831,751
Expenditure	31,347,168	2,515,417	28,831,751
Owner-Farmer Establishient Fund			
Revenue	1,059,660,491	0	1,059,660,491
Expenditure	1,018,141,104	0	1,018,141,104
Land Developement Fund			
Revenue	479,483,000	0	479,483,000
Expenditure	479,483,000	0	479,483,000
Fuel Bureau			
Revenue	651,954,000	1,370,430,334	718,476,334
Expenditure	686,528,000	1,425,890,387	739,362,387
Foreign Trade Fund			
Revenue	20,324,000	0	20,324,000
Expenditure	20,324,000	0	20,324,000
State Railways Capital			
Capital Accounts			
Revenue	5,142,589,000	1,005,740,698	4,136,848,302
Expenditure	5,137,252,000	1,045,557,698	4,091,694,302
Supply Accounts			
Revenue	7,575,341,829	1,059,166,775	6,516,175,054
Expenditure	7,575,341,829	1,059,166,775	6,516,175,054

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1945–1946 AND 1946–1947

Revenues and Expenditures

	1946–1947	1945–1946	Increase
Receipts Accounts			
Revenue	11,125,396,062	2,774,449,234	8,350,946,828
Expenditure	11,125,396,062	2,321,961,536	8,803,434,526
Communications Capital			
Capital Accounts			
Revenue	2,024,837,146	536,642,342	1,488,194,804
Expenditure	1,992,921,072	536,603,462	1,456,317,610
Supply Accounts			
Revenue	1,330,544,667	135,150,066	1,195,394,601
Expenditure	1,330,544,667	135,150,066	1,195,394,601
Operation Accounts			
Revenue	4,561,253,892	1,244,896,974	3,316,356,918
Expenditure	4,561,253,892	927,819,464	3,633,434,428
Postal Insurance and Annuity			
Insurance Accounts			
Revenue	1,870,725,402	1,471,059,301	399,666,101
Expenditure	1,306,996,106	594,665,634	712,330,472
Annuity Accounts			
Revenue	744,447,261	661,797,747	82,649,514
Expenditure	104,903,023	83,795,557	21,107,466
Total			
Revenue	241,177,245,668	95,621,088,975	145,556,156,693
Expenditure	231,059,607,148	91,188,461,588	139,871,145,560

DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS, LOANS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND SAVINGS

(Millions of Yen) a/

	Net distribution of Gov. Funds	Increase or Decrease of Loans of Financial Institutions b/ (Reconstruction Finance Bank.)		Increase or Decrease of Savings b/		
		General	Total	Free Account	Blocked Account	Balance
1946						
April	5,954	827	−827	2,015	−3,552	−1,537
May	6,772	2,061	2,061	3,186	−5,783	−2,597
June	2,926	3,105	3,105	3,096	−2,196	900
July	3,181	2,131	2,131	3,544	−3,585	−41
August	393	510	42	552	4,005	−8,292	−4,287
September	2,891	8,354	525	8,879	6,279	−1,037	5,242
October	1,953	4,839	657	5,496	7,704	−789	6,915
November	1,785	7,323	784	8,107	7,233	2,125	9,358
December	6,190	13,933	1,415	15,348	10,550	3,281	13,831
1947						
January	8,598	6,415	693	7,108	6,808	−6,606	202
February	1,425	5,357	1,469	6,826	7,811	−3,656	4,155
March	8,537	4,181	1,626	5,807	13,458	−13,342	116
April	876	3,240	1,743	4,983	6,157	−9,844	−3,687

Note: a/ The following points are taken into consideration. (1) In the net distribution of Government funds postal savings and other funds related to the Deposit Bureau are discounted from the Government deposit. (2) The increase and decrease of loans is adjusted with a view to showing: (a) after September 1946, only the new account is shown; (b) the increase and decrease of wartime insurance are in included. The figure for March 1947 does not include figures of insurance companies. That of April 1947 does not include figures of insurance companies and agricultural associations. (3) The blocked account is adjusted as follows to show actual increases and decreases: (a) after November 1946 only the first blocked account is shown; (b) the increase due to the transfer from the special deposits to the first blocked accounts is omitted.

b/ Number marked with minus signs are decreases.

Budget for 1947–1948—The budget for fiscal year 1947 was prepared with a view to maintaining balance between revenue and expenditure. Despite a drastic cut in expenditures by the abolition of various subsidies and the adjustment of administrative personnel, the expenditure was expanded so much that it was impossible to sustain a balance even with increased tax revenues, and the raise in the price of cigarettes, railway fares, postage rates and freight rates. In December, 1947, the currency circulation reached the colossal figure of ¥220,853,000,000. However, with the additional supplementary budgets, the Government tided over the much feared financial crisis before the end of the fiscal year.

BUDGET FOR 1947–1948

(In 1,000 yen)

GENERAL ACCOUNTS

Revenues

Taxes	
Income tax	69,044,000
Increased income tax	9,000,000
Corporation tax	6,300,000
Special Corporation tax	42,000
Succession tax	361,000
Liquor tax	23,870,000
Soft drinks tax	415,000
Sugar excise	1,180,000
Textile excise	2,117,000
Commodity tax	7,845,000
Recreation tax	150,000
Security tax	8,000
Travelling tax	294,000
Admission tax	6,518,000
Parimutuel tax	463,000
Custom duties	15,000
Tonnage dues	100
Excess profit tax	158,000
Tax on non-war damage sufferers	6,541,000
Business tax	110,000
Total	134,431,100
Stamp Revenue	990,981
Receipts from Government enterprises	
Revenue from monopoly	51,265,250
Others	783,077
Total	52,048,327
Revenue from State properties	2,852,162
Miscellaneous	
Transfers to special account	7,543,000
Receipts from public bodies	1,350,000
Price subsidies	7,148,466
Receipts from lottery sales	1,145,944
Others	5,841,347
Total	23,028,757
Transfer from previous year	904,677
Grand Total	214,256,004

Expenditures

Occupation Expenses	64,273,000
Reparations Equipment Control	3,600,000
Public Works	14,746,221
Price Subsidies	23,853,325
Reparation to Banks	0
Commodity Subsidies	2,440,000

Government Investment	7,124,110
Taxes distributed to Prefectures	19,733,982
Police & Fire Service	2,550,828
Treasury Subsidies to Public Education	5,341,939
Living Protection	4,850,000
Repatriation Expenses	3,684,467
Disaster Relief	410,025
Unemployment Insurance	500,000
Agricultural Land Reform	1,716,699
Agricultural Products Subsidies	39
Foreign Trade Fund	950,000
Foreign Traders Expenses	599,349
Reconstruction Materials	700,000
Subsidies to C.M.M.C.	3,310,423
Prison Expenses	534,273
Hospitals & Equipment	1,247,306
Laboratories & Equipment Expenses	947,311
Government Reconstruction	16,415,947
Bond Issue Expenses	7,568,246,
Pensions and Annuities	368,163
Treatment Improvement	6,450,686
Loans to Local Public Bodies	51179,500
Others	13,160,162
Reserve Fund	2, 00,000
Total	214,256,004

GENERAL ACCOUNTS EXPENDITURES FOR 1947–1948 CLASSIFIED BY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

(In 1,000 yen)

Imperial Household Expenses	86,318
Diet Expenses	304,130
Courts Expenses	533,007
Audit Bureau	27,700
Premier's Office	71,935,793
Attorney-General's Office	1,910,373
Foreign Ministry	296,753
Finance Ministry	89,035,332
Education Ministry	8,783,717
Welfare Ministry	12,965,472
Agriculture & Forestry Min.	4,562,749
Commerce & Industry Min.	2,140,176
Transportation Ministry	14,764,214
Communications Ministry	5,699,847
Labor Ministry	1,212,423
Total	214,256,004

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1947–1948

Revenues and Expenditures

(In yen)

Taxes distributed to prefectures	
Revenue	19,809,614,000
Expenditure	19,801,779,000
Mint	
Revenue	691,407,000
Expenditure	591,131,000
Mint's Fund	
Revenue	13,440,000
Expenditure	255,858,000
Printing Bureau	
Revenie	1,717,578,000
Expenditure	1,854,323,000
Monopoly Bureau	
Revenue	59,375,430,000
Expenditure	11,934,006,000
Deposit Bureau, Ministry of Finance	
Revenue	4,174,596,000
Expenditure	4,390,922,000
Bond Redemption Fund	
Revenue	137,529,213,507
Expenditure	137,529,213,507
Gold Fund	
Revenue	11,214,000
Expenditure	4,143,000
Property Tax	
Revenue	21,564,723,000
Expenditure	21,564,723,000
Welfare Insurance	
Health Insurance	
Revenue	979,934,000
Expenditure	979,934,000
Annuity Insurance	
Revenue	2,237,346,000
Expenditure	447,106,000
Seamen's Insurance	
Revenue	140,821,000
Expenditure	55,070,000
Operation Account	
Revenue	295,008,000
Expenditure	295,000,000
Seamen's Insurance	
Seamen's Insurance Account	
Revenue	136,224,000
Expenditure	47,992,000
Unemployment Insurance Account	
Revenue	39,789,000
Expenditure	16,430,000

Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance	
Revenue	7,397,000
Expenditure	7,397,000
Food Control Account	
Revenue	113,215,762,000
Expenditure	113,215,762,000
Fuel Subsidies	
Revenue	11,255,972,000
Expenditure	11,252,972,000
Agricultural Mutual Aid Insurance	
Farming Insurance	
Revenue	1,996,184,500
Expenditure	1,996,184,500
Livestock Insurance	
Revenue	120,042,000
Expenditure	120,042,000
Operation Account	
Revenue	3,726,000
Expenditure	3,726,000
Forest Fire Insurance	
Revenue	4,645,000
Expenditure	4,645,000
Fishing Vessel Insurance	
Revenue	58,739,000
Expenditure	58,739,000
Owner-farmer Establishment Fund	
Revenue	2,186,434,000
Expenditure	2,106,285,000
Land Development Fund	
Revenue	956,770,000
Expenditure	956,770,000
State-owned Forestry Enterprise Fund	
Revenue	6,412,584,000
Expenditure	6,412,584,000
Alcohol Monopoly	
Revenue	1,420,443,000
Expenditure	1,253,843,000
Foreign Trade Fund	
Revenue	191,297,000
Expenditure	191,297,000
Government Railways	
Revenue	60,747,736,000
Expenditure	60,747,736,000
Communications	
Revenue	27,074,833,000
Expenditure	27,074,833,000
Postal Life & Annuity Insurance	
Life Insurance	
Revenue	3,126,779,000
Expenditure	2,942,204,000
Annuity Insurance	
Revenue	670,260,000
Expenditure	261,181,000
Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	
Revenue	569,290,000
Expenditure	569,290,000
Unemployment Insurance	
Revenue	1,230,459,000
Expenditure	492,611,000
Total Special Accounts	
Revenue	479,965,456,007
Expenditure	429,438,740,007

CURRENCY ISSUED DURING 1936–1947

(In million yen)

Year	Bank-Notes Issued	Subsidiary Coins	Government Financial Notes	Total
1936	1,865	427	10	2,304
1937	2,305	471	10	2,787
1938	2,754	452	88	3,296
1939	3,679	396	248	4,324
1940	4,777	406	360	5,544
1941	5,978	442	464	6,886
1942	7,148	459	513	8,122
1943	10,266	378	623	11,268
1944	17,745	384	810	18,941
1945	55,440	322	895	56,658
1946	93,397	357	1,094	94,848
1947	219,141	517	1,195	220,853

TREASURY DEPOSIT BUREAU: ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Assets

(Million Yen)

End of Fiscal Year		National Govt. Bonds	Advances to General & Special Account of Govt.	Local Govt. Bonds	Loans to Public Organizations	Debentures of Special Banks	Debentures of Special Co.	Loans to Special Banks etc.	Cash	Others	Total
1936		2,133	96	1,053	246	717	63	315	111	169	4,909
1937		2,796	92	1,068	302	675	61	286	135	208	5,626
1938		3,686	89	1,074	307	658	112	266	110	243	6,550
1939		5,437	88	1,125	328	664	220	461	63	261	8,653
1940		7,411	110	1,199	358	843	577	352	342	347	11,545
1941		9,743	103	1,258	403	918	974	240	153	459	14,256
1942		12,865	150	1,333	452	1,211	1,434	447	41	588	18,527
1943		20,266	179	1,486	587	1,521	1,406	1,043	44	1,405	27,941
1944		32,405	1,146	1,427	965	2,440	2,045	1,212	343	1,720	43,707
1945		45,481	1,323	1,404	1,815	2,826	2,439	2,384	6,145	1,934	65,757
1946		50,129	1,970	1,343	3,090	2,814	2,375	2,325	46	1,934	66,031
1947	Jan.	48,188	1,970	1,341	3,164	2,789	2,375	2,290	225	1,934	64,281
	Feb.	45,699	2,762	1,339	3,308	2,774	2,373	2,288	486	1,934	62,969
	Mar.	44,827	2,381	1,337	3,507	2,771	2,373	2,160	130	1,934	61,426
	Apr.	43,897	2,381	1,317	3,587	2,944	2,190	2,158	136	1,934	60,548
	May	44,894	2,381	1,307	3,728	2,934	2,190	2,156	216	1,934	61,745
	Jun.	44,746	2,385	1,219	4,154	2,934	2,190	2,155	132	1,934	61,854
	Jul.	44,595	2,385	1,203	4,036	2,929	2,190	2,155	87	1,934	61,519
	Aug.	45,293	2,385	1,201	4,092	2,920	2,190	2,154	102	1,934	62,275
	Sept.	47,305	2,682	1,196	4,372	2,914	2,190	2,148	741	1,934	64,822
	Oct.	46,006	1,678	1,193	4,673	2,921	2,189	2,148	55	1,935	63,804
	Nov.	49,218	2,678	1,185	4,968	2,914	2,189	2,146	91	1,935	67,329
	Dec.	**46,187**	**2,684**	**1,182**	5,538	2,930	2,189	2,144	54	1,935	64,848

TREASURY DEPOSIT BUREAU: ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Liabilities
(Million Yen)

End of Fiscal Year	Postal Savings	Postal Transfer Savings	Proceeds of Savings Certificates & Others	D. of Special Accounts	Others	Total
1936	3,400	101	74	437	894	4,909
1937	3,803	115	93	657	957	5,626
1938	4,620	161	172	547	1,048	6,550
1939	6,004	190	327	932	1,198	8,653
1940	7,726	251	693	1,499	1,375	11,545
1941	9,697	328	1,052	1,603	1,574	14,256
1942	13,041	370	1,742	1,285	2,086	18,527

	Postal Savings & Proceeds of Stamp Savings	Proceeds of Savings Certificates & Others	D. of Govt. Insurance & Post Pension	D. of Social Insurance Accounts	D. of Special Properties Accounts	D. of Other Accounts	Others	Total
1943	19,472	2,349	1,522	373	503	1,942	1,440	27,604
1944	30,845	2,570	2,629	818	520	3,970	2,352	43,707
1945	54,155	2,615	3,065	1,414	532	658	3,316	55,757
1946	49,800	2,493	4,815	2,227	530	3,440	2,723	66,031
1947 Jan.	49,815	2,479	4,788	2,381	530	1,522	2,764	64,281
Feb.	49,136	2,471	4,760	2,517	530	703	2,849	62,962
Mar.	47,330	2,463	4,723	2,767	530	329	3,280	61,426
Apr.	46,005	2,455	4,995	2,792	529	663	3,106	60,548
May	45,259	2,443	5,337	2,817	529	2,385	2,972	61,745
Jun.	45,679	2,437	5,330	2,996	529	1,549	3,332	61,519
Jul.	46,771	2,430	5,461	3,100	529	1,068	2,157	61,519
Aug.	47,173	2,425	5,706	3,247	529	960	2,232	62,275
Sep.	47,649	2,419	5,822	3,605	529	2,178	2,615	64,822
Oct.	47,927	2,422	6,016	3,901	529	338	2,667	63,804
Nov.	48,352	2,410	5,967	3,951	529	3,488	2,629	67,329
Dec.	**48,616**	**2,408**	**6,146**	**4,049**	528	**120**	**2,978**	**64,848**

Taxation System

The first major change in the taxation system of Japan occurred in 1868, when the taxation system of Europe and America was introduced in the country. Further revisions in the taxation system were introduced in 1872 and 1875, by which tax was imposed, for the first time, on sundry commodities including sake, soy, cattle, silk etc. and on servant employment, business, weights and measurements etc. No major changes were effected thereafter until 1940, when the taxation system was drastically revised in view of the protracted war against China. Under the revision of 1940, the income tax became the main source of the national revenue, replacing the land tax, which had formed the mainstay of the revenue since the Tokugawa Shogunate. The progressive scale system in taxation on income was abolished, and the income tax was divided into two kinds: the classified income tax on a single scale and the composite income tax on a progressive scale. In April, 1947, however, the taxation system, was fundamentally revised, effecting an all-round rise in the tax rates, and adopting a new taxation system of assessment by taxpayers and inspection by revenue officers.

Income Tax—The Income Tax Law instituted in 1887, imposed a tax of from 1 to 3 percent on the amount of income accruing from either property or business, and exceeding ¥300. The Law was subject to frequent revisions during the 1899–1920 period. The basic reform in the income tax system in 1940 increased the revenue from income tax so much so that it became the mainstay of the national revenue. The two kinds of income tax classified by the 1940 revision, the classified tax on monthly earned income and the composite income tax on the total annual income of individuals and families, were levied until 1947, when the classification of the income tax was abandoned, because of the post-war inflationary trend which necessitated the repeated rise in the tax rates. Approved by the 3rd session of the National Diet in June, 1948 and currently in force is the following scale of taxable income.

Amount of Income	Income Tax Rates
Not exceeding ¥20,000	20%
In excess of ¥20,000	25%
¥40,000	30%
¥70,000	35%
¥100,000	40%
¥150,000	45%
¥200,000	50%
¥300,000	55%
¥500,000	60%
¥700,000	65%
¥1,000,000	70%
¥2,000,000	75%
¥5,000,000	85%

Taxable are the incomes accruing from properties, interest on public bonds, debentures, bank deposits, distribution of profit and dividends, gross receipts from forests, and the ordinary income of corporations and their net asset at the time of liquidation or amalgamation, salaries, annuities, pensions, retirement allowances, and beneficiaries. Salaries paid in kind are also taxable.

Abatement from Income—Abatement from earned income, i.e. salaries, annuities, pensions and allowances is (1) basic abatement of ¥1,500 from annual income, (2) 25 percent of annual income, when not exceeding ¥37,500, (3) special annual abatement of ¥1,800 for each dependent in the family and (4) 15 percent in case of the income accruing from dividends.

Corporation Tax—The corporation tax was instituted in 1899 and was basically revised in 1940. The currently taxable incomes of corporations are (1) ordinary income of corporations—the balance remaining in each accounting period after deducting the gross losses from the gross profits, (2) excess incomes of corporations (any excess over 30 percent of the ordinary incomes over the amount of paid-up capital and reserves), (3) net assets of corporations at liquidation or amalgamation (an excess of the value of remaining assets over the paid-up capital or the invested fund at the time of liquidation or amalgamation.) The income tax on the paid-up capital or corporations was abolished by revisions in March, 1948.

The rates of corporation tax are as follows:
(1) When a corporation is resident in the

area where the Corporation Tax Law is in force 35%
(2) When a corporation has its head office or a branch office outside the area where the said Law is in force 45%
(3) When excess profit exceeds the capital and reserves by
a) over 30% 10%
b) over 50% 15%
c) over 100% 20%
(4) In the case of foreign corporations residing in Japan, the rates are the same as imposed on the Japanese corporations 35%

It must be noted that the Special Corporation Tax Law was abolished under the revised Corporation Tax Law of 1948.

Succession Tax—The Succession Tax Law, promulgated in January 1905, was put into force in April of the same year, for the purpose of increasing the national revenue in view of the Russo-Japanese War. No major changes occurred during the Pacific War. In 1947 the succession tax system was basically revised due to the enforcement of the new Constitution and the reform of the Japanese family system resulting from the basic change in the Civil Code. Previous to the revision, the heir to property, usually the eldest son of the family, enjoyed a considerably low tax rate, which did seldom exceed 2.5 percent, while other successors to property were taxed at the rate of 7 percent. The recent revision abolished the differentiation of tax rates, extended the range of taxable items of descendible properties, and adopted the system of assessment by the successors. The succession tax rates are listed below:

When the successor is,
(1) the direct descendant of the predecessor or his wife 14%
(2) brother or sister 17%
(3) other than the above mentioned 19%

The succession tax applies to the descendible property, whether the predecessor or the successor is a Japanese subject or not, or whether the succession occurs within or without the area where the Succession Law is in force.

In the case of a donation, it is considered as a legacy and the succession tax applies, when the said donation is made within two years of the succession. However, donations to the State, prefectures, towns or villages are exempt from the succession tax. The tax is also imposed on life insurance, retirement allowances, and the right to receive benefits accruing from a trust or the transfer of a trust in possession of the predecessor. The abatement from the tax includes donations not exceeding ¥3,000 and retirement allowances of less than ¥30,000.

Liquor Tax—This tax was instituted in 1886 and revised in 1940. Taxable items are refined sake, synthetic sake, unfiltered low grade sake, white sake and mirin (sweet sake made from glutinous rice and distilled spirit containing 10–11. 5 percent of alcohol) and shochu made from cereals, potatoes or fruit. The liquor tax had the longest history among other taxes and currently constitutes the mainstay of the direct national revenue.

Soft Drinks Tax—Taxable are cider, lemonade and soda water. After the revision of tax in 1948, the retail price of cider had been raised to ¥9,500 for one koku (200 litres).

Sugar Excise—Sugar excise introduced in 1901 applies to refined sugar, sugar candies, cube and bar sugar, molasses, and syrups. With the loss of Formosa and the low production of beet sugar in Hokkaido, sugar excise was insignificant during the period of 1945–1946. Due to the increase in the suagr import, however, the budget for 1947 fiscal year estimated the sugar excise of the same year at ¥1,180,000,000, at the rate of excise fixed at ¥2,200 per 100 kin.

Commodity Tax—This tax was instituted as special tax in 1937, when it was levied on luxuries only. However, the range of taxable items was subsequently extended in 1938 and 1939 under wartime financial measures. The revision of commodity tax in 1947 classified taxable items into two groups. They are listed below with tax rates.

(1) a) Cameras, automobiles, jewels, golf-kits and other 20 items 100%
b) Heating and air conditioning apparatus, safes, electric appliances, leather

goods, black tea, etc....50%

Films and cosmetics listed in this group are taxable at the rate of 80%.

c) Watches, clocks, electric bulbs, thermos bottles, type-writers, stationaries, safety-razor blades, hats and other 70 items 30%

d) Processed foodstuff, telephones, radio-sets, condiments, curios and other 90 items 20%

(2) Matches, wheat gluten, dextrose, maltose, saccharine, dulchin and honey..... ¥6 for 1,000 sticks of matches, ¥2,700 for 100 kin of dextrose, maltrose, wheat-gluten and honey.

Travelling Tax—The travelling tax was instituted in 1905, abolished in 1925 and re-enforced in 1938, as a result of the expansion program of the national revenue. The tax is levied on passenger fares of trains, street-cars, buses and steamers and collected included in fares. The current tax rates are 5% on 3rd class travelling fare and 20% on travelling by sleepers or express trains. The revision of the travelling tax in 1948 abolished the tax on third class train fare for a distance under 20 kilometres.

Admission tax—The admission tax was instituted in 1938. The taxable items and their tax rates currently in force are as follows:

(1) Admission to (a) theatres, cinemas, wrestling halls, base-ball grounds, music halls etc., (b) horse-race courses, and (c) exhibitions, concerts, etc.....150%

(2) Admission to (a) dance-halls, mah-jong clubs, billiard clubs, (b) golf-rinks and skating-rinks, and (c) ping-pong halls, fishing-ponds, etc.....60%

Securities Transfer Tax—The tax levied on the transactions of securities, bonds and company debentures was instituted in 1937 and revised in 1947. Below are the tax rates currently in force:

(1) On purchases made by brokers 1/1,000

(2) On transaction made at the Exchange 2/1,000

(3) On direct transactions 4/1,000

Tax rates for clearing local bonds and company debentures at the Exchange are 1/10,000, and for the transaction of other securities, 10/10,000.

Non-war-damaged Sufferer's Tax—This tax levied temporarily for 1947 fiscal year was classified into two kinds:

(1) The Tax levied on the buildings which escaped war-damage.....300/100 of their rental value.

(2) The tax on movable properties, payable by the head of a family who escaped war-damage...300/100 of their estimated value.

Pool Ticket Tax—This tax instituted in 1942 is levied at the rates listed below:

(1) On sales of pool-tickets at officially recognized horse-race courses.....7%

(2) On the same at local horse-race courses 4%

(3) On the rebates of officially recognized horse-races 20%

Stamp Duties—The stamp duties instituted in 1899 are levied on official registration, licenses, legal documents, examination fees and the sales of playing card.

Playing Card Tax—The so-called playing card tax was instituted in 1902 and underwent a major change in June, 1948, by which the rates of the tax were considerably raised. The tax on a set of mah-jong is ¥500, and on a set of playing cards ¥150.

Hunting License Tax—Simultaneously with the enforcement of the Hunting Law in 1918, the tax went into force. The tax is payable by means of revenue stamps on the application form. The tax rates classified in accordance with the applicants' income are as follows:

(1) For those whose income excceds ¥5,000 .....¥2,400

(2) For those who are paying income tax ¥1,200

(3) For those who are not included in the above two classes.....¥500.

Local Government Finance

The Japanese Government had given little attention to the local government finance until 1946, when the SCAP directive of November 24, 1946 ordered the controls over local government expenditures and borrowings.

Financial problems involved in various local communities are similar, although they are on different scale according to the size of local entities. Under the financial autonomy granted to local governments, floating of short term bank loans is permitted, provided the loans be repaid within the fiscal year from revenues or from the proceeds of the sale of bonds. Lending operations are carried out by local governments with the purpose of improving living standard and economic development within the local entities concerned. Local governments are permitted to invest sinking funds, endowments and other fund of communities, provided that the investment be subject to legal restrictions. Subsidies, tax exemptions, tax allotments, rebates or any similar benefits are decided by local government, provided that they do not violate any restrictions imposed thereupon. Local government properties can be sold at the fair market value, when sold to anyone other than another governmental entity. Below are listed the revenues and expenditures of local communities.

LOCAL PUBLIC FINANCE: REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

(Million Yen)

	Prefectures		Cities		Towns & Villages		Total	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1936	1,153	1,013	1,613	1,403	626	570	3,393	2,987
1937	987	827	1,165	927	628	596	2,782	2,322
1938	1,099	912	1,200	929	852	588	2,951	2,430
1939	1,308	1,055	1,314	926	697	624	3,319	2,666
1940	1,709	1,461	1,457	986	635	561	3,801	3,123
1941	1,940	1,659	1,577	1,100	731	640	4,250	3,502
1942	2,122	1,746	1,874	1,202	828	713	4,825	3,798
1943	3,108	2,632	1,996	1,338	917	749	6,022	4,741
1944	2,365	2,362	1,183	1,183	685	685	4,234	4,231
1945	2,467	2,967	1,533	1,533	860	860	5,362	5,362
1946	19,096	20,926	12,241	14,111	—	—	31,337	35,037
1947	—	—	—	—	—	—	87,485	87,485

LOCAL PUBLIC FINANCE—REVENUES CLASSIFIED BY KIND

(Million Yen)

	Taxes	Revenue other than taxes				
		Receipts from Properties	Charges & Commissions	Grant by State	Grant by Prefectures	Subscription
1936	672	37	340	238	40	50
1937	658	39	364	276	40	55
1938	703	45	381	318	48	60
1939	763	53	409	493	65	84
1940	1,135	47	450	456	61	101
1941	1,322	59	479	640	60	123
1942	1,542	93	404	706	58	120
1943	1,652	143	547	1,137	104	97
1944	1,545	90	467	834	63	81
1945	1,833	—	—	—	—	—
1946	6,364	—	1,502	15,129		—
1947	2,846	—	3,309	27,321		—

—Continued on page 206

—*Continued from page 205*

LOCAL PUBLIC FINANCE—REVENUES CLASSIFIED BY KIND

(Million Yen)

	Revenue other than taxes				Grand Total
	Public Bonds	Transfers from Preceding Year	Others	Total	
1936	1,237	365	448	2,721	3,393
1937	491	402	451	2,123	2,782
1938	400	463	529	2,248	2,951
1939	404	515	529	2,556	3,319
1940	408	670	466	2,666	3,801
1941	397	596	569	2,928	4,250
1942	495	761	639	3,282	4,825
1943	582	1,085	668	4,369	6,022
1944	513	155	480	2,689	4,234
1945	—	—	—	3,528	5,362
1946	3,147	1,967	3,227	24,973	31,337
1947	12,251	100	1,658	44,639	87,485

LOCAL PUBLIC FINANCE—EXPENDITURES CLASSIFIED BY KIND

(Million Yen)

	Education	Public Works	Sanitation	Industrial Subsidies	Social Welfare	Police	Electric Works
1936	504	295	66	185	47	95	136
1937	510	284	78	196	48	99	133
1938	517	292	90	211	52	104	144
1939	545	302	101	228	69	109	134
1940	599	341	108	292	78	125	158
1941	708	375	124	325	83	156	216
1942	776	411	126	336	84	183	170
1943	874	551	165	560	95	191	162
1944	913	373	161	313	105	198	165
1945	1,297	527	191	528	137	269	167
1946	6,932	6,050	1,528	4,438	4,724	2,114	1,203
1947	23,145	15,047	1,141	10,481	7,085	5,598	—

	Water Works	Personnel Expenses	Office Maintenance	Issue of Public Bonds	Maintenance of Properties	Others	Total
1936	69	22	123	1,123	36	170	2,987
1937	75	24	129	468	34	187	2,322
1938	73	26	137	444	38	255	2,430
1939	63	29	146	458	49	379	2,666
1940	77	34	191	487	45	518	3,123
1941	97	41	218	472	49	565	3,502
1942	93	59	258	500	86	606	3,798
1943	103	118	310	587	75	823	4,741
1944	152	105	315	471	46	806	4,231
1945	133	167	415	551	68	820	5,362
1946	—	1,440	2,692	636	475	2,292	35,037
1947	—	13,476		792	—	7,109	87,485

CHAPTER VIII

BANKING AND MONEY MARKET

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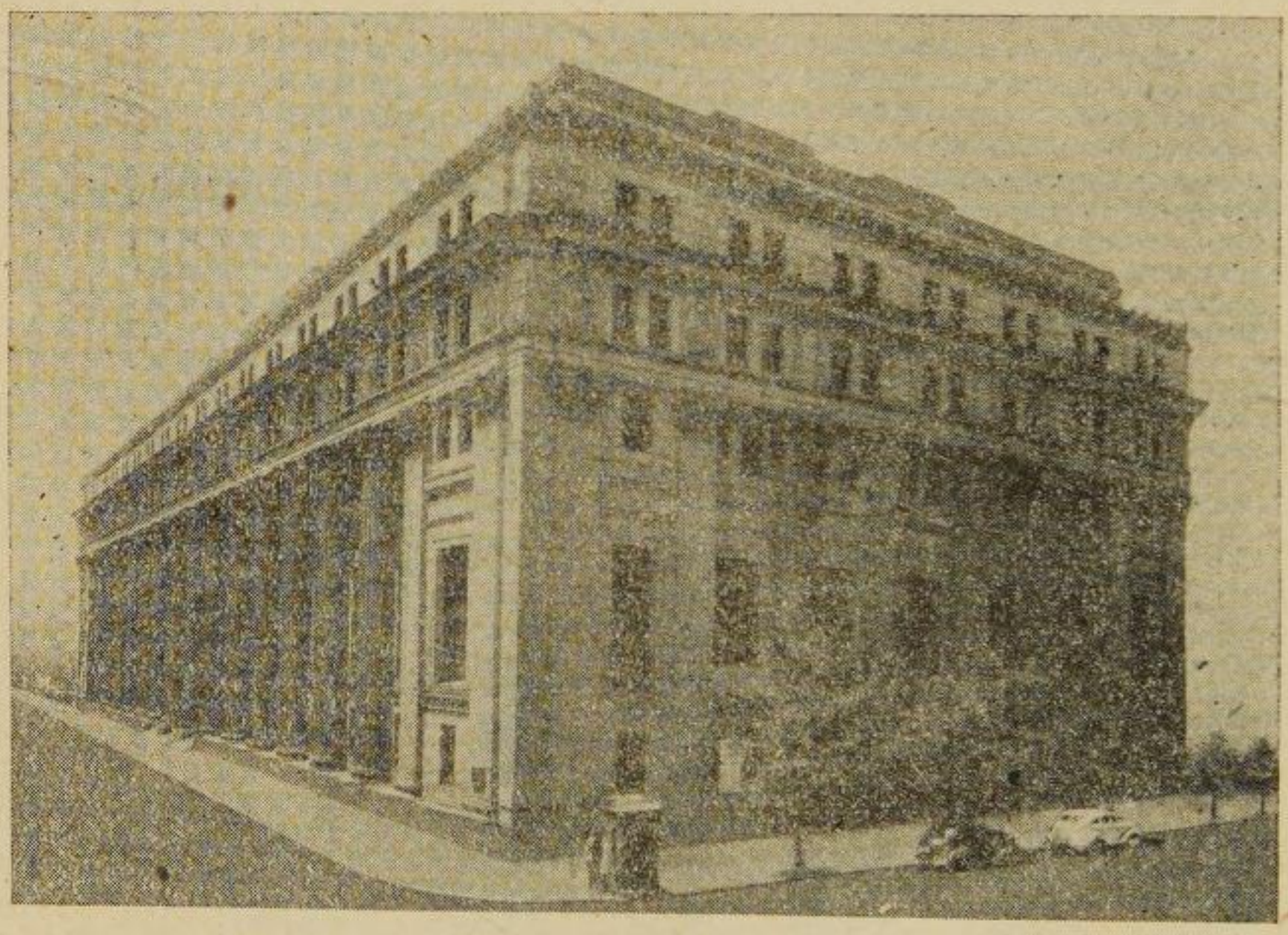

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CHAPTER VIII

BANKING AND MONEY MARKET

Background

The modern banking system of Japan dates from the promulgation of the National Bank Regulations in November, 1872. Banks of every description have since been created in quick succession, and the number of banks was 455 at the end of 1938. These banks are divided by their nature into three classes, namely, those established under the general banking laws, with the object of facilitating the general circulation of capital, those established under the Savings Bank Law of 1922, and others created under special bank laws.

In 1872, the Government promulgated the National Banks Regulations, which were modelled on the National Bank Act of the United States of America, and provided for the conversion of the national bank notes into specie. An amendment was made in 1883 by which the privilege of issuing notes was taken away from the national banks and granted exclusively to the newly-created Bank of Japan, with measures taken for the redemption of the national bank notes.

Meanwhile, private banks and bank-ilke companies which did not come within the purview of the National Banks Regulations had increased in number, until their total number reached 954 in 1884, and there were no general provisions to control such banks and companies beyond their subjection to the control of the local authorities. To bring them under more efficient control, the Ordinary Banks Regulations and the Savings Banks Regulations were promulgated in 1890 and put in force three years later.

Side by side with these private banks, the national banks acted from the first as financial institutions for general trade. When the terms of their respective charters expired, most of them continued business as private banks, and by February 1899, national banks ceased to exist, so that there is no longer any difference in economic functions and legal status between the former national banks and other private banks, all of which are now subject to the general banking laws.

Ordinary Banks Ordinary banks are placed under the control of the Minister of Finance, whose license is required for the establishment of a new bank and the amalgamation of existing banks ; he is also empowered to order at any time investigation into the business condition and property of a bank.

Amendments were made from time to time since the enforcement the Bank Regulations became obsolete and inadequate on account of the rapid progress in the financial and economic conditions of the country. A new act therefore was promulgated on March 29, 1927 in place of the old legislation, and was put into effect on and after January 1, 1928.

The features of the new act are as follows :

(a) Banks as defined in the Bank Law are, in principle, institutions which carry on operations of giving as well as of receiving credits.

(b) Participation in banking business is confined to joint stock companies having at least the minimum capital prescribed by the Law.

(c) The use of the word "Bank (Ginkō)" in the trade name is made compulsory for every bank, and such use by other persons is not allowed.

(d) Banks are strictly prohibited from engaging in business activities other than those prescribed in the Law.

(e) The minimum amount of the reserve fund required by the Commercial Code is increased in the case of banks.

(f) A new audit system is established.

(g) Managers or managing directors are not allowed to participate in the management of other companies at the same time without permission by the Minister of Finance.

(h) The Court of Justice shall exercise closer supervision over the liquidation of banks.

(i) The power of the Minister of Finance respecting the cancellation of business licenses and the giving of various permsions to banks is greatly increased and the penalties for illegal acts by banks made heavier.

Savings Banks The Savings Bank Law enacted in 1921 superseded the Savings Bank Regulations, and was put in force from January 1, 1922. Certain amendments were, however, made to this law in 1931. Essential business item as authorized by the law are as follows:

(1) receiving deposits at compound interest;

(2) receiving deposits periodically or several times during a certain period by fixing beforehand the time of repayment, and

(3) receiving money periodically or several times during a certain period under promise to pay a certain sum of money at a certain period.

Savings banks are also authorized to take up subsidiary business, as:

(a) receiving fixed deposits;

(b) receiving valuable articles for custody;

(c) collection of debts;

(d) receipt and payment of money as treasurers of public corporations or industrial associations;

(e) receiving deposits on demand from public corporations or industrial associations;

(f) sale on the instalment plan of national bonds, local bonds, and debentures of corporations created under special laws; and

(g) transacting business in connection with the issue of national bonds and other bonds and debentures referred to above or the payment of their principal and interest.

While no savings bank can carry on business other than that mentioned above, no ordinary bank can carry on the proper business of savings banks.

A savings bank must be a joint-stock company with a minimum capital of ¥500,000 and must obtain a license from the Minister of Finance.

Savings banks are not permitted to invest their funds in ways other than the following:

(1) to subscribe for, take up or purchase national and local bonds and debentures or stocks approved by the Minister of Finance;

(2) to make loans on pledge of national bonds and other securities referred to above;

(3) to make loans on mortgage of real estate;

(4) to make loans to a depositor up to the amount of his deposit;

(5) to make loans up to the amount of the deposit to a person who deposits money periodically or several times during a certain period under promise to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time;

(6) to make loans up to the amount already paid in to a person who receives the securities under a contract made with respect to the sale of securities on the instalment plan;

(7) to make loans redeemable within a period of one year to prefectures, cities, towns, and villages;

(8) to make loans redeemable by instalments within a period of two years;

(9) to deposit money with banks or the Deposit Funds of the Ministry of Finance or the post office;

(10) to deposit money or securities with trust companies in accordance with the Ordinance issued by the Minister of Finance; and

(11) to purchase bills accepted by banks or trust companies.

Further restrictions on business are as follows:

(1) Savings banks shall not own or take as security for loans or deposits more than one-fifth of the total stock of a company.

(2) Loans to a person shall not exceed one-tenth of the total amount of the paid-up capital and reserve fund of the bank.

(3) The total amount of loans on mortgage of real estate or the total amount of loans

redeemable within a period of one year to prefectures, cities, towns and villages shall not exceed the total amount of the paid-up capital and reserve fund of the bank.

(4) The total amount of loans redeemable by instalments within a period of two years shall not exceed one-fifth of the paid-up capital and reserve fund. In this case, reliable guarantees of more than two persons are required.

(5) The total amount of deposits with any bank and of bills purchasable as accepted by the said bank shall not exceed one-tenth of the amount of the deposits received and one-fourth of the paid-up capital and reserve fund of the said bank.

(6) A restriction given under (5) is applicable correspondingly to property deposited with trust companies and the total amount of bills purchasable as accepted by the trust companies.

Savings banks are obliged to deposit an amount of Government bonds with the Deposit Bureau of the Ministry of Justice as guarantee for repayment of the deposits, such bonds to be not less than one-third of the deposits. Savings banks may, however, replace these bonds with the deposits with the Deposit Funds of the Ministry of Finance.

When a savings bank is unable to meet its liabilities with the assets, the directors are jointly under unlimited liability as regards the deposits received before the registration of resignation, and this liability continues for two years after such registration.

Special Banks There exist such special banks as the Bank of Japan, the Hypothec Bank of Japan, the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Hokkaido Colonization Bank. The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. had been one of the most influential banks of this description, but the bank was dissolved towards the end of 1946, and has been re-organized as an ordinary bank called "The Tokyo Bank, Ltd." which opened its business on December 1, 1946.

ACCOUNTS OF ALL BANKS IN JAPAN

(Exclusive of the Bank of Japan)

(unit in ¥1,000)

Items	Dec. 1941	Dec. 1942	Dec. 1943	Dec. 1944	Dec. 1945	Dec. 1946
Banks	264	226	117	99	69	69
Authorized capital	1,995,956	1,939,706	1,860,156	1,924,565	2,029,808	2,082,308
Capital paid-up	1,326,697	1,294,667	1,202,938	1,257,111	1,324,632	1,375,456
Reserve	1,191,902	1,272,421	1,380,717	1,484,974	1,354,743	1,363,411
Deposits	34,031,791	42,417,509	68,075,080	114,875,999	136,845,193	106,088,728
Advances	22,015,369	26,712,360	41,675,926	106,621,986	106,088,728	135,477,682
Profit	214,410	233,802	121,424	172,290	12,844	(—) 88,747

COMBINED STATEMENT OF ALL BANKS IN JAPAN

(Exclusive of the Bank of Japan)

(unit in ¥1,000)

Items	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Deposits:					
Current	6,212,130	6,666,202	7,921,068	10,805,306	32,528,466
Ordinary	8,142,107	12,623,595	19,244,206	31,166,726	63,911,308
Time and fixed	18,674,684	27,565,777	35,428,374	39,304,504	29,279,335
Instalment savings	7,617,566	2,411,234	3,115,735	2,653,383	2,681,354

Items	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Deposits:					
Deposit at notice	4,236,145	4,061,834	4,118,898	1,879,539	6,027,207
Restricted	—	487,974	3,484,403	26,820,063	1,675,018
Others	1,681,752	2,511,720	4,614,042	7,199,704	8,766,572
Total	46,569,384	56,328,336	77,926,726	119,829,225	122,258,709
Loans:					
Unsecured loans	13,932,632	23,407,083	35,169,153	81,195,352	22,188,376
Loan on real estate, securities & guarantees	3,505,777	4,064,800	9,928,462	8,841,855	37,840,607
Overdrafts	2,213,058	2,605,440	3,058,032	4,729,390	562,875
Bills discounted	5,205,199	2,277,076	2,998,468	2,855,080	7,735,657
Total	24,856,666	32,354,399	51,154,115	97,621,737	146,406,678
Call-loan	455,745	359,221	623,005	316,960	2,335,891
Securities:					
Government bonds	18,184,205	24,084,648	32,994,680	44,921,314	49,037,546
Local gov't bonds	413,582	367,272	302,997	282,385	300,513
Foreign securities	1,042,250	1,089,765	936,788	944,400	2,684,315
Debentures	5,729,777	6,638,011	7,418,103	7,766,107	5,870,534
Shares, etc.	1,160,583	1,235,388	1,292,446	1,314,015	1,007,311
Total	26,530,397	33,415,084	42,945,014	55,228,284	58,900,228
Deposits with others	1,203,903	1,319,834	2,010,418	7,700,473	10,829,191
Cash on hand	2,785,138	2,048,860	2,486,237	4,211,722	10,970,020

Source:, The Bank of Japan—Financial Statistics Monthly

COMBINED STATEMENT OF SPECIAL BANKS

(unit in ¥1,000)

Items	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Deposits:					
Current deposits	323,975	402,938	518,037	905,502	2,618,735
Ordinary deposits	437,295	562,933	999,122	1,471,309	4,076,140
Time and fixed d.	1,190,757	1,369,737	2,083,536	2,111,073	1,863,021
Instalment savings	—	95	5,790	12,236	12,208
Deposit at notice	274,581	255,079	264,743	59,690	434,160
Special deposits	—	145,576	754,493	2,052,179	158,714
Other deposits	1,127,913	1,555,129	2,315,237	3,435,107	2,622,939
Total	3,354,521	4,291,487	6,940,958	10,047,096	11,785,920
Loans:					
Unsecured loan	198,442	4,736,348	8,347,920	16,276,680	14,385,254
Loans on real estate, securities & guarantees	2,498,792	3,027,177	4,811,306	4,909,475	18,069,993
Overdrafts	122,665	242,157	407,202	1,091,333	610,055
Bills discounted	3,978,234	1,312,651	2,003,937	2,517,984	4,960,705
Total	6,798,133	9,318,338	15,570,365	24,795,576	38,026,012
Call-loan	56,650	63,620	251,550	115,700	454,490

Items	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Securities :					
Government bonds	2,143,377	3,065,973	3,327,075	3,191,859	3,268,099
Local gov't bonds	10,853	10,514	11,301	12,106	10,719
Foreign securities	85,447	86,484	48,451	44,322	167,645
Debentures	342,677	458,582	493,274	420,286	328,648
Shares	72,443	74,330	96,182	73,647	47,479
Total	2,654,797	3,695,883	3,976,283	3,742,223	3,822,595
Deposits with others	353,717	144,520	290,351	3,017,797	3,303,242
Cash	58,269	94,065	119,689	212,093	2,154,703

Source : The Bank of Japan—Financial Statistics Monthly

COMBINED STATEMENT OF ORDINARY BANKS

(unit in ¥1,000)

Items	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Deposits :					
Current deposit	5,888,155	6,263,264	7,403,031	9,899,804	29,909,731
Ordinary deposit	7,704,812	10,054,821	15,892,231	28,024,229	56,278,360
Time and fixed d.	17,464,275	21,585,504	28,574,335	32,726,077	24,697,333
Instalment savings	—	160,751	388,810	658,997	644,059
Deposit at notice	3,961,564	3,806,755	3,854,155	1,819,849	5,593,047
Special deposit	—	342,398	2,729,910	24,683,568	1,512,373
Other deposits	719,057	918,008	2,120,304	4,536,728	6,071,409
Total	35,737,863	43,131,507	60,962,776	102,349,252	124,706,320
Loans :					
Unsecured loans	13,734,190	18,480,435	26,362,198	64,504,247	84,386,967
Loans on real estate, securities and guarantees	606,298	658,569	4,789,820	3,574,037	19,475,554
Overdrafts	2,090,393	2,363,281	2,650,830	3,638,057	978,426
Bills discounted	1,226,963	964,422	994,531	337,096	2,774,952
Total	17,657,846	22,466,707	34,797,379	72,053,437	107,615,904
Call loan :	399,095	295,601	368,455	201,260	1,921,962
Securities :					
Government bonds	11,328,780	15,137,269	22,886,103	35,152,619	40,653,598
Local gov't bonds	276,314	247,150	205,829	197,735	142,361
Foreign securities	634,435	664,531	4,559,311	619,883	1,745,574
Debentures	3,955,437	4,559,311	5,251,366	5,810,573	4,385,894
Shares, etc.	783,562	881,672	982,517	1,070,824	889,393
Total	16,978,528	21,489,933	29,899,837	42,851,685	47,807,822
Deposits with others	551,806	959,774	1,479,517	4,425,975	7,190,953
Cash on hand	2,624,824	1,888,600	2,257,613	3,874,418	8,515,318

Source : The Bank of Japan— Financial Statistics Monthly

COMBINED STATEMENT OF SAVINGS BANKS

(unit in ¥1,000)

Items	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Deposits:					
Ordinary deposits	5,384,688	2,005,838	2,352,853	1,671,188	3,556,808
Time & fixed d.	19,652	4,610,536	4,770,503	3,467,354	2,718,981
Instalment deposits	—	2,250,388	2,021,135	1,982,150	2,025,087
Restricted deposits	—	0	0	84,316	3,931
Other deposits	280	38,580	878,501	227,869	72,224
Total	5,411,620	8,905,342	10,022,992	7,432,877	8,377,031
Loans:					
Unsecured loan	—	190,300	459,035	414,475	469,699
Secured loan	400,687	379,045	427,336	358,343	295,060
Total	400,687	569,345	886,371	772,824	764,762
Securities:					
Government bonds	4,712,048	5,881,406	6,781,502	6,576,836	5,115,849
Local gov't bonds	526,415	109,608	85,867	72,544	147,433
Foreign securities	322,368	338,750	314,315	280,195	771,096
Debentures	1,431,663	1,620,118	1,673,463	1,535,248	1,155,992
Shares, etc.	304,578	279,386	213,747	169,544	79,439
Total	6,897,072	8,229,268	9,068,894	8,634,376	7,269,811
Deposits with others	298,380	215,540	240,520	234,648	255,373
Cash on hands	61,345	66,195	108,905	124,401	279,260

Source: The Bank of Japan—Financial Statistics Monthly

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LOCAL BANKS IN JAPAN

(unit in ¥1,000)

Date	Deposits	Loans	Call loan	Securities held	Deposits with others	Cash on hand
1946						
Apr.	45,988,896	14,210,648	665,360	27,801,581	3,763,377	1,429,164
May	46,615,674	14,221,460	1,127,860	27,659,078	4,073,435	1,478,699
June	46,997,389	14,699,700	1,131,760	27,690,891	3,844,367	1,466,673
July	47,476,114	15,559,923	1,062,300	27,761,834	4,049,472	1,499,970
Aug.	46,699,966	15,529,813	913,889	27,827,068	3,504,455	1,592,225
Sept.	48,506,787	16,447,772	1,022,289	27,798,600	4,086,023	2,213,969
Oct.	50,031,753	17,397,638	1,078,502	27,947,752	3,949,013	2,213,584
Nov.	49,914,226	18,494,375	1,491,366	27,870,149	3,766,881	2,879,123
Dec.	52,578,943	21,527,188	1,091,153	27,950,882	4,506,465	3,375,332

Note: By local banks are meant commercial banks other than the big eight.
Source: The Bank of Japan—Financial Statistics Monthly

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF PRINCIPAL MONETARY ORGANIZATIONS IN JAPAN

(unit in ¥1,000)

Assets

	Banks	Trust Comps.	Central Chest for Com'ce & Ind'y	Central Chest for Agriculture & Forestry
1942	46,569,000	3,517,000	—	1,866,000
1943	56,328,000	4,225,000	—	3,519,000
1944	77,926,726	4,891,431	108,099	6,528,315
1945	119,829,225	5,719,204	592,687	13,124,640
1946 July	142,585,747	5,778,127	1,074,649	19,696,948

	Agricultural credit Cooperatives	Urban Credit Cooperatives	Mutual Loans Comps.	Life Insurance Companies
1942	9,192,000	1,199,000	1,133,000	—
1943	13,914,000	1,722,000	1,379,000	—
1944	22,107,566	2,699,208	1,791,031	9,573,291
1945	41,389,299	2,895,576	2,100,867	10,345,690
1946	59,621,030	3,416,259	2,613,752	9,187,383

	Fire and Marine Ins. Comps.	Deposit Bureau	Gov't Insurance and Postal Pensions	Total
1942	—	13,915,000	3,216,000	*56,101,000
1943	—	19,081,000	4,093,000	*73,099,000
1944	—	33,185,885	5,662,088	*94,358,000
1945	2,714,766	48,755,174	6,552,921	254,020,049
1946	2,445,412	61,953,039	7,634,096	316,006,441

Note: * Others and total.
Sources: The Bank of Japan—Financial Statistics Monthly

Liabilities

	Banks	Trust Comps.	Central Chest for Comm'ce & Industry	Central Chest for Agriculture & Forestry
1942	24,856,000	1,817,000	—	177,000
1943	32,354,000	2,123,000	—	297,000
1944	42,945,014	2,531,544	1,109,647	660,064
1945	97,621,737	2,769,291	1,403,092	1,249,299
1946	116,421,832	2,786,917	1,405,274	4,617,541

	Agricultural Credit Cooperatives	Urban Credit Cooperatives	Mutual Loan Companies	Life Insurance Companies
1942	1,039,000	356,000	471,000	—
1943	1,051,000	385,000	591,000	—
1944	1,041,526	418,873	698,397	1,424,991
1945	1,086,048	461,866	1,156,087	1,660,151
1946	1,041,117	433,416	1,229,244	1,245,230

	Fire and Marines Ins. Comps.	Deposit Bureau	Gov't Insurance & Postal pension	Total
1942	—	897,000	571,000	30,184,000
1943	—	1,823,000	602,000	39,226,000
1944	—	2,759,583	681,597	58,920,000
1945	16,088	3,991,389	891,700	112,306,748
1946	18,824	5,469,953	853,029	135,522,407

Sources: The Bank of Japan—Financial Statistics Monthly

VOLUMES OF GOVERNMENT BONDS OWNED BY VARIOUS MONETARY ORGANIZATIONS IN JAPAN

(unit in ¥1,000)

	Banks	Trust Comps.	Central Chest for Comm'ce & Industry	Central Chest for Agric'l & Forestry
1944	32,994,680	735,406	172,783	3,005,217
1945	44,921,314	984,781	301,064	7,204,415
1946	49,107,377	1,725,872	373,696	12,110,043

	Agricultural Credit Cooperatives	Urban Credit Cooperatives	Mutual Loan Companies	Life Insurance Companies
1944	1,528,259	777,565	223,271	3,503,146
1945	1,843,142	983,324	278,453	3,826,623
1946	1,873,507	1,005,976	298,602	3,788,763

	Fire and Marine Insurance Comps.	Deposit Bureau	Gov't Insurance & Postal Savings	Total
1944	—	26,309,976	1,200,278	—
1945	311,152	39,845,299	1,193,673	101,693,240
1946	305,194	49,672,371	1,174,678	120,755,438

Sources: The Bank of Japan—Financial Statistics Monthly

SECURITIES OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS OWNED BY VARIOUS MONETARY ORGANIZATIONS

(unit in ¥1,000)

	Banks	Trust Comps	Central Chest for Comm'ce & Ind'y	Central Chest for Agricultural & Forestry
1944	9,950,334	1,600,955	5,366	3,118,381
1945	10,306,907	1,915,430	8,022	3,971,586
1946	9,499,425	2,025,260	299,780	4,302,197

	Agricultural Credit Cooperatives	Urban Credit Cooperatives	Mutual Loan Companies	Life Insurance Companies
1944	3,634,439	1,064,803	395,256	4,169,750
1945	5,199,340	1,234,999	551,341	4,201,946
1946	6,003,120	1,284,193	640,419	3,350.073

	Fire & Marine Ins. Comps.	Deposit Bureau	Gov't Insurance & Postal Pensions	Total
1944	—	6,569,078	1,725,825	—
1945	471,576	8,373,759	1,770,075	38,004,981
1946	374,851	8,225,650	1,740,442	37,478,410

Sources: The Bank of Japan—Financial Statistics Monthly

The Bank of Japan
(Nippon Ginko)

The Bank of Japan, the central bank of the country, was established in 1882 as a joint-stock company. Its authorized capital, which was at first ¥10,000,000, was increased three times and now stands at ¥60,000,000, of which ¥45,000,000 has been paid up.

This Bank is privileged to issue bank notes to any amount against gold and silver coins and bullion, and further to issue such notes against Government bonds and Treasury bills, and other bonds and commercial bills of a reliable nature. In June 1932, amendments were made to the Convertible Bank Note Regulations, whereby the maximum amount of the issue against securities was increased up to ¥1,000,000,000 as from July 1 of the same year. The maximum amount of the issue against securities was further increased to ¥1,700,000,000 on April 1, 1938, and to ¥2,200,000,000 on April 1, 1939, in order to meet the increased requirements for the notes.

The business carried on by the Bank is principally as follows:

(1) To discount or purchase Government bills, bills of exchange and commercial bills;

(2) To buy or sell gold and silver bullion;

(3) To make loans on security of gold and silver coins and bullion;

(4) To collect bills for banks, companies and merchants, who are its regular customers;

(5) To receive deposits and to accept for custody articles of value, such as gold, silver, and other precious metals and documents; and

(6) To make advances on current account or loans for fixed periods on security of Government bonds, Treasury bills, and other securities guaranteed by the Government.

The Bank is, in addition, entrusted with the management of the Treasury receipts and disbursements.

ACCOUNTS OF THE BANK OF JAPAN AT THE END OF EACH YEAR

(unit in ¥1,000)

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Authorized capital	60,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Paid-up capital	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	251,000
Reserve	126,000	73,680	85,670	100,310	132,930	149,747	
Deposits	1,239,879	2,678,947	3,649,772	10,452,753	44,431,835	23,994,280	27,656,000
Gov't d.	794,385	2,020,692	2,650,591	8,300,627	36,810,672	11,437,117	6,703,000
Ordinary d.	445,494	658,255	999,181	2,152,126	7,621,163	11,557,163	20,953,000
Advances	903,902	1,585,757	3,769,372	14,575,577	28,649,697	51,911,478	53,201,000
Net Profit	62,509	60,915	114,036	210,234	214,113	931,594	—
Dividends	3,600	1,125	1,125	1,125	1,125	1,125	1,125,000
Dividend rate	16%	5%	5%	5%	5%	—	—

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF JAPAN

(unit in ¥1,000)

Items	Dec. 25, 1943	Dec. 30, 1944	Dec. 31, 1945	Dec. 31, 1946	Dec. 31 1947
Liabilities:					
Bank-notes issued	9,666,750	17,871,692	55,440,720	93,397,652	219,141,000
Gov't deposits	2,712,939	4,503,631	17,776,619	6,463,001	6,703,000
Other deposits	984,152	1,973,910	4,159,391	10,869,885	20,953,000
Miscellaneous accounts	434,440	587,571	1,557,167	4,071,841	7,676,000
Capital and reserves	185,670	200,310	211,810	246,597	251,000
Assets:					
Advances to gov't	—	—	—	—	53,201,000
Loans	2,927,901	8,865,801	37,838,393	50,430,646	32,301,000
Cash and bullion	627,026	518,160	533,247	1,417,790	2,856,000
National gov't bonds and debentures	7,870,723	10,439,161	17,126,382	34,761,770	145,866,000
Agencies accounts	2,156,285	4,105,457	18,588,286	3,688,527	2,715,000
Miscellaneous accounts	317,016	1,153,562	5,004,398	17,095,245	17,729,000
Capital unpaid	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
Total (of assets and liabilities)	13,983,952	25,137,146	79,145,709	115,048,979	

Source: The Bank of Japan—Financial Statistics Monthly

TEN-DAY REPORT OF THE BANK OF JAPAN

Liabilities (unit in ¥1,000)

Date	Bank-notes issued	Government deposits	Other deposits	Miscellaneous accounts	Capital and reserves
1942: 12.26	6,921,346	2,034,412	644,421	660,922	173,680
1943: 12.25	9,666,750	2,712,939	984,152	434,440	185,670
1944: 12.30	17,870,692	4,503,631	1,973,910	587,571	200,310
1945: 12.10	49,168,425	15,980,085	3,429,252	1,286,448	211,810
12.20	51,091,095	17,786,817	3,572,070	1,618,152	211,810
12.31	55,440,720	17,776,619	4,159,391	1,557,167	211,810
1946: 3.10	16,166,016	30,880,941	15,742,345	8,624,882	211,810
3.20	17,959,150	39,206,890	8,042,644	1,718,416	211,810
3.31	23,322,803	37,228,954	8,056,046	797,675	232,930
6.10	38,984,067	23,402,302	7,790,834	4,119,545	246,640
6.20	40,644,349	24,192,888	7,813,384	3,695,777	246,640
6.30	42,758,724	4,536,754	8,635,055	3,736,028	246,640
9.10	60,516,232	4,306,862	9,360,204	3,980,337	246,640
9.20	62,391,412	6,069,880	9,752,106	4,389,370	246,640
9.30	64,435,290	5,137,200	10,594,972	3,542,900	246,557
12.10	78,049,587	5,341,767	8,663,716	4,144,794	246,597
12.20	82,935,068	5,108,207	9,017,174	3,931,994	216,597
12.31	93,397,652	6,463,001	10,869,885	4,071,841	216,597

TEN-DAY REPORT OF THE BANK OF JAPAN (Cont'd)

(unit in ¥1,000)

Assets

Date	Advances to Government	Loans	Cash & Bullion	Government bonds & debentures	Agencies Accounts	Miscellaneous account	Capital unpaid
1942:							
12.26	—	664,756	681,089	7,144,988	1,020,098	868,849	55,000
1943:							
12.25	—	2,927,901	627,026	7,870,723	2,156,285	317,016	55,000
1944:							
12.30	—	8,865,804	518,160	10,439,161	4,105,457	1,153,562	55,000
1945:							
12.10	—	31,567,642	532,296	16,477,619	16,837,858	4,605,565	55,000
12.20	—	33,986,611	531,536	16,504,502	18,597,960	4,604,333	55,000
12.31	—	37,838,393	533,247	17,126,382	18,588,286	5,004,398	55,000
1946:							
3.10	5,300,000	28,221,696	644,455	3,773,112	22,698,694	6,033,037	55,000
3.20	5,300,000	27,012,710	639,583	3,636,509	23,783,467	6,184,105	55,000
3.31	5,300,000	28,649,697	653,671	3,046,630	24,645,549	7,288,460	55,000
6.10	5,300,000	30,726,758	712,358	5,160,584	22,563,327	10,022,360	55,000
6.20	5,300,000	31,037,669	713,990	7,279,381	22,470,392	9,736,605	55,000
6.30	5,300,000	32,075,426	715,828	8,143,390	2,961,821	10,661,735	55,000
9.10	7,000,000	41,555,955	1,379,827	11,116,863	3,625,018	13,777,614	55,000
9.20	7,000,000	41,740,691	1,375,341	14,185,909	3,681,817	24,910,650	55,000
9.30	7,300,000	42,052,793	1,374,767	13,618,810	3,780,813	16,174,746	55,000
12.10	7,400,000	45,998,304	1,395,372	25,666,591	2,219,433	13,711,762	55,000
12.20	7,400,000	48,172,771	1,389,552	27,779,831	2,247,315	14,194,572	55,000
12.31	7,600,000	50,430,646	1,417,790	34,761,770	3,688,527	17,095,245	55,000

Source: The Bank of Japan—Financial Statistics Monthly

The Hypothec Bank of Japan
(Nippon Kangyo Ginko)

With an authorized capital standing at upwards of ¥141,000,000 and advances reaching the neighborhood of ¥1,300,000,000, the Hypothec Bank of Japan is now, in fact as well as in name, the central national organ in making loans on mortgage of immovable property.

The Hypothec Bank is authorized, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital has been paid up, to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding fifteen times its paid-up capital, provided the amount of such debentures shall not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable by annual instalments or at a fixed time and the debentures of the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, Hokkaido Colonization Bank and Central Chest for Industrial Associations. These mortgage debentures must be redeemed by means of drawings taking place at least twice a year in amounts proportionate to the amount to be redeemed in the same year of the loans redeemable by annual instalments and the debentures of the above-mentioned banks in hand. In case any loans redeemable by annual instalments are repaid before they are due, the Bank may with the amount so repaid purchase and redeem its mortgage debentures. The Temporary Fund Adjustment Law as amended in 1940 authorized the Hypothec Bank of Japan to issue savings certificates to the amount of 500 million yen.

THE HYPOTHEC BANK OF JAPAN

At the end of each year
(In ¥1,000)

Year	Authorized Capital	Deposits	Advances	Net Profit	Dividend	Rate of Dividend	Mortgage Debentures
1934	111,755	136,091	1,046,809	12,923	8,614	10.0%	797,481
1936	115,275	148,517	1,020,218	13,369	8,940	10.0	715,390
1938	141,920	279,836	1,221,763	17,580	11,780	10.0	901,098
1940	141,920	326,153	1,261,226	17,659	11,779	10.0	834,464
1942	141,920	446,266	1,247,336	—	—	10.0	835,564
1943*	141,920	171,560	524,050	—	—	7.0	—
1944	141,920	816,537	1,727,807	—	—	10.0	—
1945	161,920	1,954,594	2,810,167	—	—	8.0	—
1946	161,920	2,804,155	3,691,445	—	—	—	—

Notes: (1) (*) Figures for 1943 are those at the end of June.
(2) Figures since 1944 show those at the end of March each year.

In 1921 a law providing for the merger of banks of agriculture and industry with the Hypothec Bank of Japan was enacted and up to 1944 some 46 banks of agriculture and industry were absorbed.

Agreement was in 1944 reached between the Hypothec Bank of Japan and five prefectural banks of agriculture and industry for their merger, and the Finance Ministry authorities approved the step.

The agriculture and industry debentures that the five banks issued, amounting to ¥104,000,000, are regarded as Hypothec debentures after the merger.

The Industrial Bank of Japan
(Nippon Kogyo Ginko)

The primary function of the Industrial Bank of Japan is to underwrite national and prefectural bonds and company debentures and make loans on serurity of foundations created as prescribed by law.

The Bank is authorized to issue debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid-up capital, provided, however, that the amount of such debentures shall not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans, discounted bills, and national or local bonds, company debentures and shares and gold and silver bullion in hand. Only in the event of funds being required for enterprises for public benefit undertaken in a foreign country, the Bank may, with the approval of the Minister of Finance, issue debentures irrespective of the above-mentioned restriction.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN

At the end of each year
(In ¥1,000)

Year	Authorized Capital	Deposits	Advances	Capital Fund in Trust	Net Profit	Dividend	Rate of Dividend	Debentures
1933	50,000	59,236	408,177	354,645	7,800	3,000	6.0%	323,840
1936	50,000	269,456	506,504	1,200,635	6,878	3,000	6.0	244,477
1939	200,000	402,672	1,367,412	2,285,535	9,508	4,353	6.0	866,520
1942	200,000	571,580	3,811,849	3,280,500	8,238	3,062	7.0	794,671
1943	200,000	686,333	5,255,985	—	—	—	7.0	—
1944	200,000	667,910	6,050,553	—	—	—	10.0	4,097,189
1945	200,000	1,311,491	12,208,011	—	—	—	7.0	6,714,386
1946	200,000	3,498,260	17,488,011	—	—	—	—	7,714,832
1946	200,000	3,859,132	18,077,851	—	—	—	—	2,753,864

Note: Figures after 1944 are those at the end of March each year, and those at the bottom are figures at the end of August, 1946.

The Hokkaido Colonization Bank
(Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko)

The Hokkaido Colonization Bank was established with the object of supplying capital for enterprises for colonizing and developing Hokkaido and Karafuto (the southern half of Saghalien), and especially for the purpose of facilitating the supply of capital by making loans on security of agricultural products and company shares and debentures as well as making long-term loans at low interest rate on immovable property. The bank had at first a capital of ¥3,000,000 but on April 23, 1922 it was increased to ¥20,000,000, of which ¥12,500,000 has been paid up. The business scope is very much similar to that of the Hypothec Bank of Japan and the Agricultural and Industrial Banks. The bank is authorized to issue debentures of not less than ten yen face value to an amount not exceeding 15 times its paid-up capital. Such debentures, however, must not exceed the total outstanding amount of loans which are redeemable by annual instalments or at a fixed date, and when debentures of not more than twenty yen face value are to be issued by the bank, such issue may be effected by sale. These debentures must be redeemed by means of drawings at least twice a year in amounts proportionate to the amount of the said loans to be redeemed in the same year.

THE HOKKAIDO COLONIZATION BANK
At the end of March, each year
(In ¥1,000)

	Authorized Capital	Deposits	Advances	Dividend per Annum
1944	20,885	692,688	477,839	7.0%
1945	20,885	1,560,374	763,443	7.0%
1945	20,885	2,177,086	892,046	—

Bank Mergers and the Big Eight The Finance Ministry on April 13, 1944, approved the merger of the Teikoku Bank with the Jugo Bank and that of the Yasuda Bank with the Showa and Dai-San Banks.

In order to eliminate overlapping and expedite the absorption of capital by the monetary institutions so that funds could be devoted to a better monetary purposes, bank mergers were begun in December, 1942, when agreement was reached among the principal banks of the country, Mitsui, Dai-Ichi, Mitsubishi, Kawasaki and Daihyaku, to combine. In 1943 the Yasuda Bank absorbed the Nippon Chuya Bank.

The mergers took place in August 1944. The names Teikoku and Yasuda are retained, thus leaving eight commercial banks which are members of the Commercial Banks Control Association, namely Teikoku, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Nomura, Yasuda, Sanwa, Kobe and Tokai.* Their combined accounts in 1946 stood as follows:

ACCOUNTS OF THE EIGHT BIG BANKS IN 1946
(unit in ¥1,000)

	Deposits	Loans	Securities	Deposits with others	Cash
April, 1946	69,538,935	66,651,549	20,015,818	2,465,600	1,900,001
June ,,	74,134,901	70,438,886	19,948,403	2,190,303	1,949,771
Dec. ,,	72,127,376	86,088,716	19,856,940	2,684,486	5,169,980

Source: The Bank of Japan's Financial Statistics Monthly

The policy of concentration of financial power, however, has been subjected to criticism since the surrender as counteracting the democratic reorganization of the economy of the country. The plan for the decentralization of the economic power is in progress, and

* In October, 1948 the first five banks adopted the new names of Dai-ichi, Chiyoda, Osaka, Daiwa and Fuji respectively.

when it is materialized a considerable change will take place in the set up of the banking of the country.

Foreign Banks Several foreign banks had their branches located in various parts of the country prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War. The names of these banks and the places where their branches were located are as follows:

FOREIGN BANKS WITH BRANCHES IN JAPAN

(Before the Pacific War)

Name	Nationality	No. of Branches in Japan	Places of Branches in Japan
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	Great Britain	3	Kobé, Yokohama, Tokyo
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	,,	2	Yokohama, Kobé
National City Bank of New York	U.S.A.	4	Kobé, Yokohama, Tokyo, Osaka
Banque Franco-Japonaise	France	2	Tokyo, Kobé
Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij	Holland	1	Kobé
Nederlandsch-Indische Handelsbank	,,	2	Kobé, Tokyo
Bank of China	China	1	Osaka

Those foreign banks which have resumed their operation since the surrender and are either functioning at present or are due to function are as follows:

FOREIGN BANKS WITH BRANCHES IN JAPAN

(After the Surrender)

Name	Nationality	No. of Branches in Japan	Places of Branches in Japan
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	Great Britain	2	Tokyo, Kobé
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	,,	1	Tokyo
National City Bank of New York	U.S.A.	1	Tokyo
Chase National Bank of New York	,,	1	Tokyo
Bank of America	,,	1	Tokyo
Banque de Indo-China	France	1	Tokyo
Bank of China	China	1	Tokyo
Netherland Trading Society	Holland	1	Kobé
Netherland India Commercial Bank	,,	2	Tokyo, Kobé

Trust Business

It was about 1906 that Trust Companies (Shintaku Kaisha) were first established in Japan, and, since that time the number of these institutions has steadily increased.

The function of a trust company is to hold, use or dispose of property for, and on behalf of persons who have not the ability or time to attend to these matters themselves. It goes without saying, therefore, that the sound development of this particular business agency will contribute greatly to social and economic progress. But some trust companies have been in existence that did not rest upon a sound basis and which transacted business that could not be properly called trust business. The Government, therefore, presented the Trust Law and the Trust Business Law to the 45th session of the Diet and secured its approval. These two laws were effective on and after January 1, 1923.

According to the Trust Business Law:

(1) Trust business can be carried on only by a joint-stock company whose capital is one million yen or more and which has obtained licence from the Minister of Finance.

(2) The properties that a trust company can accept in trust are limited to money, negotiable paper, monetary claims, movables, land and things thereon, and superficies and leases of lands.

(3) The method of administering the trust property is specified in the Imperial Ordinance issued according to the provisions of the Trust Law.

(4) Businesses which trust companies can carry on as incidental to their main business are limited to the following:

1. Reception of deposits for safe custody.
2. Giving guarantees for debts.
3. Acting as an intermediary in the sale of immovable properties.
4. Acting as an intermediary in the loans of either money or immovable properties.
5. Flotation of bonds, debentures or stocks, and receipt of payment from the subscribers.
6. Payment of principal and interest or dividends of bonds, debentures or stocks.
7. Execution of a will concerning property.
8. Auditing.
9. Acting as agents for the following matters:

a. Acquisition or disposition of properties.

b. Adjustment and liquidation of properties.

c. Collection of claims.

d. Performance of obligations.

Of the above the guaranteeing of debts is subject to necessary limitations to be specified by ordinance.

(5) Trust companies are forbidden to engage in any business other than those mentioned above, excepting business connected with mortgage debentures.

(6) Trust companies must, as provided by ordinance, deposit national loan bonds of not less than one-tenth of their capital as security, and beneficiaries are entitled to preferential rights as regards the national loan bonds thus deposited by trust companies. The rate of legal reserve fund has also been increased, while certain limit is to be observed by the companies in using their own fund for the purpose of investment. These, together with other provisions for control, are intended to protect the interests of beneficiaries, at the same time preventing the companies from possible mismanagement.

(7) As stated in (5) the companies carrying on general trust business can also engage in similar business connected with mortgage debentures. Consequently a revision was effected in this respect in the Mortgage Debentures Trust Law. Ordinary banks were formerly disqualified to combine general trust business, but this privilege was allowed to Industrial Bank of Japan and Hokkaido Colonization Bank. Being deemed necessary to confine the operation of these special banks in the particular line to the business connected with mortgage debentures only, necessary revisions have been made in the laws relating to these banks.

Trust companies established under the provisions of the above-mentioned laws numbered 28 and had an aggregate nominal capital of ¥256,000,000 at the end of December 1939. These institutions have now great influence in financial circles.

TRUST COMPANIES

(In yen)

At the end of 2nd term, each year	No. of Comp.	Authorized Capital	Paid-up Capital	Reserve funds	Net Profits
1940	28	256,000,000	73,486,675	66,528,000	13,347,072
1941	21	224,000,000	63,535,451	62,219,451	11,415,533
1942	5	146,010	37,850	67,375	9,916
1943	5	146,010	37,850	72,215	8,346
1944	5	146,010	37,850	76,321	14,248
1945	7	131,000	33,500	89,072	2,467
1946	7	131,000	33,500	81,604	(—) 7,237

Note: Figures between 1942 and 1944 inclusive are not available, so that only for those of five big trust companies, viz: the Mitsui, the Mitsubishi, the Sumitomo, the Yasuda and the Sanwa Trust Companies are given. In 1945 most of trust companies merged or dissolved, incluing the Sanwa Trust Company, and now only 7 of them remain, the figures for 1945 and 1946 being for these seven. They are the Nippon Toshi, the Kawasaki, the Daiichi, the Yasuda, the Mitsui, the Mitsubishi, and the Sumitomo Trust Companies.

Assets

Trust Account

(In ¥1,000)

At the End of Each Year	Securities	Advance	Deposits	Movable and Real Estate	Miscel-laneous Assets	Cash on Hand	Total (including branches' Accounts)
1940	1,636,999	1,693,275	59,205	65,669	—	80,605	3,536,053
1941	1,821,683	1,775,059	84,483	67,326	111,328	1,671	3,861,550
1942	2,186,200	1,817,376	99,546	—	—	—	4,300,783
1943	2,162,937	2,123,330	56,830	54,563	125,418	1,930	5,058,401
1944	2,336,361	2,531,544	72,256	67,861	138,476	—	5,560,258
1945	2,900,211	2,769,291	50,115	—	—	17,322	5,736,939
1946	3,088,527	2,905,020	51,384	—	—	13,239	6,058,170

Liabilities

Trust Account

	Money in Trust	Trust Fund other than Money in Trust	Securities	Total including branches' and other accounts
1940	2,601,931	11,791	824,719	3,536,053
1941	3,047,036	9,663	714,815	3,861,550
1942	3,517,993	11,730	66,530	4,300,783
1943	4,225,931	171,072	661,397	5,058,401
1944	4,778,807	250,070	531,281	5,563,258
1945	5,295,223	582,401	613,917	6,494,541
1946	4,543,649	1,022,119	534,446	6,100,216

Mutual Loan Companies
(Mujin Kaisha)

In addition to the banking institutions there are mutual loan companies (Mujin Kaisha), which are credit establishments peculiar to Japan and are based on mutual credit among the middle and lower classes of people. Mutual credit societies have existed in Japan since olden times. The Mutual Loan Society Law was promulgated in June 1915, whereby the mutual loan societies acquired a legal standing. But in order to enable these societies to perform the function of financial institutions for lower classes and to extend their business operations, fundamental amendments were made to the law in 1931, and 1938. According to the provisions of the amended Mutual Loan Company Law, put into effect on and after April 1, 1938, the business of the companies is to make the subscribers pay money in instalments during a fixed period and then to distribute it, in lots, among the subscribers, by drawings, biddings or some similar means, the number of such lots and the sum of money to be thus distributed being previously fixed. Each company must be a joint stock company with a nominal capital of more than ¥100,000. No company is allowed to carry on this kind of business without permission of the Minister of Finance. Those so engaged are prohibited from carrying on any other business at the same time and are under obligation to present business reports to the Government. Restrictions also are put on the use of business funds.

ACCOUNTS OF MUTUAL LOAN COMPANIES
(unit in ¥1,000)

Items	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Mutual accounts outstanding	3,037,798	3,737,266	4,362,682	5,008,028	5,538,968	5,564,982	9,727,792
Mutual money delivered	761,338	881,354	935,046	961,603	879,578	762,707	1,365,074
Dsposits on mutual system	705,338	928,281	1,133,313	1,379,936	1,791,031	2,079,672	2,827,325
Deposits	—	—	—	—	—	21,195	395,726
Money borrowed	3,638	3,645	4,415	12,337	23,565	32,892	139,591
Loans on mutual system	417,313	501,797	531,811	535,856	488,694	399,194	1,043,060
Loans	264,414	366,422	471,243	591,170	698,397	956,893	999,559
Securities	74,413	109,819	204,598	348,835	698,397	829,794	966,822
National gov't bonds	15,548	24,797	66,572	128,756	223,271	278,453	299,869
Deposits with others	190,772	117,755	139,033	153,641	262,745	420,202	599,493
Cash	4,480	5,570	5,681	5,973	8,748	14,931	50,589

Sources: The Bank of Japan—Financial Statistics Monthly

Co-operative Credit Associations

Credit Associations acquired a legal standing under a new system as defined by the so-called Co-operative (or Industrial) Association Law, promulgated in March, 1900. The business of these associations is to lend money to their members in order to better their economic conditions and to employ their savings. By virtue of the revision of the law in July, 1917, the business of the Credit Associations has been expanded and they may use the savings of the families of their members, public corporations or legal persons who do not aim at profit. Especially, the Credit Associations in cities or city areas designated by the competent Minister of State may, besides the business above described, discount bills for their members and handle savings of persons who are not their members but reside inside the same boundary. Therefore, they may be called the People's Banks in city areas, and

are placed under the control of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Central Chest for Agricultural Credit Co-operative Associations

(Norin Kumiai Chuo Kinko)

As an institution for regulating the movement of funds of the Federations of Co-operative (or Industrial) Associations and of individual Co-operative Associations and for bringing them into close touch with the central money market, the Central Chest for Co-operative Associations was established by law on April 5, 1923. Its capital at present amounts to ¥35,700,000, of which ¥17,500,000 is invested by the Government and the remainder, ¥18,200,000 by the Co-operative Associations throughout the country. Of this nominal capital, 31.7 million has been paid up. Formerly, those interested in the Chest were confined to the Government, federations of industrial association and industrial associations, but federations of fishery associations and mutual fishery associations were further authorized to make investments by the law as amended on March 18, 1938. The number of associations that were interested in the Central Chest amounted on December 31, 1938 to 13,391, representing more than 84% of the total number of associations throughout the country. The principal business of the Central Chest for Co-operative Association is as follows:

(1) To make without security loans redeemable at a fixed time within a period of not more than five years to Federations of Co-operative Associations or Co-operative Associations, Federations of fishery associations, or mutual fishery associations;

(2) To make loans without security redeemable by annual instalments within a period not exceeding thirty years to those federations or associations, provided that the total amount of such loans does not exceed one-half of the paid-up capital and debentures issued;

(3) To discount bills for, or allow overdrafts to those federations or associations;

(4) To undertake exchange business for those federations or associations;

(5) To receive money as deposits from those federations or associations, public corporations, or legal persons not engaged in business aiming at profit;

(6) To take securities for safe custody for those federations or associations; and

(7) To buy and sell on a consignment basis securities for those federations or associations.

The Central Chest is authorized to issue debentures and is subject to control both of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and the Minister of Finance.

The deposits this chest had at the end of July, 1945 amounted to ¥760,000,000 which increased to ¥1,000,000,000 in August, and at the end of March, 1946 reached ¥20,000,000,000. In comparing the tendency of this increase with the deposits of eight big banks, it reveals that whereas the average deposits of those banks decreased during the four months since October of 1945 at a rate of 19 per cent, the deposits of this chest increased to ¥30,000,000,000 or 27 per cent. The loans made by this chest reached ¥1,671,-000,000 at the end of March, 1946, showing an increase of ¥915,000,000 over the corresponding date in the previous year.

Various amounts of these associations are given in the following table:

ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL CHEST FOR AGRICULTURAL CREDIT COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

(in ¥1,000)

Year	Bonds issued	Deposits	Money borrowed	Loans	Securities	Deposits	Cash
1940	86,682	377,495	100,581	239,461	259,941	34,258	146
1941	82,008	1,014,906	168,208	183,753	898,345	47,223	143
1942	81,383	1,868,988	252,424	177,441	1,723,484	60,367	311
1943	84,406	3,519,748	397,215	297,709	3,319,385	146,947	782

Year	Bonds issued	Deposits	Money borrowed	Loans	Securities	Deposits	Cash
1944	102,314	6,528,315	493,246	660,064	6,178,598	115,703	1,136
1945	41,275	13,124,640	458,167	1,249,299	11,176,001	897,318	1,097
1946	30,308	20,026,955	9,039,452	9,276,682	15,426,874	787,870	5,280

Souces: The Bank of Japan's Financial Statistics Monthly

ACCOUNTS OF PREFECTURAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

(unit in ¥1,000)

Year	No. of Co-operatives	Capital Paid-up	Deposits	Money borrowed	Loans	Deposits	Cash on hands
1940	47	30,172	1,408,214	68,077	170,944	455,151	3,374
1941	47	36,466	2,247,783	48,688	150,735	1,082,639	2,751
1942	47	51,467	3,349,237	29,956	104,352	1,935,516	3,948
1943	47	67,232	5,522,328	15,344	67,655	3,541,801	6,346
1944	47	77,522	9,198,774	13,218	47,065	5,946,977	9,618
1945	46	98,398	18,496,924	55,139	107,705	13,359,102	26,468
1946	46	106,204	39,834,978	1,527,879	375,318	19,925,073	125,285

ACCOUNTS OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS—OTHER THAN PREFECTURAL

1942	—	285,099	5,843,403	133,659	934,652	3,662,955	73,814
1943	—	313,641	8,392,416	95,078	983,380	5,912,444	97,923
1944	—	339,350	12,908,792	138,232	994,461	9,789,339	133,557
1945	11,547	359,969	22,892,375	241,042	978,343	19,266,509	297,852
1946	10,788	379,486	37,875,033	445,241	1,507,885	30,701,904	760,732

ACCOUNTS OF URBAN CREDIT COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

(unit in ¥1,000)

Year	No. of Cooperatives	Capital paid-in	Deposits	Money borrowed	Loans	Deposits	Cash on hand
1940	282	60,961	661,938	20,697	282,715	179,318	7,259
1941	287	67,640	869,672	24,003	317,354	215,557	7,856
1942	286	73,524	1,199,928	20,142	356,538	259,139	11,328
1943	293	80,976	1,722,872	16,216	385,062	313,914	13,832
1944	335	90,033	2,699,208	14,613	418,879	549,018	24,417
1945	312	89,115	2,895,576	368,496	461,866	681,412	40,046
1946	311	88,540	3,658,901	222,140	595,766	946,831	99,130

Sources: The Bank of Japan's Financial Statistics Monthly

The Central Chest for Commercial and Industrial Associations

(Shōkō Kumiai Chuō Kinko)

For the purpose of regulating and facilitating the movement of funds of commercial associations, industrial associations, and foreign trade associations, the Central Chest for Commercial and Industrial Associations was created by Law No. 14 of May 27,

1936. Amendments were, however, made to this Law on April 1, 1940 and were put into operation as from May 3 of the same year. Its capital amounts to 10 million yen, of which 5 million yen has been invested by the Government. Those that may be interested in this institution are the Government, commercial associations, federations of commercial associations, industrial associations, federations of industrial associations, small-sized industrialist associations, foreign trade associations, and federations of foreign trade associations, and the subscription to the capital by those other than the Government is in principle limited to 1,000 shares per federation or association.

The principal business of the Central Chest for Commercial and Industrial Associations is as follows:

(1) To make, without security, loans redeemable at a fixed time or by monthly instalments within a period not exceeding five years to the federations or associations interested in the Chest.

(2) To make, without security, loans redeemable by annual or semi-annual instalments within a period not exceeding 20 years to the federations or associations; provided, however, that in cases where the loans are to be redeemable within a period exceeding five years, such loans must not exceed half of the total amount of the paid-up capital and commercial and industrial debentures issued.

(3) To discount bills for or allow overdrafts to the associations or federations.

(4) To undertake business relating to documentary bills for the associations or federations.

(5) To undertake domestic exchange business for the associations or federations.

(6) To receive money as deposits from commercial associations, federations of commercial associations, industrial associations, federations of industrial associations, small-sized industrialists' associations, foreign trade associations, public corporations, and other corporations on a non-commercial basis.

(7) To accept securities for custody and to buy and sell securities on a consignment, basis for the associations or federations.

When deemed necessary, the Central Chest may require security in the case of the business mentiohed under (1) to (4) above. It is further to be noted that the Central Chest may employ its surplus fund in the following manner only:

(a) To purchase national bonds, local government bonds, or securities designated by the competent Ministers.

(b) To deposit money with the Deposit Funds of the Ministry of Finance, banks designated by the competent Ministers, or the Post Office Savings Bank.

(c) To make short-term loans to commercial associations, federations of commercial associations, industrial associations, federations of industrial associations, small-sized industrialists' associations, foreign trade associations, or federations of foreign trade associations.

This institution is authorized to issue debentures to an amount not exceeding 10 times the paid-up capital. Such debentures, however, must not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans, discounted bills and holdings of securities. The institution is under the control of both the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Commerce and Industry. The president, directors (more than 3), and auditors (more than 2) are appointed by the competent Ministers. There are 20 counsellors, and more than one half of the number consist of members of commercial associations, manufacturing associations, and foreign trade associations.

The applications for advance made to this chest reached ¥700,000,000, at the end of the War. The actual loans made at the end of August, 1945 stood at ¥306,000,000. which declined to ¥253,000,000 at the end of March, 1946.

ACCOUNTS OF THE CENTRAL CHEST FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

(in ¥1,000)

Year	Debentures issued	Deposits	Loans	Securities	Deposits with others
1940	41,076	10,158	72,303	7,353	4,454
1941	82,564	14,307	115,396	10,184	5,080
1942	106,716	15,510	118,963	45,923	4,333
1943	131,826	24,078	186,918	34,364	3,552
1944	171,614	24,485	272,177	32,470	5,770
1945	146,871	27,028	280,642	32,470	9,182
1946	111,479	126,872	506,068	32,666	26,174

Sources: The Bank of Japan's Financial Statistics Monthly

The People's Chest
(Shomin Kinko)

The People's Chest, which makes it its object to grant low-interest credits to medium and smaller merchants and industrialists, salaried men and laborers who had formerly not benefited from the established financial institutions, and thereby to stabilize the living conditions of those classes of the people, was created by the People's Chest Law promulgated on March 31, 1938. It should specially be noted that this People's Chest is a financial institution on a non-commercial basis. Its capital amounts to 10 million yen, consisting of Government bonds all contributed by the Government.

The principal business of the People's Chest is as follows:

(1) To make small loans redeemable at a fixed time or by instalments.

(2) To make accommodations to financial institutions as funds for small loans.

(3) To make compensation payments for loss sustained in making small loans by financial institutions.

(4) To receive money as deposits from those conducting the above transactions with the People's Chest.

(5) To undertake business incidental to those mentioned above.

The People's Chest may employ its surplus fund in the following manner only:

(a) To acquire national bonds, local government bonds, or securities designated by the competent Minister.

(b) To deposit money with the Deposit Funds of the Ministry of Finance, banks, or the Post Office Savings Bank.

The People's Chest is authorized to issue debentures to the amount not exceeding 10 times its paid-up capital. The Government guarantees the payment of the principal and interest of such debentures to the amount not exceeding 100 million yen of face-value, and makes grants for the business expenses of the Chest over a period of 10 years. The People's Chest is under the control of the Minister of Finance.

Such business as advancing emergency livelihood expense of ¥1,000 to a repatriate, or ¥5,000 for building a house, which had been undertaken by this Chest, had come to be suspended owing to exhaustion of the fund, and these have since been transferred to prefectural governments.

ACCOUNTS OF THE PEOPLE'S CHEST

(in ¥1,000)

Year	Debentures issued	Money borrowed	Deposits	Loans	Securities	Deposit with others
1940	16,970	1,400	5,210	19,990	13,953	759
1941	25,500	1,600	15,291	36,998	15,050	5,805
1942	29,160	8,500	26,156	57,910	14,851	3,302
1943	47,260	19,700	38,744	88,934	25,548	4,255
1944	48,530	25,215	67,022	106,994	38,801	8,006
1945	52,880	133,748	545,971	445,721	173,280	95,792
1946	48,180	584,767	844,451	927,575	578,349	27,757

Sources: The Bank of Japan's Financial Statistics Monthly

The Pension Chest

(Onkyu Kinko)

The transfer of the right to receive pension to other persons or giving that right as security is not only contrary to the principle of the pension system, but is prohibited by law. There were, however, a great number of pensioners who, driven by the necessity of finding a means of livelihood, were often offering the right as security in different ways. As it was impossible for them to be financed from the established financial institutions, they were constantly suffering from the burdens of extremely high interest loans. In order to eradicate the evils arising from such circumstances, and to grant promptly low-interest credits, the Pension Chest Law was promulgated on March 31, 1938, whereby the Pension Chest was created. Its capital amounts to 30 million yen, of which 5 million yen has been contributed by the Government and the remainder by the Ministry of the Imperial Household, special organizations, and the general public.

The principal business of the Pension Chest is as follows:

(1) To make loans on the security of pensions under the Pension Law.

(2) To make loans on the security of annuities granted for distinguished services.

(3) To make loans on the security of pensions granted by other laws and ordinances than the Pension Law.

(4) To receive pensions and annuities for the person in question, and to receive as deposits such pensions and annuities.

(5) To undertake business incidental to those mentioned above.

The surplus fund of the Pension Chest is employed in the following manner only:

(a) To acquire national bonds, local government bonds, or other securities designated by the competent Ministers.

(b) To deposit money with the Deposit Funds of the Ministry of Finance, banks, or the Post Office Savings Bank.

The Pension Chest is authorized to issue debentures to the amount not exceeding 15 times the paid-up capital, but such debentures must not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans and holdings of securities. The Chest is under the control of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance.

ACCOUNTS OF THE PENSION CHEST

(in ¥1,000)

Year	Debentures issued	Money borrowed	Deposits	Loans	Securities	Deposits with others
1940	40,000	29,400	1,336	71,830	2,797	1,854
1941	39,626	39,790	4,011	81,699	3,767	2,751
1942	48,576	34,090	8,616	84,208	8,640	2,740
1943	47,450	28,230	14,952	83,899	9,839	1,267

Year	Debentures issued	Money borrowed	Deposits	Loans	Securities	Deposits with others
1944	46,250	15,040	21,712	78,155	9,373	2,253
1945	44,675	13,644	19,688	81,095	5,857	12,532
1946	43,625	6,300	17,107	53,812	4,508	7,130

Sources: The Bank of Japan's Financial Statistics Monthly No. 1 and No. 11 issued in Jan., 1946 and Feb., 1947 respectively.

Reconstruction Finance Bank

This special bank was created under the provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Bank Law, which was approved by the Diet at its 90th session and enacted as Law No. 34 of October 7, 1946. The object of the Reconstruction Finance Bank is to supply funds which, though necessary for acceleration of the economic reconstruction of Japan, are found difficult to be supplied by ordinary financial institutions. In accordance with Article 3 of the law, the bank is capitalized at ¥10,000,000,000, of which ¥4,000,000,000 was paid up initially by the Government on the day of its establishment, the balance to be paid in consonance with a program that may be formulated by the Reconstruction Finance Commission.

The president, vice-president, directors and auditors of the bank are appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Reconstruction Finance Commission. As regards the business of the bank, the Reconstruction Finance Bank Law provides that, in order to attain its object the bank shall carry on the following business:

(1) Accommodation of funds required for the economic reconstruction.

(2) Guaranteeing against liabilities.

(3) Underwriting or subscribing for debentures.

(4) Business which is incidental to transactions mentioned above.

Besides the foregoing, the Reconstruction Finance Bank may conduct any business that is deemed necessary for attaining its object, with approval of the Reconstruction Finance Commission. The bank further is authorized to issue debentures on approval of the Reconstruction Finance Commission for acquisition of funds it may need.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE BANK PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTS

(million yen)

	Capital	Capital Paid	Bonds Issued	Loans	Guarantees	Securities	Deposits with Others
1947							
Jan.	10,000	4,000	0	40	0	0	3,908
Feb.	10,000	4,000	1,500	4,363	0	905	175
Mar.	10,000	4,000	3,000	5,989	10	838	107
Apr.	25,000	4,000	4,500	7,729	10	379	177
May	25,000	4,000	7,000	10,162	10	508	131
Jun.	25,000	4,000	11,000	13,514	10	937	399
Jul.	25,000	4,000	16,000	17,981	20	1,584	104
Aug.	25,000	4,000	20,900	20,575	80	363	86
Sept.	55,000	4,000	25,900	28,102	173	956	179
Oct.	55,000	4,000	30,400	32,824	328	—	310
Nov.	55,000	4,000	34,900	37,904	645	259	124
Dec.	55,000	4,000	40,900	44,210	1,554	708	46

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE BANK LOANS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY

(million yen)

	Mining	Spinning	Metal Works	Machines & Tools	Cement & Ceramics	Chemicals	Lumber
1947							
Feb.	967	18	178	680	38	1,014	49
Mar.	1,544	45	149	835	51	1,222	132
Apr.	2,569	61	515	975	53	1,391	62
May	3,849	77	779	1,178	88	1,660	73
Jun.	5,633	98	1,046	1,316	102	2,093	101
Jul.	7,773	110	1,357	1,346	114	2,787	104
Aug.	8,754	196	1,571	1,567	117	2,934	123
Sept.	10,354	323	1,646	1,714	127	3,212	129
Oct.	12,153	346	1,564	1,792	126	3,327	134
Nov.	13,895	381	1,510	1,871	126	3,585	155
Dec.	16,670	490	1,633	2,098	148	3,919	142

	Electric	Gas	Engineering & Construction	Agriculture & Forestry	Fisheries	Transportation	Others	Total
*1947								
Feb.	135	0	240	1	337	68	633	4,363
Mar.	303	0	297	4	491	112	594	5,986
Apr.	394	0	279	6	702	134	583	7,729
May	415	0	279	7	844	212	696	10,163
Jun.	544	30	281	10	951	325	701	13,514
Jul.	625	28	270	11	1,073	335	717	17,987
Aug.	645	27	264	17	1,482	394	506	24,165
Sept.	645	27	260	17	1,628	718	468	28,845
Oct.	701	25	258	22	1,933	987	494	33,686
Nov.	701	25	256	28	2,106	1,071	522	37,904
Dec.	1,166	25	251	29	2,290	1,265	566	44,210

Postal Savings Deposits

The postal savings deposit system of Japan was adopted from the Post Office Savings Act of Great Britain. It was established by an Imperial Ordinance of August, 1874, and was enforced in May of the following year at 2 post offices in the country. The history of this service in Japan is one of the oldest in the world, older than that of Germany or France and 36 yeras older than that of America. At first the annual interest rate was 3 per cent, the highest rate was 7.2 per cent during 1881–1884, but it is 2.76 per cent since April, 1937. The maximum amount one could deposit was at first ¥500. In the first year of enforcement the amount totalled ¥51,224 for 1,843 depositors. In 1882 the Mail Law was passed and the deposit business became jointly controlled by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The service was looked after by 4,000 post offices in the country. In 1890 the Postal Savings Deposit Law was issued. In 1920 the Exchange Deposit Bureau was established and was later replaced by the Deposits Bureau of the Ministry of Finance.

POSTAL SAVINGS AND SAVINGS TRANSFER

(unit in ¥1,000)

Year	Postal savings	Itemized Statement In 6 big cities cities	Others	Savings Transfers	Total
1940	7,287,078	2,805,607	4,481,943	219,593	7,507,142
1941	8,938,078	3,443,938	5,494,149	267,965	7,206,043

Itemized Statement

Year	Postal savings	In 6 big cities	Others	Savings Transfers	Total
1942	11,928,674	4,608,038	7,320,635	3,333,764	12,262,438
1943	17,056,154	6,605,366	10,958,987	445,816	17,527,063
1944	26,923,358	10,057,590	16,865,788	631,006	27,554,364
1945	39,932,719	14,240,628	25,692,091	1,112,812	41,045,531
1946	53,002,272	16,596,193	36,406,079	1,049,297	54,051,569

Source: The Bank of Japan—Financial Statistics Monthly

Deposit Funds Management Bureau of the Ministry of Finance

(Commonly called "Deposit Bureau")

Organization of the Deposit Funds Management Bureau Although the Deposit Funds have been in existence since 1877, it was only after many changes that the present system was established in 1925. The chief of the Deposit Funds Management Bureau is under the control and supervision of the Minister of Finance and he is responsible for its activities and efficiency. Its finances are segregated as a Special Account and the Bureau is given control over the expenditure of its entire revenue. The chief business of the Bureau is not merely confined to the control of deposits, but also includes the investment and management of other funds. The deposits, which are made according to laws and ordinances, consist, for the most part, of postal savings deposits received by the Government; but the Deposit Funds also include other deposits, reserves in the Special Account of the Deposit Funds and surpluses. It may specially be noted that the total of the Deposit Funds reached 10,018 million yen on November 8, 1940, this representing some 2/3 of the total deposits in ordinary banks throughout the country. All business connected with receipt and payment of cash is transacted on behalf of the Bureau by the Bank of Japan in accordance with instructions from the Minister of Finance.

Investment of the Deposit Funds It is laid down by law that the Deposit Funds are to be invested solely for the benefit of the State and the public in profitable and safe manner, and that such investments are to be made only after investigation of their purposes and methods in consultation with the Committee on Investments of the Deposit Funds. The following is an explanation of the nature of the Committee and the methods it employs.

Committee on Investments of the Deposit Funds This Committee consists of the following members: The Minister of Finance, as a chairman, the Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Finance, high officials of the Government Offices concerned, one of the Chief Auditors of the Auditing Board, the Governor of the Bank of Japan and other leading persons in financial circles. The number of full members is not to exceed fifteen, but in order to meet special needs, temporary members may be appointed. The Committee is placed under the surprvision of the Minister of Finance, and its function is to answer the questions of the Minister, after both investigation and study of matters relating to the investment of the Deposit Funds has been completed. At the beginning of every fiscal year, the Minister of Finance is to draw up the necessary plan for the investment of the funds and to submit it to this Committee. The same process is to be undertaken, should there be any occasion to supplement or to change this plan. In addition to advising the Minister of Finance, the Committee may recommend him matters concerning the investment of the Deposit Funds. The Minister should present to the Committee, after every fiscal year, a report stating particulars of important matters concerning conditions of investment of the Deposit Funds and changes in the funds invested.

Method of Investment As mentioned

above, the Deposit Funds are to be invested for the benefit of the State and the public welfare in a profitable and safe manner. Consequently, in conformity with this principle, the investment of funds is to be limited to the following items:

(a) The subscription to, underwriting or purchasing of national loans or making of loans to the General or Special Accounts of the Government.

(b) The subscription to, underwriting or purchasing of local loans, irrigation associations loans or health insurance associations loans, or making of loans to local public corporations, irrigation associations or health insurance associations.

(c) The subscription to, underwriting or purchasing of bonds issued by corporations organized under special laws or making of loans redeemable within a period not exceeding three years to these corporations.

(d) The subscription to, underwriting or purchasing of bonds issued by corporations other than those mentioned in (c) under Government guarantee in respect of the payment of their principal and interest.

(e) Loans to banks organized under special laws but not authorized to issue debentures.

(f) The subscription to and purchasing of foreign Government bonds.

(g) The subscription to or purchasing of bonds issued in Japanese currency by foreign corporations under the said foreign Government guarantee in respect of the payment of their principal and interest, as subscribed in Japan.

(h) Deposits with the Bank of Japan to be held abroad for designated purposes,

These items only indicate the method of the investment of the funds, and the question whether any particular investment is for the promotion of the benefit of the State or public welfare or whether it is profitable and safe is left to the joint consideration and decision of the Minister of Finance and this Committee.

The investment of the Deposit Funds is determined, within the limits mentioned above, at the beginning of every fiscal year.

Local funds representing the funds to be invested for the benefit of local districts to local public corporations, various associations and individuals are advanced from the Deposit Funds Management Bureau to the borrowers either directly or through special banks and similar institutions. These funds are allotted for the following purposes:

A. Advances to be generally made every year for:

(a) Public utility undertakings of public corporations such as water supply works, prevention of disasters, sanitary arrangements, improvement of roads, rivers and harbors, road making and construction of bridges, reclamation works, construction of school-houses and teachers' dwelling-houses, electric and gas enterprises, and tramway, local railway and car enterprises, and others.

(b) Social welfare projects such as housing reform and the establishment of public markets, public pawnshops, day nurseries and information offices and others.

(c) Enterprises by various associations such as land adjustment associations, industrial associations, forestry associations, fishery associations, live-stock breeding associations, industrial associations and commercial associations and those by federations of these associations.

B. Advances to be made for urgent needs:

Rehabilitation works in time of disasters, reconstruction work necessitated by earthquakes, accommodation to the silk-raising industry, the relief of the unemployed, and accommodation to middle and small-sized merchants, manufacturers and farmers.

C. Advances to be made for:

Such institutions as public corporations and various associations in overseas territories (the item has been dropped since the surrender of August, 1945).

STATEMENT OF DEPOSIT FUNDS OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(unit in ¥1,000)

Assets

Items	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
National gov't bonds	6,464,608	8,128,596	11,251,200	16,792,103	26,309,976	39,845,299	50,129,775
Advances to general and special accounts of gov't	104,263	103,963	256,165	150,199	379,806	211,397	1,970,287
Prefectural bonds and loans to public organs	1,541,612	1,650,760	1,759,269	2,024,684	2,308,066	2,739,952	4,433,729
Debentures of and loans to special banks, etc.	1,071,732	1,204,916	1,411,639	1,950,135	2,705,155	4,201,697	4,307,879
Debentures of and loans to special cos., etc.	208,476	338,883	701,235	1,773,717	2,630,619	3,487,805	3,207,741
Foreign bonds and loans	478,135	686,289	937,904	1,303,835	1,684,819	1,935,692	1,935,692
Cash	28,800	30,147	36,812	56,861	97,805	169,397	46,111
Total	9,897,629	12,143,558	16,354,225	24,051,538	36,113,250	52,591,243	66,031,218

Liabilities

Postal savings and proceeds of stamp savings	7,561,454	9,240,238	12,299,664	17,484,798	27,525,060	41,838,969	49,800,983
Proceeds of savings certificates and others	586,206	928,404	1,515,990	2,229,427	2,534,247	2,613,567	2,493,496
Deposits of gov't insurance and postal pensions	315,653	404,950	534,422	1,284,912	2,290,525	2,991,819	4,815,844
Deposits of social insurance accounts	14,039	17,332	100,029	311,360	675,326	1,166,350	2,227,118
Deposits of special properties accounts	—	—	—	478,141	519,017	532,087	530,487
Deposits of other accounts	358,528	367,446	401,577	620,909	559,208	416,895	3,440,057
Deposits of various funds, custody in trust accounts	66,244	61,563	63,718	101,597	109,415	83,946	165,543
Deposits of mutual aid associations and porations	32,612	26,520	152,083	29,516	51,307	60,522	37,970
Reserve funds, etc.	962,890	1,097,101	1,256,739	1,510,873	1,849,140	2,887,085	2,519,716
Total	9,897,629	12,143,558	16,354,225	24,051,538	36,113,250	52,591,243	66,031,218

Sources: The Bank of Japan, Financial Statistics Monthly

ACCOUNTS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(unit ¥1,000)

Items	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946 July
Deposits with others	249,619	297,546	296,317	301,876	300,040	487,210	640,189
Loans, Total	956,204	1,171,383	1,208,645	1,256,304	1,424,991	1,660,151	1,245,230
Loans on real estate	50,865	46,339	46,794	39,055	34,013	25,951	74,243
Mortgages on factories, etc.	83,118	128,148	129,249	122,274	105,409	93,842	88,299
Loans on stocks and bonds	264,141	362,533	404,678	385,236	418,659	406,101	303,353
Loans on insurance policies	317,806	324,594	331,907	329,277	316,115	432,670	317,520
Unsecured loans	240,273	309,767	296,016	380,469	550,792	701,585	461,813
Securities, Total	3,479,085	4,188,210	5,279,467	6,492,069	7,672,896	8,062,259	7,138,836
National gov't bonds	1,024,351	1,368,179	1,974,646	2,713,631	3,503,146	3,826,623	3,788,792
Local gov't bonds	78,061	71,069	86,079	72,996	63,369	58,662	34,999
Debentures	910,249	938,636	1,001,670	985,174	1,029,755	1,044,533	1,162,739
Shares	1,437,278	1,531,642	1,789,372	2,146,258	2,370,984	2,366,460	2,029,716
Foreign gov't bonds	—	99,389	8,774	—	—	—	—
Others	29,144	269,292	418,924	574,008	705,641	747,639	122,617
Real estates	170,785	176,891	170,663	171,372	175,366	169,758	163,127
Grand Total	4,855,695	5,834,031	6,955,096	8,221,622	9,573,294	10,617,296	9,187,382
Total assets excluding unpaid capital	4,917,264	5,906,486	7,030,012	8,314,419	9,819,193	11,242,227	12,188,805

ACCOUNTS OF FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(unit ¥1,000)

Items	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944 Nov.	1945	1946
Cash	253	622	605	1,098	5,154	4,849	20,407
Deposits with others, Total	186,294	236,609	250,322	256,295	572,737	542,361	443,991
Postal savings	1,925	2,305	2,153	2,801	12,881	13,139	8,112
Deposits with banks	162,600	209,929	221,567	224,622	523,986	491,910	412,815
Money in trust	21,769	24,375	26,602	28,870	35,869	37,311	23,064

Items	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944 Nov.	1945	1946
Loans, Total	17,583	19,858	18,300	11,531	15,620	16,088	14,222
Mortgages loans	14,686	17,654	15,847	9,172	8,791	9,259	8,350
Loans on stocks and bonds	2,688	2,190	2,422	2,114	4,438	4,438	4,425
Other loans	208	14	29	243	2,390	2,390	1,447
Securities, Total	406,056	456,758	555,249	667,644	781,148	782,728	609,957
National gov't bonds	80,509	111,317	154,009	223,271	309,754	311,152	287,572
Local gov't bonds	1,127	1,016	977	1,479	636	636	1,153
Foreign securities	51,347	36,769	36,997	38,444	41,640	43,611	53,781
Debentures	41,033	63,969	75,499	74,687	77,178	75,853	65,663
Shares	231,742	243,390	286,604	325,177	330,253	329,376	181,416
Others	295	294	1,070	4,582	21,683	22,097	20,372
Securities in trust	6,401	7,498	10,164	11,642	14,664	13,908	17,818
Real estate	27,177	29,386	30,766	33,743	37,276	38,294	46,603
Others	182,575	177,911	212,675	244,588	1,220,315	1,316,536	1,526,711
Grand Total	826,444	928,646	1,078,084	1,226,543	2,646,917	2,714,766	2,679,717

Sources: The Bank of Japan, Financial Statistics Monthly No. 1 and No. 11 issued in Jan., 1946 and Feb., 1947 respectively.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS OF GOVERNMENT INSURANCE AND POSTAL PENSION

(in ¥1,000)

Items	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Securities:							
National gov't bonds	550,278	782,978	1,101,507	1,200,299	1,200,278	1,193,673	1,174,678
Local gov't bonds	499,366	548,219	587,219	649,408	691,282	663,268	646,465
Foreign securities	10,777	10,777	10,777	10,777	10,777	10,777	10,777
Debenture bonds	377,243	505,065	705,956	814,815	894,395	965,486	948,931
Shares	2,817	61,871	99,818	122,759	129,368	130,542	130,542
Total	1,440,481	1,908,971	2,505,277	2,298,035	2,926,103	2,963,748	2,911,393
Loans:							
Loans to public organizations	398,469	422,784	443,688	490,553	591,883	821,439	765,977
Loans on policies	140,357	135,943	128,088	112,423	89,714	70,261	60,410
Total	538,826	558,727	571,776	602,987	681,597	891,700	826,384
Deposits with Deposit Bureau	32,053	32,486	61,776	692,014	2,014,387	2,697,470	4,521,497
Grand Total	2,069,361	2,575,183	3,216,812	4,093,032	5,662,088	6,552,921	8,259,297

Clearing Houses

The establishment of the first clearing houses in Japan took place in Osaka in 1879, preceding by eight years that in Tokyo, where one was established in 1887. Cash transactions marked the commercial society of this country early in the Meiji era and no transactions in bills or cheques were then conducted. Viscount Shibusawa and other business leaders encouraged paper transactions among business men at large and the time soon came when it was necessary for Tokyo to establish a clearing house, one being eventually brought into existence by the Bankers' Association in 1887. At the end of 1940, there were 53 clearing houses in Japan. The amount of clearings in Tokyo and Osaka and Japan were as follows:

BILLS CLEARED AT THE CLEARING-HOUSES

Year	Tokyo		Osaka		All Japan	
	No. of Bills cleared (in 1,000)	Amount (in ¥1,000)	No. of Bills cleared (in 1,000)	Amount (in ¥1,000)	No. of Bills cleared (in 1,000)	Amount (in ¥1,000)
1933	13,577	31,549,888	10,412	22,175,225	37,296	66,871,808
1934	14,253	25,338,571	9,547	24,438,933	37,739	64,376,620
1935	15,153	25,512,016	10,472	22,688,248	40,725	63,858,341
1936	15,887	27,400,087	11,090	24,979,292	42,961	69,862,561
1937	17,308	34,125,353	11,983	30,153,543	45,846	85,270,132
1938	18,326	37,387,153	12,058	28,535,903	47,105	86,091,458
1939	20,437	46,867,000	13,097	33,819,000	57,417	117,708,990
1940	20,688	57,029,598	12,671	43,284,338	51,516	132,077,148
1941	19,741	63,375,732	11,804	42,680,448	48,852	138,829,962
1942	18,182	77,178,087	10,355	46,825,512	44,094	162,277,023
1943	15,455	91,817,610	9,049	44,779,416	—	—
1944	10,570	104,753,310	6,078	49,649,552	—	—
1945	4,347	82,601,602	2,292	43,073,687	—	—
1946	13,150	104,330,638	—	—	—	—

Currency System

Coinage The present coinage system is based on the Coinage Law issued in 1897, which established the gold mono-metalic system.

Beginning November, 1944, the minitng of the 5 and 10 sen coins was discontinued in favor of paper notes.

Paper Notes of Small Denominations In order to make good the deficiency of subsidiary silver coins paper notes of small, denominations, namely, fifty-sen, twenty-sen and ten-sen, were issued as a substitute in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 202 promulgated on October 29, 1917. The issue of these petty notes went on increasing in volume till at the end of February, 1922, it reached 218 million yen, the largest on record. After that time the volume gradually dwindled in consequence of the minting of new subsidiary coins to displace the notes, the latter coming down, by the end of 1939, to ¥10,853,327 consisting of ¥5,264,129 of 50-sen notes, ¥1,087,954, of 20-sen notes, and ¥4,501,244 of 10-sen notes. At the end of 1939, there were also 50-sen notes of ¥237,912,778 issued under the Emergency Currency Law of 1938.

Emergency Currency Not only to effect economy, for the time being, in the use for monetary purposes of some metals as provided for in the Coinage Law, but to meet the increasing requirements for subsidiary coinage, emergency currency was issued in accordance with the provisions of the Emergency Currency Law promulgated in June 1938. It consists of subsidiary coins of 10-sen, 5-sen

and 1-sen, and of paper notes of small denomination of 50-sen.

The fineness and weight of these subsidiary coins were specified by Imperial Ordinance No. 388 of 1938.

Convertible Bank Notes In May 1884, there was promulgated the Convertible Bank-notes Law providing for the issue by the Bank of Japan of bank-notes which were to be converted into silver, but on the adoption of the gold standard in 1897 these notes became convertible into gold. Certain amendments were made in the law in 1932 and 1938.

The bank-notes were of 7 denominations, namely, one yen, 5 yen, 10 yen, 20 yen, 50 yen, 100 yen and 200 yen.

CURRENCY ISSUED

(1,000 yen)

End of Period	Bank-notes Issued	Subsidiary Coin	Govt. Financial Notes	Total
1946				
Jan.	58,565,536	314,473	906,975	59,786,984
Feb.	54,342,333	314,919	921,960	55,579,212
Mar.	23,322,803	315,516	961,320	24,599,639
Apr.	28,173,117	314,757	980,607	29,468,481
May	36,315,884	310,663	999,491	37,626,038
Jun.	42,758,724	310,533	1,014,308	44,083,565
Jul.	49,730,794	311,961	1,034,738	51,077,483
Aug.	57,571,722	321,420	1,050,474	58,943,616
Sept.	64,435,299	325,290	1,065,056	65,825,645
Oct.	70,589,401	333,997	1,080,157	72,003,555
Nov.	74,816,697	343,045	1,083,624	76,243,366
Dec.	93,397,652	357,956	1,094,810	94,850,418
1947				
Jan.	100,040,144	371,612	1,097,692	101,509,449
Feb.	105,489,918	372,987	1,118,256	106,981,161
Mar.	115,726,207	374,979	1,145,469	117,246,655
Apr.	122,399,754	377,821	1,162,999	123,940,574
May	129,685,215	379,645	1,186,143	131,251,003
Jun.	136,320,063	382,172	1,206,719	137,908,954
Jul.	143,745,746	387,848	1,229,569	145,363,163
Aug.	150,683,892	417,639	1,246,208	152,347,739
Sept.	156,416,698	426,210	1,247,486	158,090,394
Oct.	167,665,168	445,843	1,245,380	169,356,391
Nov.	178,158,285	478,377	1,221,047	179,857,709
Dec.	219,141,577	517,055	1,195,103	220,853,735
1948				
Jan.	218,048,739	538,535	1,187,662	219,774,936
Feb.	215,319,165	555,196	1,148,763	217,023,124

Source: The Bank of Japan.

Banking and Money Market After The Surrender

The total amount loaned by monetary organs to munitions industries in Aug. 1945 was ¥25,400,000,000 (97%) this being the sum advanced by the big five banks and the Industrial Bank. These loans classified by banks stood then as follows:

TOTAL LOANS AND LOANS TO MUNITIONS INDUSTRIES AT THE END OF THE WAR

(Unit in ¥1,000,000)

Banks	Total advances	Advances made to munition industries	% of advances to munition industries
Industrial Bank of Japan	14,649	9,806	67
Imperial Bank	14,375	5,003	35
Sumitomo Bank	8,109	3,393	42
Mitsubishi Bank	9,212	3,043	33
Yasuda Bank	11,000	2,275	21
Sanwa Bank	6,793	1,903	28

DECREASE OF SAVINGS AND DEPOSITS OF THE FIVE BIG BANKS AT THE END OF 1945

(Unit in ¥100,000,000)

Banks	Decrease in savings and deposits	Increase in advances	Loans from the Bank of Japan
Imperial Bank	11	10	7
Mitsubishi	18	9	18
Sumitomo	13	5	13
Yasuda	10	19	5
Sanwa	11	13	—

Dissolution of Special Monetary Organs Banks and branches of banks in overseas territories have been dissolved in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 254 of December 26, 1945. They numbered as many as 20 in all, among which the important were the Bank of Taiwan, the Bank of Chosen, the Wartime Finance Chest, the Southern Region Development Chest (the Nampo Kaihatsu Kinko), the Chosen Trust Company, the Chosen Industrial Bank, the Manchurian Central Bank, the Taiwan Commercial and Industrial Bank, the Kanan Bank of Taiwan, the Franco-Japan Bank, the China Bank (the Chugoku Bank), etc.

Dissolution of Wartime Finance Chest Established on April 18, 1942, this financial organ had engaged in the investment and accommodation of funds or in the acceptance and endorsement of liabilities for the benefit of those who undertook important emergency industries or those who under the wartime government policy retained idle equipment, stored important strategic materials, or in the acceptance of debentures of such enterprises, and in the sale and purchase of valuable instruments for the stabilization of market prices, etc. This organ was closed on September 30, 1945, in view of the kind of enterprises involved. At the time of closing, the chest fund accommodated to the industries engaged in light metals, aircraft, arms and shipping-yards totaled 3,000,000,000 yen.

Serious Blows to Banks With the termination of the war banks received so serious blows that they have had to undergo basic reconstruction and readjustment. Due to the collapse of the war industries resulting from the Governments' cancellation of its war contracts and repudiation of war indemnities, banks' loans to munition manufacturers became uncollectable. In addition, banks suffered a huge loss in value of their security portfolios on account of the loss of their overseas assets. The banks' losses in these two items, together with those from other accounts, aggregate approximately ¥11,000 million, which is recapitulated as follows:

ESTIMATED LOSSES OF BANKS,

(In millions of yen)

	Five Big Banks	Other Banks	Total
Loans	5,214	780	5,994
Securities	1,216	2,426	3,642

	Five Big Banks	Other Banks	Total
Others	480	935	1,415
Total	6,910	4,141	11,051

As it was considered utterly impossible to write off such collosal losses as mentioned above by an ordinary method, the Government, in August, 1946, promulgated the Law of Emergency Measures for Accounting of Financial Institutions, under which the accounts of banks were divided into two classes, namely, old and new accounts, and their capital, reserves and large deposit items in the old accounts were frozen. In order to cover the losses given above, it was then decided to cut off the reserves totally, capital by 90% and to cancel large deposits by 70%, the remaining 10% of capital and 30% of large deposits to be cut off when an additional covering is required. The financial resources of banks to cover their losses are estimated as given below:

FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO COVER LOSSES

(In millions of yen)

	Five Big Banks	Other Banks	Total
Reserves	779	332	1,111
Capital	538	633	1,171
Deposits	4,577	2,926	7,503
Others	1,016	250	1,266
Total	6,910	4,141	11,051

Procedures for the above arrangements have not as yet been completed but developments thus far indicate that none of the ordinary banks will have to cut off the last 10% of its capital. Nor will there be any bank to be dissolved. It is also anticipated that banks reducing their capital under the emergency financial measures will be allowed to increase their capital to the pre-capital-reduction levels.

DEPOSITS UNDER NEW ACCOUNTS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(As of August 31, 1947)

In millions of yen

Kind of institutions	Number	Amount of deposits
Ordinary banks	62	134,290
Special banks	7	26,763
Savings banks	4	7,681
Trust companies	7	4,222
Mutual loan companies	57	4,584
Urban cooperative credit associations	311	3,706
Agricultural associations	10,937	37,817
Post offices		55,304
Total		277,367

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL CAPITAL INVESTMENTS COMPARATIVE STUDY

	1941			1946		
	Investments (in million yen)	Proportion (%)	Investments per Company	Investments (in million yen)	Proportion (%)	Investments per Company
Agriculture	163	0.5	142	203	0.4	236
Fisheries	241	0.8	757	490	1.0	932
Mining	2,253	7.4	2,045	2,978	6.2	2,109
Manufacturing	16,161	53.1	492	28,960	60.0	502
Commerce	5,646	18.5	116	7,458	15.5	197
Finance, Insurance	1,820	6.0	815	1,823	3.8	3,368
Transportation	2,683	8.8	305	3,905	8.1	1,175
Others	1,488	4.9	702	2,423	5.0	702
Total	30,453	100.0	(313)	48,240	100.0	(453)

Note: Figures for Investments per Company are in Yen 1,000.
Figures enclosed in ( ) are averages.

Source: The Tax Bureau, Finance Ministry.

CHAPTER IX

FOREIGN TRADE

Nozaki Bros. & Co., Ltd.

EST'D. 1893.

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HEAD OFFICE

No. 176, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku,
Yokohama, Japan.

MAIN LINES:

Provisions — Canned Goods, Marine Products, Agricultural Products, Fresh Fruits, Tea & Coffee, Spices, Edible Oil, Sugar, Cereals.

Piece Goods, Yarns, Millinery Braids & Hats, Hide & Leather, Tanning Materials, Tin-plates, Chemicals & Dye Stuffs, Rubber & Leather Goods, Plywood & Lumber, Electric Bulbs, Porcelain & Tiles, General Sundries, etc.

BRANCHES:

Tokyo . . . No. 15, 4-chome, Honcho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku.
Kobe . . . No. 79, Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku.
Osaka . . . No. 5, 3-chome, Sueyoshibashi-dori, Minami-ku.
Nagoya . . No. 103, 2-chome, Komeyacho, Naka-mura-ku.
Shidzuoka. No. 1, 2-chome, Tokiwacho.

Also Fukuoka, Otaru, Hakodate, Hirosaki, Akita, Sapporo.

EXPORTERS, IMPORTERS, WHOLESALERS.

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(Takashimaya Iida Kabushiki Kaisha)

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Branches: Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kagoshima, Etc.

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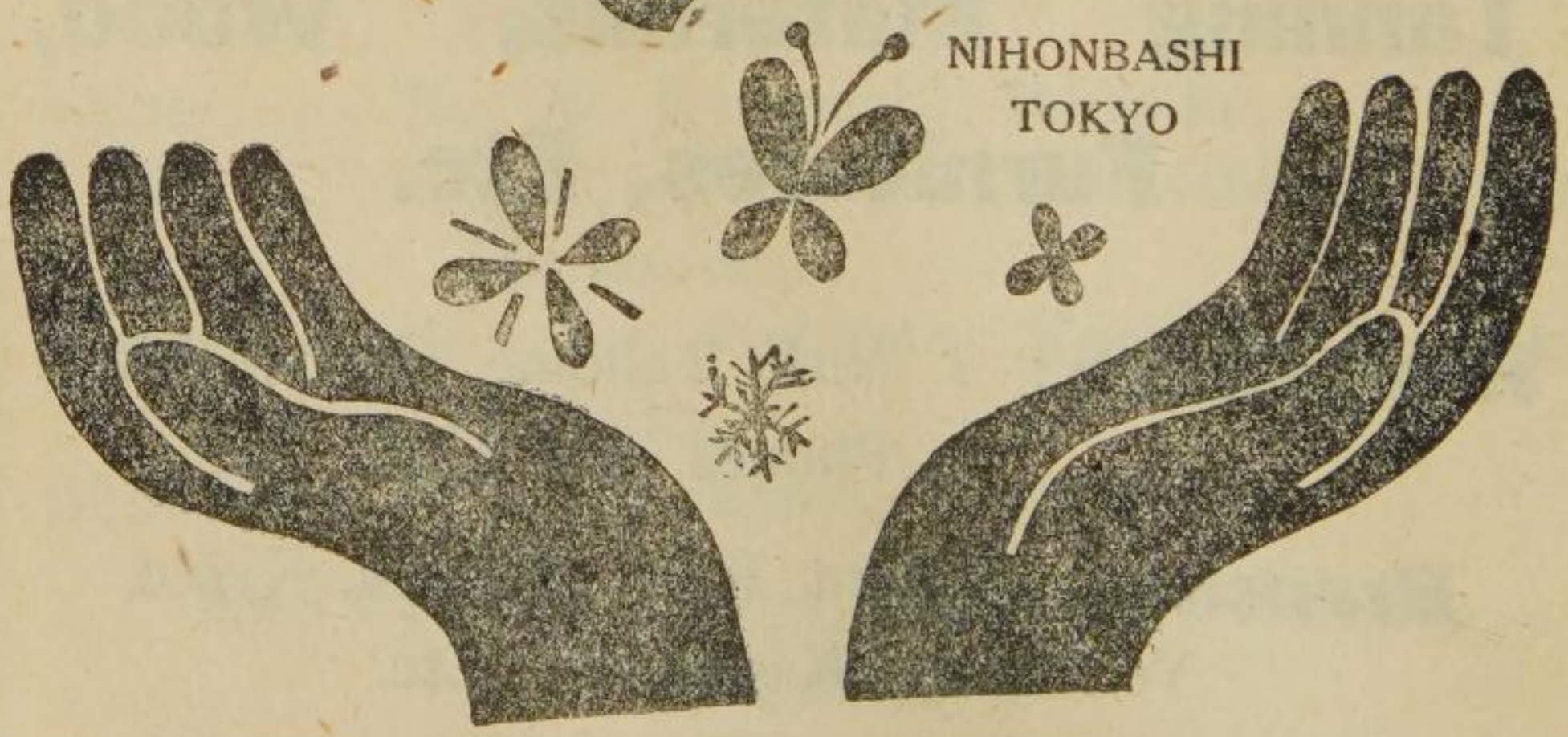
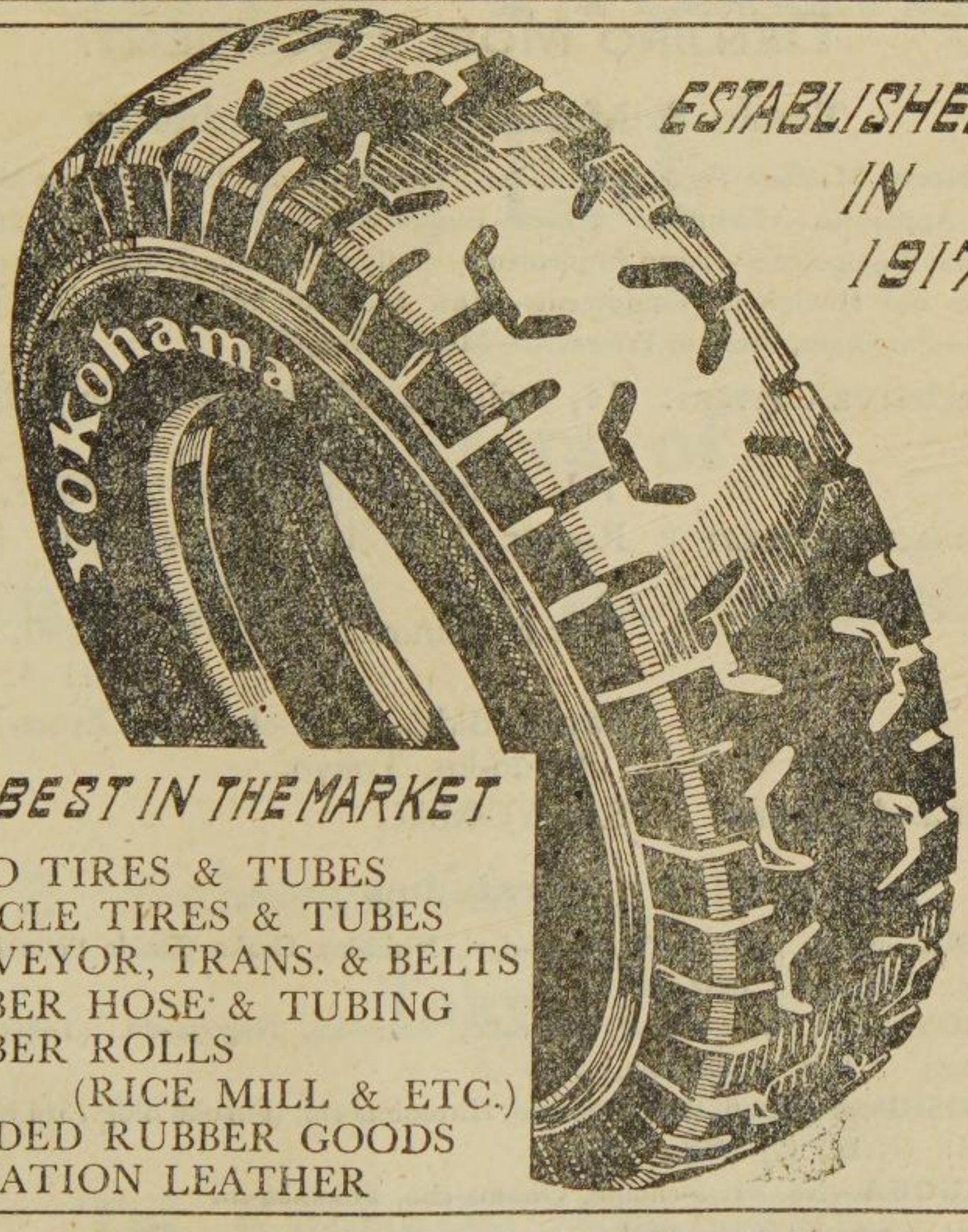


"YOKOHAMA" TRUCK TIRES



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RUBBER ROLLS
(RICE MILL & ETC.)
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CHAPTER IX

FOREIGN TRADE

Introduction

Japan's foreign trade for the last 70 years can be divided into five periods, the first, before the Sino-Japanese War; the second, after the Sino-Japanese War to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War; the third, after the Russo-Japanese War to the outbreak of the World War; the fourth, the period following the World War and the fifth, the period after 1937. (See the Japan Year Book 1937.)

Foreign Trade before 1940

General Trend Japan's foreign trade in 1939 increased greatly despite the many and various economic control measures taken by the Government. The total trade volume of Japan increased by 23.1 per cent over 1938 and amounted to ¥7,060,000,000, thus almost nearing the peak year, 1937, mark of ¥7,270-000,000.

Exports in 1939 aggregated ¥3,930,000,-000, far exceeding the total of the preceding year and establishing a new record in the history of Japan's foreign trade, while imports gained by 10.2 per cent over 1938 to ¥3,127,000,000, thus almost nearing the 1937 level. The trade balance thus improved from an export excess of ¥60,000,000 in 1938 to ¥3,127,000,000. The trade balance thus improved from an export excess of ¥60,000,000 in 1938 to one of ¥805,000,000. This striking improvement in the trade balance was certainly an abnormal phenomenon for Japan, where ordinarily an import excess is the rule.

This was accounted for by the import control imposed since the outbreak of hostilities in China, with the object of improving the balance of international accounts. Imports of non-urgent and non-necessary materials as well as raw materials for the manufacture of export articles were strictly controlled.

The trade with western countries in 1939 was divided into ¥1,829,000,000 in exports and ¥2,235,000,000 in imports, the increase over the preceding year amounting to ¥305,000,000 in the former and ¥136,000,000 in the latter. The import excess in trade with third countries declined from ¥575,000,000 in 1938 to ¥406,-000,000 in 1939. This noteworthy expansion of Japan's exports was partly attributable to an increase in international purchasing power due to world-wide prosperity accompanying the progress of national-defense industrial operations in leading countries after the second half of 1938 and the return of a business boom in the United States, and partly to the sharp gain in export prices caused by a sudden and noticeable rise in the demand for materials in different countries after the outbreak of the European hostilities. Various export promotion measures adopted by the Government also played an important part.

Changes in Trade Articles Among major import articles, imports of wheat, wood, sugar and 'others' dwindled sharply on account of import restrictions. On the other hand, imports of raw materials necessary for productivity expansion operations rose markedly.

It is noteworthy that imports of raw materials, which account for more than 48 per cent of the total import trade, rose by 9.1 per cent in 1938. Of those raw materials, imports of raw cotton, heavy oil, iron ore, etc., and hide and leather, were considerably increased. Machinery and tools, included among wholly manufactured goods, also rose conspicuously. The increase of imports of peas and beans in the foodstuffs groups, and coal and oil-cake in the raw materials group, was noted.

On the other hand, wheat flour receded both in quantity and value. The biggest gain in exports in the raw materials group was in

lumber. Exports of partly manufactured goods rose both in volume and value, principally because of the increase in raw silk, cotton yarns and other fibrous materials. The remarkable expansion in raw silk exports reflects the business boom in the United States, and the phenomenal rise in raw silk export prices.

Exports of wholly manufactured goods, accounting for nearly 60 per cent of the total exports of the nation, recorded an advance amounting to nearly ¥370,000,000. Of these, paper, iron manufactures, machinery and tools sharply advanced, the increase in these three items alone aggregating more than ¥100,000,000 or nearly one-third of the total increase of the exports of wholly manufactured goods. Of fibrous industrial manufactures, artificial silk tissues were exported in a large volume, while exports of cotton tissues slightly fell back as a result of the Government's control. The quantity of cotton issues exported in 1939 increased by as much as 260,000,000 square yards while the value made a slight decline.

In 1940 exports to North and Central America were, on the whole, on a par with 1939, but shipments to South America and the South Sea regions showed a striking increase. Exports were valued at 3,972 million yen, increased one per cent and imports at 3,709 million yen increased 19 per cent over 1939, leaving an export excess of 263 million yen.

Koeki Eidan The Foreign Trade Corporation, was inaugurated on June 8, 1943, with a capital of ¥300,000,000, of which the Government provided all but ¥50,000,000. Simultaneously with the establishment, it absorbed the formerly existing Essential Commodities Control Corporation, and the Foreign Trade Control Association was dissolved. The corporation practically monopolized export trade activities of Japan in Asia.

Import business was actually carried on by bodies like the Japan Coal Company and the Ferious Material Control Company.

In 1944 the Foreign Trade Corporation was exporting foodstuff, clothing for miners and farmers in Manchuria and China, and also construction material to the continent, from where iron, coal, raw cotton, salt, legumes for fat and shale were imported Japan in large quantities.

AMOUNTS OF EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES DURING 1935-1939

(In ¥1,000)

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Kwantung L.T.	300,269	347,165	395,916	536,317	755,943
Manchuria	126,045	150,859	216,092	316,322	535,681
China	148,788	159,691	179,251	312,900	455,479
U.S.A.	535,515	594,251	639,428	425,123	641,509
British India	275,637	259,108	299,367	188,040	210,995
Dutch East Indies	143,041	129,495	200,051	104,045	137,802
Great Britain	119,458	147,309	168,297	134,988	132,085
Australia	74,793	68,763	72,080	69,388	72,101
Union of South Africa	32,769	41,534	53,749	35,291	46,802
Hong Kong	49,731	58,445	49,650	16,754	30,578
Thailand	40,258	43,028	49,382	39,269	26,024
France	42,467	43,475	47,208	36,814	25,934
Germany	26,766	35,054	43,261	33,015	24,991
Philippine Islands	48,058	51,840	60,348	32,599	24,744
Iraq	22,073	19,019	23,644	17,082	24,344
Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyka	25,083	30,602	40,122	22,504	22,874
Burma	—	—	—	16,302	21,555

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
French Morocco	18,813	20,512	18,283	18,727	20,593
Straits Settlements	48,536	58,770	67,433	20,696	20,426
Iran	—	—	2,630	4,632	19,324
Canada	7,977	14,553	20,036	15,244	17,202
Syria	12,559	13,078	19,250	12,539	15,987
Egypt	53,800	40,907	32,772	13,997	15,666
Brazil	5,925	8,840	17,305	10,388	15,609
Ceylon	11,887	13,840	18,656	14,620	14,544
Chile	6,647	7,426	10,742	6,129	14,010
New Zealand	11,304	16,740	19,358	14,808	12,277
Holland	—	—	18,440	11,474	11,706
Mozambique	10,752	10,860	16,055	9,830	10,665
Belgium and Luxemburg	15,393	16,230	20,650	10,151	10,476
Aden	13,208	13,851	14,177	8,534	10,002
Sweden	6,784	8,821	11,545	8,277	9,314
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	13,034	11,915	15,811	11,895	8,923
Hawaii	7,242	9,299	11,155	9,774	8,627
Belgian Congo	1,720	7,649	16,474	6,927	8,593
Argentina	28,603	22,712	42,481	19,607	8,152
Panama	6,150	9,546	10,248	6,227	8,103
Venezuela	3,565	7,814	9,139	5,480	7,984
Mexico	5,464	7,190	14,622	5,317	7,940
Curacao	—	—	5,527	5,425	7,624
Peru	6,961	6,256	6,344	5,760	6,084
Italy	6,988	4,468	7,111	3,256	5,719
Honduras	—	—	3,203	1,783	4,916
Norway	4,482	6,172	8,901	4,561	4,845
Dominica	—	—	5,602	2,325	3,945
Uruguay	5,676	7,891	10,106	3,988	3,771
Arabia	—	—	4,827	4,979	3,748
Palestina	8,400	5,377	5,745	3,087	3,514
Paraguay	—	—	4,665	1,837	3,454
Switzerland	—	—	2,149	1,200	3,197
Ecuador	—	—	—	1,023	3,171
Nigeria	4,737	7,011	14,683	4,084	2,955
Cameroons	—	—	5,662	1,637	2,837
Bolivia	—	—	2,550	3,874	2,492
Costa Rica	—	—	2,911	2,134	2,054
Gold Coast	—	—	6,766	2,121	2,026
Porto Rico	—	—	2,554	363	2,018
British Malay	—	—	3,866	2,181	2,004
French Indo-China	4,020	—	4,624	3,182	1,981
Barren Islands	—	—	1,897	1,812	1,954
Trinidad and Tobaco	—	—	1,684	1,362	1,731
Denmark	1,359	—	1,899	1,361	1,711
French Africa	—	—	—	1,387	1,619
Finland	—	—	6,001	3,684	1,585
Gilbraltar	—	—	2,257	1,842	1,488
Cuba	5,047	—	2,016	1,347	1,370
Portugal	1,062	—	1,519	1,225	1,252

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Dutch Guiana	—	—	904	1,131	1,244
Jamaica	—	—	1,675	920	1,177
Eritrea	—	—	6	1,402	1,105
Angola	—	—	1,985	1,027	1,060
Marta	—	—	1,490	1,463	1,056
Rhodesia	—	—	697	641	994
British Borneo	—	—	1,041	950	959
New Guinea	—	—	1,321	700	936

AMOUNTS OF IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES FOR 1935–1939

(In ¥1,000)

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Manchuria	191,005	205,567	249,071	339,271	405,561
China	133,817	154,838	143,636	164,612	215,662
Kwantung L.T.	25,517	33,848	45,198	60,323	61,750
U.S.A.	809,644	847,490	1,269,642	915,300	1,002,384
British India	305,646	372,009	449,486	172,231	182,263
Germany	120,817	115,500	176,363	171,170	141,003
Canada	52,531	73,179	104,692	91,260	126,022
Brazil	4,006	47,352	62,810	46,174	74,662
Dutch East Indies	78,186	113,546	153,450	88,249	71,629
Australia			165,252	82,875	71,026
British Malaya	28,495	39,125	47,795	46,801	69,006
Egypt	51,304	45,737	74,118	36,315	50,312
Philippine Islands	23,948	36,266	45,194	35,630	49,117
Straits Settlements	40,647	41,174	67,796	54,167	46,833
French Indo-China	15,011	20,155	27,012	20,301	26,651
Sweden	23,074	23,109	49,277	24,069	26,277
Great Britain	82,160	72,942	105,772	63,157	24,426
Norway	19,940	17,853	24,033	15,719	21,869
Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika	2,955	29,865	24,155	6,020	19,699
Belgium and Luxemburg	24,562	16,019	41,059	15,441	19,028
Switzerland	13,455	14,000	19,239	30,198	16,656
Austria	4,409	4,263	9,104	10,271	15,309
Burma	—	—	—	8,185	15,065
France	19,798	19,898	27,885	13,506	14,264
Argentina	16,370	29,989	42,018	24,356	11,860
British Borneo	—	—	18,776	13,832	11,354
Chile	4,472	9,953	14,719	11,152	10,230
Union of South Africa	4,762	22,561	88,852	7,807	8,249
Italy	5,831	3,766	4,416	5,843	7,062
Peru	11,414	13,000	6,277	1,975	6,956
Iran	—	—	1,589	369	6,587
Finland	5,053	6,576	9,643	3,472	5,828
Thailand	5,458	8,753	13,571	4,951	5,536
New Zealand	6,363	21,973	48,633	10,210	5,396
Ceylon	—	—	4,077	2,297	4,194

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Eritrea	—	—	1,879	2,270	3,995
Ecuador	—	—	1,725	539	3,938
Society Islands	3,279	3,444	3,279	859	3,809
Iraq	1,258	2,882	9,028	6,114	3,691
Uruguay	4,494	9,528	33,926	4,158	3,398
Spain	4,548	2,147	2,432	614	2,890
New Caledonia	—	—	947	952	2,883
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	—	—	5,858	435	2,780
Gilbert and Ellis	—	—	3,053	1,981	2,746
Italian Somaliland	2,357	2,879	2,608	3,216	2,341
Denmark	—	—	1,449	1,232	2,339
Aden	—	—	1,357	547	2,292
Paraguay	—	—	163	17	2,218
Greece	—	—	603	1,096	2,106
Turkey	—	—	2,818	3,712	2,018
Bolivia	—	—	—	425	1,968

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES

(In ¥1,000)

	1937	1938	1939
Raw silk	407,118	864,124	506,845
U.S.A.	325,225	297,882	437,611
Great Britain	31,430	26,175	36,920
France	26,111	24,631	16,180
Australia	8,132	6,461	9,381
Switzerland	433	177	1,375
British India	8,460	1,520	581
Italy	269	351	214
Cotton tissues	573,065	404,240	403,946
China	11,296	23,911	10,908
Kwantung L.T.	29,426	17,388	5,216
Manchuria	55,748	38,009	4,548
British India	63,041	67,876	62,364
Dutch E. Indies	85,704	39,485	53,156
Iran	2,231	4,160	17,574
Kenya Uganda & Tanganyika	23,003	15,882	16,686
Iraq	10,875	9,796	15,487
Australia	13,528	15,070	15,118
French Morocco	10,821	13,788	14,799
Thailand	16,089	14,905	14,163
Syria	10,614	9,840	11,784
Union of South Africa	10,214	7,124	10,646
Hongkong	9,346	4,587	10,527
U.S.A.	22,139	2,407	10,162
China	7,951	4,289	8,772
Aden	9,891	6,285	8,550
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	12,108	10,162	7,505
Burma	—	6,313	6,991
Philippine Is.	12,057	1,963	5,985
Egypt	10,509	3,346	5,811

	1937	1938	1939
Straits Settlements	12,231	5,053	5,451
Venezuela	5,401	2,694	4,554
Honduras	2,222	1,344	3,603
Ceylon	2,641	3,621	3,578
Sweden	3,286	2,717	3,537
Dominica	4,050	1,865	3,251
Argentina	29,196	13,130	3,177
Germany	4,048	3,115	3,012
Mozambique	3,919	2,784	3,003
Arabia	3,273	3,863	2,981
New Zealand	3,044	2,493	2,721
Ecuador	1,901	504	2,523
Uruguay	4,833	2,028	2,160
Palestine	2,690	3,045	1,881
Porto Rico	1,929	102	1,814
Belgium & Luxemburg	2,269	917	1,799
Peru	1,347	1,331	1,741
Norway	1,567	1,149	1,545
Banama	1,243	968	1,490
Costa Rica	1,896	1,380	1,251
Great Britain	4,776	2,677	1,147
Machines and accessories	109,881	156,475	209,206
Kwantung	46,584	75,807	101,015
Manchuria	14,835	30,384	63,896
China	25,152	35,925	36,982
British India	6,443	5,794	3,305
Dutch E. Indies	2,113	1,038	888
Philippine Is.	1,073	817	375
Brazil	436	270	276
Rayon tissues	154,860	115,762	137,354
Kwantung	15,612	20,243	25,308

	1937	1938	1939
Manchuria	2,574	17,029	22,954
China	1,334	6,883	3,745
British India	32,466	11,627	19,581
Australia	16,667	17,303	18,375
Dutch E. Indies	11,490	7,202	9,411
Union of South Africa	7,168	3,475	4,255
New Zealand	4,621	3,318	3,487
Straits Settlements	3,632	2,207	2,690
Hongkong	7,673	2,150	2,598
U.S.A.	1,515	624	1,621
Thailand	3,522	1,569	1,392
Canada	997	911	807
Philippine Is.	5,500	2,096	694
Uruguay	3,663	1,217	684
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika	1,295	543	672
Mozambique	1,360	510	647
Great Britain	1,537	1,034	586
France	205	98	169
Germany	398	153	165
Holland	248	180	107
Aquatic products	21,916	21,931	61,935
Kwantung	7,402	9,230	26,294
China	3,418	6,552	19,260
Manchuria	578	978	5,352
U.S.A.	3,972	3,370	9,025
Hawaii	802	710	764
Philippine Is.	697	314	198
Hong Kong	2,016	134	177
Wheat flour	30,746	60,715	54,228
Kwantung	11,669	21,901	24,510
Manchuria	2,560	15,748	23,293
China	15,249	23,063	6,424
Woollen tissues	50,082	46,845	51,821
Manchuria	3,800	11,651	18,406
Kwantung	11,903	11,529	11,384
China	3,823	9,508	3,936
British India	9,884	3,460	2,512
Egypt	4,671	1,458	2,084
Cement	6,836	6,411	11,549
Kwantung	286	904	3,341
Manchuria	13	625	2,757
China	128	911	1,923
Dutch E. Indies	1,046	1,150	1,044
Straits Settlements	877	352	528
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika	277	149	150
Philippine Is.	102	658	146
Potteries & porcelains	53,971	40,477	48,624
Manchuria	2,222	3,821	6,516
Kwantung	2,353	4,643	5,597
China	1,146	2,453	5,574
U.S.A.	19,460	8,696	11,115
Dutch E. Indies	3,109	2,714	2,992
British India	2,240	2,580	2,553
Australia	2,599	2,915	2,264
Union of South Africa	1,259	1,009	1,318
Canada	1,038	1,235	1,230
Brazil	1,036	576	916
Philippine Is.	1,431	628	620
Great Britain	1,171	888	613
Straits Settlements	1,174	307	516
Holland	542	607	514
Cotton yarns	54,906	39,355	71,090
Manchuria	8,334	3,232	6,671
Kwantung	1,423	368	3,999
China	1,025	626	1
British India	19,846	20,502	28,959
Dutch E. Indies	13,790	7,419	14,094
Hong Kong	3,625	716	5,010
Philippine Is.	1,761	1,134	1,247
Thailand	543	269	790
Australia	235	372	410
Iron manufactures	54,116	52,231	76,253
Kwantung	12,590	22,786	32,027
Manchuria	5,288	10,413	19,135
China	2,668	6,357	10,753
Dutch E. Indies	7,774	2,857	4,976
British India	6,221	2,728	3,585
Philippine Is.	2,262	651	457
Thailand	1,534	561	453
Straits Settlements	2,027	279	390
Union of South Africa	845	364	376
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika	877	190	196
Australia	493	337	195
Mozambique	516	388	180
Hong Kong	657	105	158
Paper	38,708	52,127	77,946
China	6,940	16,149	27,663
Kwantung	13,814	19,393	26,024
Manchuria	5,931	8,857	16,128
U.S.A.	1,773	1,497	1,797
British India	1,613	1,123	1,333
Dutch E. Indies	1,830	808	1,241
Australia	1,176	787	861
Thailand	921	572	547
Hong Kong	1,777	718	535
Great Britain	802	541	454
Germany	372	529	294
Philippine Is.	404	328	208
Straits Settlements	564	101	125
Timber	35,412	46,887	128,647
Kwantung	6,122	15,168	45,699
China	2,951	13,839	42,935
Manchuria	1,536	4,299	26,317
Great Britain	11,141	4,962	4,728
British India	1,533	1,242	1,382
Dutch E. Indies	1,687	1,636	949
Holland	660	418	639
Union of South Africa	1,169	534	462

	1937	1938	1939
Australia	383	355	254
U.S.A.	622	159	230
Hong Kong	472	44	113
Belgium	781	333	111
Straits Settlements	626	206	104
Comestibles in tin and bottle	86,905	92,819	132,009
Kwantung	3,902	7,228	14,962
China	854	9,865	11,755
Manchuria	1,202	2,480	10,880
Great Britain	29,122	30,832	40,991
U.S.A.	21,940	12,212	31,991
Belgium	3,903	2,337	3,080
Australia	2,489	2,464	2,534
France	2,722	1,675	1,732
Holland	1,635	1,072	1,661
Hawaii	1,755	1,747	1,643
Germany	673	495	338
Hong Knng	173,	169	124
Silk tissues	72,286	49,352	47,397
Manchuria	393	1,494	6,356
Kwantung	2,839	4,049	4,914
China	68	655	2,012
Great Britain	9,518	9,023	7,541
U.S.A.	11,531	8,282	7,413
British India	13,838	7,896	5,416
France	1,673	1,515	2,716
Egypt	3,158	1,772	1,704
Australia	2,664	1,923	1,457
Germany	1,464	1,449	1,078
Union of South Africa	3,531	1,454	1,069
Straits Settlements	4,597	1,122	656
Dutch E. Indies	1,148	627	383
New Zealand	410	400	364
Holland	390	369	328
Belgium	349	360	314
Hong Kong	710	330	258
Argentina	1,882	610	207
Canada	222	174	188
Knitted goods	60,713	40,818	40,237
Manchuria	3,363	3,441	3,469
Kwantung	2,018	2,332	1,563
China	207	566	177
Dutch E. Indies	7,602	6,086	6,349
Philippine Is.	5,015	4,024	3,732
Union of South Africa	3,180	2,579	3,172
Great Britain	5,967	3,203	2,748
U.S.A.	6,849	1,462	2,001
British India	4,560	2,366	1,732
Mozambique	1,083	969	1,030
Kenya, Uganda & Tangnyika	1,026	713	912
Straits Settlements	1,401	695	627
Egypt	1,030	272	178
Australia	140	175	144
Hong Kong	426	82	118

	1937	1938	1939
Rayon yarns	44,803	17,888	29,348
China	4,629	7,487	4,370
Kwantung	1,328	672	531
British India	23,154	4,550	14,163
Mexico	6,018	1,150	2.069
Australia	518	550	1,201
Refined sugar	18,577	23,654	28,677
China	8,298	7,309	15,446
Kwantung	7,770	13,081	9,371
Manchuria	1,715	3,259	3,860
Glass & mfrs.	33,572	25,886	27,055
China	1,161	2,015	2,935
Manchuria	1,370	1,820	2,518
Kwantung	1,180	1,635	2,369
British India	7,215	5.492	4,991
Dutch E. Indies	3,436	2,967	2,473
U.S.A.	4,543	1,857	2,471
Australia	1,412	1,367	880
Philippine Is.	1,991	1,130	732
Union of South Africa	1,070	663	687
Great Britain	890	963	445
Straits Settlements	1,337	260	412
Thailand	763	279	372
Mozambique	287	208	252
French Indo-China	234	120	147
New Zealand	446	462	112
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyka	258	129	102
Tea	23,181	12,063	23,463
Kwantung	313	489	2,716
Manchuria	143	391	—
China	22	476	—
U.S.A.	7,750	4,316	7,742
Canada	1,226	641	1,375
British India	862	599	322
Hawaii	62	74	101
Toys	42,295	24,991	22,020
Manchuria	436	671	872
Kwantung	426	381	464
China	339	270	449
U.S.A.	16,521	6,093	7,068
Great Britain	7,036	5,504	2,979
Australia	2,276	2,187	1,738
British India	2,787	1,715	1,402
Canada	1,669	1,262	897
Dutch E. Indies	1,132	500	804
Holland	844	879	755
Union of South Africa	1,067	638	600
Brazil	378	331	432
Philippine Is.	567	314	320
Straits Settlements	631	135	214
Belgium	440	289	204
Egypt	366	178	182
Argentina	562	406	104
New Zealand	551	434	103
Lamps & accessories	21,950	14,748	17,745

	1937	1938	1939
Kwantung	1,916	2,949	4,018
China	520	1,613	2,546
Manchuria	592	1,191	2,032
U.S.A.	4,238	1,737	3,167
Dutch E. Indies	1,801	811	1,028
British India	1,584	718	864
Great Britain	2,895	1,453	662
Canada	666	383	390
Australia	565	345	291
Straits Settlements	597	57	113
Soap	5,531	7,837	17,413
Manchuria	2,141	3,713	7,924
China	432	1,500	5,169
Kwantung	1,154	2,090	3,896
Straits Settlements	317	96	122
Vegetable oil	23,662	8,572	17,254
Kwantung	310	431	278
China	159	411	—
Manchuria	74	94	—
U.S.A.	18,956	5,638	9,679
Germany	966	376	670
Great Britain	639	219	610
Hats and caps	26,337	11,092	14,327
Manchuria	1,192	973	2,785
Kwantung	655	820	1,350
China	1,884	801	1,331
U.S.A.	8,479	3,081	4,421
British India	1,736	536	643
Dutch E. Indies	693	397	419
Union of South Africa	768	401	396
Great Britain	1,603	429	345
Australia	311	221	217
Mozambique	263	142	143
Clothing and accessories	15,535	10,167	11,707
Manchuria	212	254	669
China	106	121	482
Kwantung	321	323	—
U.S.A.	3,132	1,369	3,369
British India	4,048	3,515	2,566
Great Britain	827	762	529
Australia	558	460	490
Buttons	13,737	9,730	11,701
China	318	380	801
Manchuria	393	507	525
Kwantung	153	220	178
Great Britain	3,047	1,837	1,930
Holland	710	522	936
British India	1,432	808	826
U.S.A.	575	343	739
Australia	669	516	723
Dutch E. Indies	653	482	514
Argentina	620	506	469
Belgium	680	445	413
Germany	353	457	350
Canada	116	133	189
Brazil	271	96	118

	1937	1938	1939
Cotton towels	8,935	6,961	9,835
Kwantung	321	357	667
Manchuria	344	442	—
China	44	95	—
Union of South Africa	872	985	1,273
Australia	904	861	957
Thailand	311	409	469
Dutch E. Indies	593	288	362
Straits Settlements	387	100	152
Hong Kong	221	40	100
Coal	9,927	10,147	9,665
China	290	2,514	5,417
Manchuria	72	96	0
Hong Kong	3,564	3,216	2,013
Straits Settlements	3,388	1,948	1,690
French Indo-China	80	235	250
Rubber tyres	12,983	7,799	9,562
Kwantung	3,449	2,853	2,649
Manchuria	1,052	1,323	2,021
China	2,132	1,251	978
British India	1,099	767	1,172
Dutch E. Indies	1,503	403	488
Beer	5,686	10,019	8,602
China	944	6,034	5,148
Kwantung	1,980	1,646	1,096
Manchuria	308	525	364
British India	753	639	787
Hawaii	397	380	320
Dutch E. Indies	126	62	119
Beans	9,330	6,972	8,419
Germany	1,700	1,808	3,150
Great Britain	4,739	2,706	2,797
Isinglass	6,761	6,201	8,144
Kwantung	216	264	626
China	145	185	485
Manchuria	59	196	167
U.S.A.	1,236	1,152	1,536
Great Britain	898	574	1,297
Germany	1,060	1,201	1,123
France	875	601	628
Australia	188	295	444
Dutch E. Indies	533	285	417
Straits Settlements	286	104	130
Cotton Blankets	8,092	6,321	7,731
Manchuria	821	2,547	2,731
Kwantung	235	957	930
China	219	64	58
Thailand	951	502	745
Dutch E. Indies	356	270	273
Philippine Is.	251	95	158
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyka	391	163	135
British India	1,610	40	126
Insecticide	7,693	6,103	7,149
U.S.A.	6,879	5,275	6,247
Great Britain	57	80	189
Camphor	4,774	3,723	5,868

	1937	1938	1939
U.S.A.	1,490	1,040	1,989
British India	1,447	1,405	1,923
France	269	252	244
Great Britain	116	45	223
Australia	154	135	157
Rice	2,306	2,265	5,826
Kwantung	282	453	1,764
China	156	285	—
Manchuria	163	198	—
Canada	694	736	617
Hawaii	797	368	423
U.S.A.	89	102	205
Fish and whale oils	15,414	7,027	5,802
China	248	43	314
Kwantung	562	578	165
Manchuria	34	42	—
U.S.A.	1,456	1,886	2,998
Great Britain	1,531	1,116	771
Germany	6,314	1,857	272
Australia	254	141	139
Plaits for hat making	7,876	5,901	5,666
U.S.A.	4,780	3,640	3,743
France	643	679	335
Great Britain	526	402	135
Belgium	95	96	119
Menthol	6,116	4,381	5,313
U.S.A.	3,276	2,688	2,650
British India	656	387	981
Great Britain	161	218	351
Germany	479	289	235
France	544	373	152
Canada	95	65	105
Brushes	6,916	4,078	5,167

	1937	1938	1939
China	119	200	723
Manchuria	232	412	687
Kwantung	148	201	—
U.S.A.	2,715	830	1,028
Great Britain	731	497	347
Holland	243	207	281
Dutch E. Indies	244	228	277
British India	327	192	274
Matches	2,103	3,304	4,616
China	9	2,053	2,434
Kwantung	423	638	630
Hong Kong	574	64	186
Silk handkerchiefs	5,638	2,738	2,940
Btitish India	834	359	744
U.S.A.	1,704	667	664
Great Britain	899	569	403
Canada	148	101	143
Peppermint oil	2,975	2,168	2,584
Germany	1,133	981	963
Great Britain	297	131	713
France	876	808	461
Umbrellas	3,714	1,463	1,675
Manchuria	51	102	260
Kwantung	95	129	126
China	22	16	29
Union of South Africa	232	131	192
Waste cotton and silk	6,238	2,897	1,132
Italy	1,567	735	116
Yellow copper	5,899	1,812	1,089
Kwantung	666	1,222	439
China	1,513	83	159
Manchuria	164	346	150
British India	1,365	142	30

VALUE OF CHIEF COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES 1937–1939 (In ¥1,000)

Cotton & ginned cotton	1937	1938	1939
China	23,610	71,790	46,809
Manchuria	38	2	1
U.S.A.	306,388	166,414	146,640
British India	363,635	113,331	120,997
Egypt	58,759	27,529	37,093
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika	21,529	5,218	19,144
Dutch E. Indies	1,173	452	359
Beans	92,547	102,176	123,576
Manchuria	84,708	98,641	119,829
China	3,635	2,184	2,515
Kwantung	435	918	612
Dutch E. Indies	220	53	116
British India	3,234	72	105
Coal	59,224	67,217	78,364
China	16,279	26,877	48,553

	1937	1938	1939
Manchuria	29,958	27,951	16,393
Kwantung	60	231	16
French Indo-China	12,832	12,108	13,306
Wool	298,407	94,426	72,590
China	382	3,327	11,163
Manchuria	527	2,478	1,639
Australia	118,196	64,882	51,428
New Zealand	42,822	8,272	4,351
Union of South Africa	82,763	4,266	1,599
Argentina	17,713	5,946	686
Great Britain	1,073	677	618
India rubber & gutta percha	99,218	51,374	57,490
Straits Settlements	41,566	25,184	18,999
Dutch E. Indies	2,775	12,080	16,178
French Indo-China	8,371	1,364	405
Pulp for rayon	116,720	42,132	56,537

	1937	1938	1939
U.S.A.	49,181	15,111	18,767
Norway	17,072	5,400	9,387
Finland	9,497	3,339	5,776
Sweden	26,993	6,276	4,191
Canada	12,619	5,046	2,034
Hemp, jute & Manila hemp	40,995	27,306	38,266
Manchuria	1,273	5,587	11,363
China	5,127	3,116	9,139
Philippine Is.	23,224	11,887	10,550
British India	8,344	3,768	5,766
Dutch E. Indies	1,279	399	264
Lumber	64,817	28,178	32,326
Manchuria	660	1,294	783
China	826	289	598
Kwantung	1	8	—
Philippine Is.	11,260	6,695	10,366
U.S.A.	30,077	9,770	9,448
Canada	11,517	3,803	5,171
British Borneo	3,197	1,980	2,159
Dutch E. Indies	2,477	2,282	1,793
Thailand	3,102	1,236	1,083
Seeds for oil making	43,612	28,790	31,982
Manchuria	19,206	17,069	25,469
China	14,093	6,963	2,249
Kwantung	7	33	113
British India	2,459	161	1,256
Dutch E. Indies	5,062	2,268	1,208
Hide & skin	44,571	27,826	30,579
China	10,070	3,083	13,248
Manchuria	1,039	1,564	243
U.S.A.	9,396	10,954	8,668
Australia	5,023	1,265	2,613
Argentina	5,871	6,883	1,877
France	835	378	349
Phosphorite	30,810	19,281	25,412
U.S.A.	7,760	4,725	7,370
Egypt	10,022	5,879	5,966
Straits Settlements	4,186	4,148	3,965
Oil cake	45,310	60,112	104,639
Manchuria	29,662	49,946	83,686
Kwantung	6,870	8,056	15,359
China	6,143	1,957	5,594
Wheat bran	10,653	8,932	8,412
China	4,038	2,033	4,204
Manchuria	6,004	6,678	4,046
Kwantung	610	221	162
Sulphate of ammonium, crude	20,191	31,710	8,240
Kwantung	7,315	12,298	7,438
Manchuria	1,957	841	684
Great Britain	171	—	118
Rice & paddy	4,033	2,808	6,286
China	0	—	2,974
Thailand	3,757	2,800	3,189
British India	68	2	124
Meat	6,878	4,414	4,162
China	3,958	1,654	2,889
Manchuria	379	472	216
Kwantung	400	303	120
Other Countries	2,140	1,985	937
Wheat	29,604	9,557	4,090
China	178	442	2,601
Manchuria	1,961	2,191	2
Australia	15,623	4,008	230
Other Countries	27,465	6,924	1,487
Synthetic colors	16,928	2,838	3,507
Germany	12,313	1,711	1,873
Sweden	2,227	477	694
U.S.A.	1,932	355	538
France	418	261	353
Nitrate of soda, crude	3,630	2,558	2,865
Chile	3,032	2,272	2,554
U.S.A.	438	18	310
Caustic soda, soda ash and natural soda	6,534	1,973	2,246
China	177	0	486
Manchuria	9	210	187
Other Countries	6,348	1,763	1,573
Electric motors & transformers	1,841	2,766	2,184
U.S.A.	980	1,869	1,764
Germany	694	715	253
Sweden	125	59	106
Leather	7,520	1,875	1,695
U.S.A.	1,061	175	142
British India	3,436	1,088	136
Watches & parts	5,645	2,893	562
Switzerland	4,319	2,448	517
Sugar	18,806	5,241	140
Dutch E. Indies	17,724	5,189	132
Fat	1,949	431	117
Australia	1,147	301	117
Woollen tissues	9,292	2,724	63
Italy	12	26	44
Great Britain	8,971	2,613	3
Cotton tissues	793	236	48
China	2	0	44
Great Britain	624	177	3
Other Countries	791	236	4
Printing paper	9,171	718	8
Germany	282	87	4
Canada	6,658	360	—
Norway	657	173	—

Foreign Trade After 1945

Post-war Economic and Industrial Condition—Japan, highly dependent as she was on foreign trade in the past, finds after the protracted war, her sole hope of survival in the revival of foreign trade. However, since 1941, Japan was isolated from world trade,

and now after the termination of the war she is reduced to four main islands, where paucity of natural resources is a well-known fact. Furthermore, due to the recent war, Japan's economy suffered damages so fatal that her industrial capacity was nil at the end of the war in 1945. The post-war economic and industrial condition is summarized as follows :

1. As a result of the heavy damages caused by air raids, Japanese industrial facilities were damaged beyond easy repair.

2. For six years since trade came to a standstill in 1941, there was considerable exhaustion of stocks during the war. At the end of 1945, due to lack of raw materials, only 30 per cent of the few remaining industrial facilities is in operation.

3. In the labor field there is a great shortage of skilled workers, a cause for much alarm as this has resulted in deterioration in the quality of goods. This was due to the dispersal of skilled workers as a result of suppression of peacetime industries during the war.

4. Due to the post-war inflationary trend, production costs are so high that Japanese export merchandises cannot find easy access to the world market, unless favorable foreign exchange rate be provided.

5. As a result of the war defeat, Japan's balance of international accounts will long remain in adverse state. Furthermore, with the loss of Korea and Formosa, imports of foodstuff alone will amount to a phenomenal figure. In addition to this, raw silk, formerly the mainstay of Japan's export trade, has dropped from its once high position as a result of the great strides made by nylon.

Of tremendous potential stimulus to Japan's foreign trade was the SCAP's decision on August 13, 1947, to use approximately $137,-000,000 worth of Japanese-owned gold and silver as a base for acquiring foreign exchange. This "gold pot" is to be utilized as a credit base against which private or governmental financing institutions of Allied or neutral countries will be asked to advance funds or commodities to activate their trade with Japan.

Another grant by the U.S.A. of a $500,000,-000 credit for the importation of raw materials for processing and re-export has assured Japan of foreign assistance. It has given Japan's industries the initial start. To rehabilitate Japanese foreign trade, a fundamental reconstruction of damaged and dilapitated export industrial facilities is most essential. This reconstruction depends on the efforts of the Japanese people, and assistance by foreign capital.

Initial Policies for Controlled Trade

The controlling policies of Japan's trade was made clear by the State Department of the U.S.A. in March 1946 in the Economical Policies for Japan then published. According to this announcement, the total responsibility of the operation of Japan's trade would be assumed by SCAP, and Japan's imports would be admitted only within the range for the maintenance of peace and order in the country, while her exports would be permitted to acquire the means of payment for imports and to alleviate the burden of occupation expenses. Japan's foreign trade would be conducted for the time being through the representing organs of the governments of Japan and the U.S.A.

In accordance with the initiative policy, the Kōeki Eidan (Foreign Trade Corporation), a wartime semi-governmental agency was dissolved and the Board of Foreign Trade was established on April 4, 1946, which is currently responsible for the execution and promotion of Japan's controlled foreign trade. (See Appendix)

By January 1946, an overall import-export program for the calendar year was established and approved in Washington. In March 1946 the U.S. Commercial Co. became the commercial agency for SCAP in the U.S. For the year 1946 imports chiefly were $305 million and exports were $72 million.

Reopening of Foreign Trade

On August 15, 1947, Japan's private foreign trade was reopened.

According to the announcement made by SCAP on November 3, 1947, the trade returns for the two months since the limited private trade began on September 1 were 371 export contracts totalling $4,072,249 and 15 import

contracts totalling $4,104,485 approved by SCAP. These figures do not include government-to-government transactions.

The traders who came to Japan immediately on the resumption of the trade numbered 155, coming from the following ten countries : the U.S.A., England, India, Australia, France, Canada, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sweden and Iran.

Export contracts approved by SCAP since the reopening of private trade fall into the following categories : machinery and metals, seven contracts of a total value of $33,098 ; textiles and fibers, 52 contracts, $1,273,124 ; ceramics, bamboo, paper and miscellaneous products, 243 contracts, $1,411,899, and food, furs and chemicals, 69 contracts, $1,354,128.

Private trade contracts for imports into Japan since September 1 have involved the following commodities ; salt, 50,000 long tons ; sheepskins, 1,000 dozen ; steer hides, 200,000 kilograms ; mica, 94,200 pounds ; wool dyestuffs, 15,818 pounds ; kaolin, 4,570 long tons ; scrap rubber, 2,195 metric tons ; rayon pulp, 3,000 metric tons ; quebracho, 900 metric tons ; wool, 1,645,000 pounds ; shellac, 100 metric tons ; wattle bark, 50 metric tons, and wool scouring soap, 42,000 cases.

From the surrender to the end of 1947, 861,000 metric tons of foodstuffs comprising 61 per cent of the total incomings were imported. The percentage would increase to upwards of 70 if materials necessary for food production as, for instance, fuel oil for fishing vessels were added to the total foodstuffs imports. Raw cotton was the second largest item on the list of imports. The imported cotton is re-exported in form of yarns and fabrics.

Raw silk, on the other hand, was the most important export article, representing 47 per cent of the total outgoings from the war's termination to the end of 1946. Other important export goods were coal, railway sleepers, machinery lead, tin, antimony and crude rubber.

Since 1947, foodstuffs have become by far the largest item on the list of imports, but a tangible change has appeared in exports as some current manufactures, such as cotton yarns, farm and fishery products and sundry goods, are being exported in larger quantities, indicating the gradual revival of sundry export industries.

The United States sold 96 per cent of Japan's imports and bought 69 per cent of Japan's exports in 1946. Shipments from the Asiatic countries for 1947 were still negligibly small ; 4.93 percent from India, 0.8 percent from China, 0.92 from Malaya, 0.66 percent from Hongkong and 0.56 percent from Korea. Shipments to the Asiatic markets have increased notably since the beginning of 1947.

Principal items of imports are : staple foodstuffs, raw materials for textile industry.

An interim agreement on dollar-sterling exchange was concluded between SCAP and Britain on November 15, 1947, for the purpose of facilitating Japanese trade with the sterling areas.

Principal items of imports are : staple foodstuffs, raw materials for textile industry ; raw cotton, wool, motorcar and parts, mining products and metalic articles, steel material, beans, salt, sugar, oil and grease, fertilizer, phosphate rock, sulphate of ammonium, petroleum, dyestuffs, paints, chemicals, medicament, coal, fodders, toilet articles, sundry goods, hide and leather, rubber, lumber and scrap iron, medicine, agricultural chemicals, etc.

Principal items of exports are : machines and implements, coal, metallic articles, raw silk, silkworm eggs, paper, silk, rayon yarn and cloth, cotton yarn and cloth, woolen yarn and cloth, hemp and hemp articles, lumber, ceramic ware, glass ware, leather goods, rubber and rubber goods, celluloid articles, chemicals and medicament, agricultural and aquatic products, objects of industrial art, and sundry goods.

The total returns of imports and exports until the end of May 1947 since the war termination 1945 compiled by the Trade Board are as follows :

EXPORT AND IMPORT RETURN
EXPORTS

Description	Country	Unit	Sept. 1945 to May 1947
Plants & Animals			
Silk-worm eggs	Korea	Kg.	1,500
"	China	"	3,000
"	U.S.S.R.	"	504
Mulberry seedlings	China	Pice.	2,000,000
"	Korea	"	910,000
Lily bulbs	U.S.A.	"	2,100
Grains & Flours			
Vegetable seeds	China	Kg.	58,601
"	Korea	"	55,145
Larch tree seeds	U.K.	lbs.	1,100
Mulberry seeds	Korea	"	3,000
Flax seeds	Formosa	Kg.	7,800
Beverages, Comestibles & Tobacco			
Agar-agar	U.S.A.	lbs.	308,335
"	China	"	45,600
"	U.K.	"	200,000
"	Hong Kong	"	40,000
Tea	U.S.A.	"	8,130,262
Dried mushrooms	Korea	Kg.	42,767
"	China	"	10,023
"	Hong Kong	"	100,041
Marine products	"	Pcl.	22,233
Scallop ligaments	China	"	167
"	Hong Kong	"	1,000
"Ajinomoto"	U.S.A.	lbs.	42,049
Shark fins	Hong Kong	Pcl.	206
Oranges	Canada	Case	5,725
Canned crabs	U.S.A.	"	600
Canned mandarine oranges	"	"	550
Canned asparagus	"	"	100
Tunas	"	"	350
Skins, Hairs, Horns & Manufactures thereof			
Angora rabbit hair	"	lbs.	7,360
Furs	"	each	271,800
Leather belting	Korea	Yds.	45,602
" goods	"	s/y	27,319
" bags	U.S.A.	Pce.	3,700
" bands	"	dz.	120
" Boston bags	"	Pce.	840
Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines & Explosives			
Coal pitch	Korea	M/T	13,753
Dynamite	China	Kg.	159,750
Percussion-caps	China	Pce.	906,000
Dynamite fuse	Korea	K. m.	2,000
Sundry drugs	Korea	M/T	4,306
Mercury	"	"	5
Menthol crystal	U.S.A.	"	55,080
"	Sweden	"	1,500
Camphor	U.S.A.	M/T	45
"	Sweden	Kg.	1,000

Description	Country	Unit	Sept. 1945 to May 1947
Ginseng	Hong Kong	Pce.	3,040
Ethylene glycol	Korea	M/T	14
Magnesium carbonate	"	"	10
Naphthalene	"	"	6
Aluminium sulphate	"	"	58
Ammonium sulphate	"	"	2,050
"	Okinawa	"	750
Superphosphate of lime	"	"	1,500
"	Korea	"	28,521
Phenol	"	Kg.	100
Mitsui phenol	"	"	100
Drier for printing	"	"	1,300
Industrial alcohol	"	"	750
Ammonium bichromate	"	"	240
Photographic chemicals	"	Gr.	70,224
Toluol	"	Kg.	340
Sulphuric acid	"	Gal.	6,000
Dyestuffs	China	Kg.	1,432,458
Citric acid	Hong Kong	"	2,500
Manganese oxide	"	"	100,000
Anti-cholera vaccine	Korea	c. c.	67,998,500
Argon gas	"	l.	5,824
Matches	"	Match ton	3,000
"	F. Indo-China	"	510
Oils, Fats, Waxes & Manufactures thereof			
Oil for printing	Korea	Kg.	6,080
White oil for printing	"	"	2,560
Turpentine oil	U.S.A.	"	240
Perilla seed oil	"	K/L	181
Cod liver oil	"	Kg.	9,000
Fish liver oil	"	"	12,755
Sperm oil	"	M/T.	200
Camphor oil	U.S.A.	lbs.	45,000
Vegetable wax	"	"	367,793
"	Hong Kong	"	131,936
Dyes, Pigments, Coatings & Filling Matter			
Offset ink	Korea	lbs.	800
Printing ink	"	Kg.	14,250
Asphalt pitch	"	M/T.	10
Varnish	"	Kg.	992
Pencils	Hong Kong	Gr.	9,000
Yarns, Threads, Twines & Cordages			
Raw silk	U.S.A.	Bale	84,745
"	U.K.	"	4,212
"	Australia	"	1,625
"	New Zealand	"	120
Cotton yarns	Korea	lbs.	59,000
"	Hong Kong	"	6,400,000
"	Burma	"	5,442,000
"	Ceylon	"	1,000,000
"	Australia	"	1,200
"	Former Italian Tripoli	"	56,000
"	Aden	"	4,062,477
Rayon yarns	China	"	2,418,000
"	Australia	"	302,000
"	Hong Kong	"	300,000

Description	Country	Unit	Sept. 1945 to May 1947
Staple fibre yarns	Hong Kong	lbs.	195,000
Woollen yarns	Korea	„	300,000
Spun silk yarns (sample)	U.S.A.	„	50
Tissues & Manufactures thereof			
Vegetable fibre fabrics	Hong Kong	Yard	302,555
„ (sample)	U.S.A.	„	100.1
Vegetable fibre table runners	„	Pce.	16
Vegetable fibre cushions	„	„	18
Silk fabrics	„	Yard	2,390,762
„	Korea	„	150,813
Cotton fabrics	„	„	981,795
„	N.E.I.	„	39,419,016
„	Hong Kong	„	3,073,540
„	U.K.	„	38,921,631
„	Philippines	„	1,741,427
„	Sweden	„	11,872,164
„	Malaya	„	6,040,226
„	Egypt	„	3,251,760
„	Siam	„	11,221,778
„	East Algeria	„	2,889,760
„	A. E. Sudan	„	2,944,560
„	Former Tripoli	„	600,800
„	„ Italian Eritrea	„	1,250,400
„	„ „ Cyrenaica	„	150,400
Woollen fabrics	Hong Kong	„	240,432
„	China	„	698
„	Korea	sq. mtr.	347,742
Table cloth	U.S.A.	Set	62
Rayon fabrics	N.E.I.	Yds.	449,648
„	Hong Kong	„	583,695
Singlets	N.E.I.	dz.	350,000
Typewriter ribbons (sample)	Hong Kong	„	2
Clothing & Accessories thereof			
Navy uniforms	Korea	Suit	50,000
Clothing & Accessories thereof			
Navy caps	Korea	Pce.	70,000
Personal ornaments & acces.	U.S.A.	„	30
Paper & Manufactures thereof			
Cigarette paper	Korea	lbs.	702,654
„	Hong Kong	Roll	13,600
„	N.E.I.	„	10,300
„	China	lbs.	550,000
Paper	U.S.A.	Roll	5,700
Newsprint	China	M/T.	1,016
„	Korea	M/T.	96
Telegraphic paper tape	Korea	Roll	60,000
Flooring paper for " Ondoru "	„	Pce.	480
Stamp paper	„	Roll	1,728
Tengujo paper	U.S.A.	„	25,050
Bank note paper	Korea	„	20,852
Minerals & Manufactures thereof			
Coal	Korea	M/T.	933,017
„	Hong Kong	„	228,089
Gypsum	Korea	„	579
Ores & Metals			
Non-ferrous metals	U.S.A.	M/T.	36,018

Description	Country	Unit	Sept. 1945 to May 1947
Antimony	U.K.	M/T	485
"	France	"	240
Pyrites	Korea	"	9,929
Distilled zinc	U.S.A.	"	12,500
Cobalt	"	"	60
Mercury	"	"	100
Electrolytic copper	"	"	2,000
Tungsten	Korea	Roll	140,000
Metal Manufactures			
Electric copper wire	China	M/T.	105
Tungsten filament	Korea	Pce.	200,084
Wire rope	"	m.	3,200
Machinery & Tools			
Communications equipment	Korea	Pce.	232
Cloth cutters	"	"	3
Vehicles	"	Set	80
Locomotive parts	"	Pce.	50
Telegraph parts	"	"	48,554
"	China	"	3,363
Boiler tubes	Korea	lbs.	18,922
"	"	Pce.	3,483
Automatic telephone switches	"	"	168,670
Electric locomotives	"	"	6
"	China	"	10
Gasoline locomotives	Korea	"	5
Steam locomotives	"	"	16
Mine locomotives	China	Pce.	22
Freight locomotives	Formosa	Unit	5
Electric motors	China	"	10
Motor lorries	Korea	Set	2
Outdoor cutouts	"	Pce.	50
Steel locomotive tires	"	"	584
Bicycle parts	"	"	205,700
Head lights and parts thereof	"	"	83
Machine tools	"	"	655
Meterological instruments	"	"	4,350
Projectors	"	"	6
Repeating coils	"	Box	2
Dry batteries	"	Pce.	42,767
Turbine generators (complete)	"	Set	10
Turbine generator parts	"	Case	3
Carbon brushes for turbine generators	"	Pce.	660
Carbon brushes	"	"	5,425
Vacuum tubes	"	"	23,567
Vacuum tubes (sample)	F. Indo-China	"	86
Machinery & Tools			
Cables	Korea	Roll	132
Automatic spare parts	"	Set	47,887
Condensers	"	Pce.	300
Batteries	"	"	2
"	China	"	1,500
Meters	Korea	"	29
Pressure gauges	"	"	6
Transmission apparatus parts	"	"	600
Carrier system	"	Set	1

Description	Country	Unit	Sept. 1945 to May 1947
Subscribers	Korea	Set	890
Projector accessories	„	Pce.	52
Locomotive tenders	„	Unit	4
Automatic accessories	„	Pce.	53,313
Machinery			
Drill accessories	China	Pce.	1,300
Lead-covered cables	„	Kg.	7,614
Locomotive boilers	Korea	Set	4
Spindle and loom accessories	„	Pce.	13,700
V belts for spindles and looms	„	Yds.	5,209
Needles	„	Gross	3,160
Wires	„	Pce.	300,000
Leather pickers	„	„	13,500
Leather belts	„	Yds.	45,169
Shuttles	„	Pce.	7,100
Scissors	„	„	6,000
Phers	„	„	2,600
Garnet wires	„	lbs.	1,000
Reeds	„	Pce.	2,000
Crest tissue	„	Coil	12
18 H.P. motors	China	Pce.	21
Electric furnace accessories	„	Unit	2
Bicycles	Hong Kong	„	61
„	N.E.I.	„	2,018
„	China	„	2,000
Rear-cars	Korea	„	400
Switches (sample)	„	Pce.	2,000
Electric heaters (sample)	Hong Kong	„	1
Electric fans (sample)	„	„	1
Sewing machines (sample)	„	„	3
„	China	„	700
X-ray instruments	Korea	„	2
Engine accessories	„	„	3
Japanese typewriters	„	„	20
Meters	„	„	2
Telegraph recorders	China	„	60
Turbine blades	„	„	2
Steam turbine accessories	Korea	Set	1
Automatic converters	„	Pce	60,234
Roll bearings	„	„	80
Diesel engines for steamships	F. Indo-China	Set	6
Potteries & Glass			
Tumblers	Hong Kong	dz.	5,000
„	N.E.I.	„	13,340
Glassware	N.E.I.	dz	89,400
Mirrors	„	„	490
Chinaware	U.S.A.	Set	21,951
„	Hong Kong	„	1,160
„	N.E.I.	„	2,512
Lamps & Parts thereof			
Electric bulbs	Korea	Pce.	117,230
„ „	U.S.A.	„	400,500
Switchboard electric bulbs	Korea	„	5,172
Torchlight bulbs	U.S.A.	„	950,000
Line lamps	„	„	15,000
Miner' s safety lamps	„	„	5,000

Description	Country	Unit	Sept. 1945 to May 1947
Ballast lamps	U.S.A.	Pce.	130
Xmas decoration bulbs	"	"	1,252,600
Miniature bulbs	"	"	1,005,000
Miscellaneous Articles			
Pit-props	China	Pce.	2,015,583
Sleepers	"	"	204,852
"	Korea	Koku	23,140
Bamboo	"	bundle	41,227
Bamboo & bamboo articles	U.S.A.	Pce.	176,125
Bamboo-rakes	"	"	100,000
Bamboo poles	"	"	95,075
Moso fishing-rods	"	"	18,000
Bamboo matting	U.S.A.	Set	3,600
Bamboo table sets	"	"	970
Wooden poles	Korea	Pce.	3,000
Plugs	"	"	4,500
X-ray films	"	"	8,016
Telephone cords	"	"	48
Barium getter	"	"	16,000
Rubber blanket	"	"	5
Carpenter's sets	"	set	88
Crude rubber	U.S.A.	M/T.	10,000
Paper cutting knives	Korea	Pce.	10
Soldering paste	"	Kg.	425
Records	"	Pce.	7,820
Recording discs	"	"	450
Matches	F. Indo-China	Match ton	510
Miscellaneous goods & arts	U.S.A.	Pce.	354
Fountain-pens (sample)	Hong Kong	"	14
Sundry goods (sample)	China	"	177
Painting picture books	Okinawa	Set	100
Musical instruments	Korea	"	12
Hemmi's slide rules	U.S.A.	Pce.	20,000
Shamrock lapel decorations	"	Gr.	1,640
Harmonicas	"	dz.	6,000
Cups (aluminum) (sample)	Hong Kong	Pce.	20
Felts for paper making	Korea	lbs.	182
Wool felts	"	"	451
Refractory clay	"	M/T.	169.7
Seed oysters	U.S.A.	Case	56,616
X-ray screens	Korea	Set	100
Miscellaneous Articles			
Khaki venetian	"	m.	39,845
Firewood	Korea	bundle	59,864
Celluloid toys	U.S.A.	dz.	2,788
Squeakers	"	"	10,800
Confetti	"	Pce.	50,000
Rice hulling rolls	Korea	Pce.	1,700
Straw hats	U.S.A.	dz.	13,600
Slippers	"	pr.	4,200
Paper parasols	"	dz.	2,000
Wicker baskets	"	Pce.	576
Artificial flowers	"	dz.	5,000
Vase stands	"	Pce.	50,000
Pearls	"	"	13,761

IMPORTS

Description	Couutry	Unit	Sept. 1945 to May 1947
Grains & Flours			
Barley	U.S.A.	M/T.	293,206,595
Wheat	,,	,,	
Whole meal	,,	lbs.	80
Wheat flour	,,	M/T	95,660,671
,, ,,	U.K.	,,	1
	U.S.A.	lbs.	8,620
Wheat bran	China	M/T	5,190,177
Wheat meal	U.K.	,,	6
Indian corn	U.S.A.	,,	47,087,083
Cracked corn	,,	,,	198,390
Soya beans	,,	,,	282,915
Beans & peas	,,	,,	70,640
Waste beans & peas	,,	,,	2
Bean flour	,,	,,	16,286
Milo	,,	,,	26,211
Converted rice	,,	,,	619
Tapioca flour	Hong Kong	L/T	451
Beans & peas	U.S.A.	lbs.	2,160
,, ,, ,,	U.K.	M/T	52
Beverages, Comestibles & Tobacco			
Sugar	U.S.A.	M/T	576,602
,,	,,	lbs.	9,218
Confectionery	,,	M/T	350,938
,,	,,	lbs.	6
Meat	,,	M/T	157,771
,,	Hong Kong	,,	717
Edible oil	,,	,,	231
Potatoes	U.S.A.	,,	690,367
Canned goods	,,	,,	132,573,125
Laver	Korea	taba	9,953
Fish	U.S.A.	L/T	187,280
Onions	,,	,,	52,638
Eggs	,,	dz.	1,695
Miscellaneous	,,	L/T	6,719,415
Canned goods	,,	lbs.	2,540,487
Powdered milk	,,	,,	2,000
"Rations"	,,	,,	246
Chestnuts	,,	,,	933
Baking powder	,,	,,	46
Salt (released by occupation forces)	,,	,,	190
Butter & beef	,,	,,	557
Biscuits	,,	M/T	2
Canned goods	U.K.	,,	118
Tsingtao salt	China	,,	204,421
Changlu salt	China	M/T	38,218
Formosan salt	,,	,,	175,102
Fuchow salt	,,	,,	3,680
Korean salt	Korea	,,	3,381
Alexandria salt	N. Africa	,,	167,493
Aden salt	,,	,,	9,143
Port Said salt	,,	,,	8,863
Hong Kong salt	Hong Kong	,,	955
American salt	U.S.A.	,,	21,930

Description	Country	Unit	Sept. 1945 to May 1947
Salt from other countries		M/T	76,452
Tobacco	U.S.A.	lbs.	97,632
Cigars	"	"	184,500
Sundry Phamaceuticals			
Industrial chemicals	U.S.A.	lbs.	5,275,731
Insecticide	"	"	60,340
Rosin	"	"	366,080
Calcium chloride	"	"	200
Carbon black	"	K/g	182,160
Derris root	"	"	40,145
Ammonium nitrate	"	M/T	49,865
Casein	"	lbs.	859,090
Kaolin	"	"	3,939
Liquid chlorin	"	"	300
Sundry medical instruments	"	"	4,024
Copal	"	M/T	22
Iris root	"	"	56
Yarns, Threads, Twines & Cordages			
Raw cotton	U.S.A.	bale	786,120
" "	"	Case	36
Hemp	"	lbs.	845,698
American hemp	"	"	1,131,807
Waste tents	"	Pce.	20,082,896
Waste sheets	"	"	1,016
Minerals & Manufactures thereof			
Phosphate	U.S.A.	M/T	692,643
"	China	"	14,747
"	N. Africa	"	115,810
Heavy oil	U.S.A.	K/L	71,693,255
Heavy oil for iron & steel	"	"	13,178
Light oil	"	"	63,701
Kerosene	"	"	9,032,680
Machine oil	"	"	5,435
Gasoline	"	"	116,615
Waste light oil	"	"	3,990
Magnesia clinkers	Korea	M/T	8,005
Transformer oil	U.S.A.	K/L	1,538
Fog oil	"	"	334,054
Paraffin oil	"	L/T	8
Cylinder oil	U.S.A.	K/L	265
Engine oil	"	"	5,242
Grease	"	"	34
Lubricating oil	"	"	41,820,073
Range fuel oil	"	"	16,108,735
Gas oil	"	"	3,488,834
Gasoline for motors	"	"	3,488,834
Special fuel oil	"	"	171,270,845
Talc	Korea	M/T	593
Alabaster	"	"	1,040
Potassium compound	U.S.A.	"	55,659
Asbestos	"	Pce.	110
7–4–2 Diesel oil	"	K/L	9,053,426
Ores & Metals			
Pig iron	China	M/T	1,956,841
Graphite	Korea	"	8,929
Lead	"	"	300

Description	Country	Unit	Sept. 1945 to May 1947
Mica	Korea	M/T	9
Vanadium	U.S.A.	Case	2,574
Miscellaneous Articles			
Gas pipes water pipes	U.S.A.	Pce.	11,631
Water-proof paper	,,	lbs.	713,901
Camelback rubber	,,	M/T	4
Canvas tents	,,	,,	2,383
Cargo nets	,,	Net	2,409
Mattresses	,,	Pce.	1,088
Waste paper	,,	M/T	206
D.D.T. cans	,,	lbs.	411
Chests	,,	Pce.	64
Desks	,,	lbs.	4,374
Shoes	,,	Pr.	53,377
Canvas life preservers	,,	M/T	275,691
Sprayers	,,	Set	756
Life-preservers & life belt	,,	Pce.	17,572
Sheep-skin	,,	,,	914
Crude Rubber	N.E.I.	lbs.	193,493
,,	Malay	,,	12,878
Latex	,,	,,	66,912
Seeds	U.S.A.	L/T	34,505
Trucks	,,	Unit	703
Used tire, waste rubber	,,	M/T	207
Sundry goods released by Occupation Forces	,,	lbs.	155
Straw bags	Hong Kong	Pce.	299,935

CHAPTER X

INSURANCE

THE TOKIO MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

for

Fire, Marine, Transit, Automobile,
Personal Accident, Burglary, Etc.

Capital Subscribed - - - 80,000,000 Yen
,, Paid up - - - - - 62,000,000 Yen

President : TOKUJIRO TANAKA

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BRANCH OFFICES :

Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto,
Fukuoka, Sendai, Kanazawa, Sapporo &
Principal Cities Throughout Japan.

CHAPTER X

INSURANCE

General Survey

Marine Insurance Comes First In Japan, marine insurance preceded life insurance. Following the Restoration in 1868, the feudal lords or daimyo were deprived of their domains, but the Meiji Government undertook to compensate them for the lands confiscated. The condition of Government finance, however, did not permit the payment of large sums of cash to the daimyo, and pension bonds were issued to them instead. Hachisuka, Ikeda, Daté and other powerful and rich lords searched for an outlet for their surplus funds and, deciding on insurance, advanced a plan to form a marine and fire insurance business after the British system. A company was established in Tokyo in January, 1879, with Eiichi Shibusawa and Yataro Iwasaki, the founder of the Mitsubishi interest, as advisors and the then Marquis Hachisuka as President. The initial capital was ¥650,000.

Life Insurance Follows The late Taizo Abé was the originator of life insurance in Japan. Two years after the introduction of marine insurance he founded the Meiji Life Insurance Company in September, 1881, with a capital of ¥150,000. The promoters of this company were mostly graduates of the Keio Gijuku (present Keio University). In 1888 the Teikohku Life Insurance Company was founded, followed by the Nippon Life Insurance Company Inc., in Osaka, in 1889. Zenjiro Yasuda was the founder of the Meiji Fire Insurance Company, the first of the kind in Japan.

Revisions of Insurance Laws—The first revision of the Health Insurance Law and the Welfare Pension Insurance Law in October, 1944, raised the limit for the insurance contracts and extended the range of policy-holders from mine and factory workers to salaried men in banks, shops and firms. However, as a result of the social development following the termination of the Pacific War, a further drastic revision of the Laws was introduced in April, 1947. The revised Health Insurance Law provides for (1) the abolition of wage limit in insurance contract, (2) the establishment of the Health Insurance Committee under the direct supervision of the Welfare Minister, and (3) the increase of allowance to 60 percent of wages, the funeral allowance to ¥600, and the average maximum allowance per month to ¥2,000. The Health Insurance Committee, composed of 18 committee members, 6 representing the policy-holders, 6, the public interest and 6, representatives of insurance companies, is responsible for submitting a report annually to the Welfare Minister concerning the business status and progress of the insurance companies.

Below are listed health insurance associations and persons insured during 1938–1946.

NUMBER OF HEALTH INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS AND PERSONS INSURED (1936–1946)

	Number of Health Insurance Assns.	Number of Persons Insured
1938	170	601,568
1939	447	1,500,658
1940	927	3,113,985
1941	2,025	6,822,460
1942	6,490	22,884,779
1943	10,240	37,952,708
1944	10,420	41,154,346
1945	10,432	41,409,450
1946	10,349	40,746,124

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

Under the revised Welfare Pension Insurance Law, industrial, commercial and public employees who have paid premium for 6 months are entitled to receive the full benefit and cash

payment of allowance in case of disability caused by occupational accidents. The aids to survivors have been raised to half of the amount of old age pension.

The Seamen's Insurance Law was revised in September, 1947, as a result of the enforcement of the Labor Standard Law. The revision provided for the payment of allowance, in case of occupational disability and invalidity, equivalent in amount to monthly payment for the period of 4 months and 60 percent of monthly payment after the first 4 months, and the payment of old age pension and annuity at the age of 50 to those who have paid premium for more than 15 years. Simultaneously with the enforcement of the Law, the Seamen's Insurance Committee, operating under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Transportation, was created to supervise the application of its provisions.

New Insurance Laws—The Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law was promulgated in April, 1947 and put into force in September, the same year. The Law applies to the employees of all the enterprises designated under the Labor Standard Law; it provides for (1) the compensation allowance to workers in case of disability or invalidity caused by occupational accidents, (2) medical care and hospitalization for workers, (3) the payment of insurance premium by the employers, and (4) the establishment of the Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Accounts in the National Treasury.

Preliminary reports on the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law showed that during September and October, the first two months of operation, 47,903 employees applied for compulsory coverage and 760 for voluntary coverage. Premiums collected in 43 out of the 46 prefectures amounted to ¥136,359,122. Medical benefits were paid to 1,342 workers, temporary disability allowances to 778 workers, permanent disability allowances to 19 workers and death benefits in 73 cases. Benefit payments in 37 prefectures totaled ¥7,621,568.

The Unemployment Insurance Law was promulgated on December, 1947. Under the Law, those who have been in employment for 6 months prior to dismissal, paid insurance premium for same period and reported themselves as unemployed to the district Employment Security Office are entitled to receive an unemployment allowance of 60 percent of the wages earned for a period of 180 days.

The first claims for unemployment allowance, in effect since December 1, 1947, were filed at the public employment security offices, and employers started payment of premiums under the Unemployment Insurance Law.

Insurance Companies during and After the Pacific War

The Amalgamation of Insurance Companies — During 1941–1946, mergers or amalgamations of life and other insurance companies occured, decreasing the number of life insurance companies to 21, and non-life insurance companies to 16. Below are listed the principal insurance companies and a list of minor companies amalgamated during 1941–1945.

PRINCIPAL INSURANCE COMPANIES IN JAPAN

Principal Insurance Companies	Established	Amalgamated Companies
Life Insurance		
Dai Ichi Life (Mutual)	1902	Showa Life (Stock)
Nisshin Life (Stock)		Katakura Life (Stock)
Meiji Life (Stock)	1893	Yurin Life (Stock)
		Fukuju Life
Nippon Life (Stock)	1889	Aikoku Life (Stock)
Seimei Hoken Chuokai		Kyoei Life Reinsurance
Chiyoda Life (Mutual)		

Non-Life Insurance		
Tokyo Marine & Fire (Mitsubishi interest)		Mitsubishi Marine & Fire
		Meiji Fire & Marine
		Tomei Fire & Marine Reinsurance
Nisshin Fire & Marine (Mitsubishi interest)	—	Tokyo Marine & Fire
	—	Fukujiu Fire & Marine
	—	Hokoku Fire & Marine
		Daifuku Fire & Marine
Taisho Marine & Fire	1918	Shin Nippon Marine & Fire
Yasuda Fire & Marine		Tokyo Fire & Marine
		Teikoku Fire & Marine
		Daiichi Engine & Boiler Insurance
Nihon Property Fire & Marine		Tobu Fire & Marine
Osaka Sumitomo Fire & Marine (Sumitomo interest)		Osaka Fire & Marine
		Dai Nippon Fire & Marine
		Settsu Fire & Marine
Nippon Fire & Marine (Kawasaki interest)		Teikoku Fire
		Tokiwa Fire & Marine Reinsurance
Nissan Fire & Marine		Taiheiyo Fire & Marine
		Showa Fire & Marine
Chiyoda Fire & Marine	1913	Chitose Fire & Marine
		Okura Fire & Marine
		Fukoku Fire & Marine
Dowa Fire & Marine[7]		Yokohama Fire & Marine
		Kobe Fire & Marine
		Kyodo Fire & Marine
		Asahi Marine & Fire
Dai Tokyo Fire & Marine		Tokyo Movable Property Fire
		Toshin Fire & Marine
Koa Marine & Fire		Tatsuma Marine & Fire
		Amagasaki Marine & Fire
		Shikoku Fire & Marine
Nippon Kan-i Fire		—
Kyoei Fire		—
Toa Fire & Marine		—

General Trend After 1945—Since the end of the war, efforts were made to materialize the uniform mutualization of life insurance companies. During the Taisho era (1912–1925) an attempt was made to establish mutual life insurance companies, which, ending in a complete failure, resulted in the absorption of mutual life insurance companies by stock companies, with the exception of the Dai Ichi Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Company. The same attempt was revived in the summer of 1947. As the result of the readjustment of stock companies, the mutual life insurance companies succeeded in absorbing old contracts in the hand of stock insurancecompanies. The existence of stock life insurance companies was thus eliminated. And such was a fortunate phenomenon, for had there not been the transfer of insurance business from stock companies to mutual companies, millions of policy-holders and beneficiaries would have suffered considerable losses.

Meanwhile the decentralization of Zaibatsu influence in the insurance fields has been well under way through the public purchase of all shares of stock companies formerly held by the Zaibatsu families.

The business conditions of insurance-companies are given in the following tables:

INSURANCE COMPANIES DURING 1936–1948

Year	Number of Companies	Capital or Funds		Reserve Funds	
		Authorized	Paid-up	Liability & Current	Others
Fire & Marine					
1936–37	47	—	126,903,000	217,673,812	170,845,222
1937–38	47	—	126,773,000	234,937,463	186,262,334
1938–39	47	—	126,623,000	254,206,974	200,314,263
Fire, Marine, Transport & Others					
1939–40	47	322,400,000	126,622,500	322,086,098	113,843,939
1940–41	48	372,400,000	139,122,500	382,228,600	124,664,911
1941–42	47	372,400,000	139,122,500	479,948,632	1,130,308,689
1942–43	48	371,500,000	137,607,500	583,196,992	166,348,381
1943–44	33	371,500,000	137,607,500	672,173,218	188,047,902
1944–45	18	393,800,000	140,825,000	914,208,000	191,158,331
1945–46	16	355,175,000	127,150,000	3,519,920,222	50,538,010
Apr. 1–Aug. 10, 1946	16	355,175,000	127,150,000	1,113,455,158	214,941,434
Aug. 11, 1946–Mar. 31, 1947	16	355,175,000	127,150,000	1,187,267,187	454,952,327
Aug. 11, 1946–Mar. 31, 1948	16	355,175,000	152,150,000	3,519,920,222	57,744,320
Life					
1936–37	34	45,700,000	22,412,500	2,255,641,100	192,540,062
1937–38	33	46,050,000	22,962,500	2,480,308,044	218,246,750
1938–39	33	37,150,000	17,812,500	2,795,566,245	235,352,693
1939–40	31	45,810,000	23,970,000	3,732,451,000	
1940–41	31	41,310,000	18,797,000	4,430,444,000	
1941–42	28	39,450,000	19,512,000	5,244,776,215	
1942–43	28	37,550,000	21,137,500	6,199,722,589	
1943–44	28	37,350,000	21,337,500	7,341,827,369	
1944–45	28	35,856,000	20,712,500	9,840,370,316	
1945–46	28	47,950,000	34,912,500	10,514,504,776	
Apr. 1–Aug. 10, 1946	21	47,950,000	34,912,500	13,668,857,798	
Apr. 11, 1946–Mar. 31, 1948	20	175,000,000	173,500,000	14,782,345,428	

Source: Ministry of Finance.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Earnings

(yen)

Year	Premiums	Interest	Others	Total
Fire & Marine				
1936–37	138,655,260	25,336,444	29,847,567	193,839,271
1937–38	154,591,450	26,738,134	30,519,158	211,848,742
1938–39	178,651,991	33,038,734	38,114,592	249,805,317

Year	Premiums	Interest	Others	Total
Fire, Marine, Transport & Others				
1939–40	469,651,759	41,697,500	441,316,162	952,065,421
1940–41	675,437,564	40,550,399	585,885,757	1,301,873,720
1941–42	823,394,723	33,242,595	63,069,280	919,706,598
1942–43	940,565,097	35,962,018	91,791,700	1,068,318,815
1943–44	1,203,470,262	39,687,064	77.037,962	1,320,195,288
1944–45	2,415,733,606	37,677,064	1,980,230,292	4,433,650,962
1945–46	2,530,612,720	30,589,886	2,651,367,660	5,212,570,266
1946 (April 1–Aug. 10)	926,197,758	8,027,072	2,107,373,298	3,041,598,128
Aug. 11, 1946–Mar. 31, 1948	16,568,293,394	55,212,238	6,582,876,804	23,206,382,436
Life				
1936–37	519,508,056	120,886,258	40,677,759	181,072,073
1937–38	594,410,101	136,185,764	39,875,260	770,471,125
1938–39	700,910,524	151,816,801	40,186,330	892,904,655
1939–40	956,341,000	194,289,000	51,896,000	1,202,521,000
1940–41	1,233,694,000	223,416,000	65,823,000	1,532,933,000
1941–42	1,414,229,360	253,151,553	36,014,647	1,703,395,560
1942–43	1,662,675,865	300,625,953	60,323,957	2,023,625,775
1943–44	2,020,729,110	352,049,445	64,121,396	2,436,899,951
1944–45	3,194,856,803	399,207,674	69,973,479	3,664,037,956
1945–46	2,646,189,144	332,281,608	137,852,587	3,116,323,339
1946 (Apr. 1–Aug. 10)	1,277,127,988	71,180,435	127,824,821	1,476,433,244

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Expenses

Year	Claims Paid	Payment by Contract Other than Claims	Business Expenses	Others	Total
Fire, & Marine					
1936–37	50,475,764	16,815,909	72,574,133	13,366,149	153,232,158
1937–38	47,520,852	19,378,158	79,323,801	18,500,706	164,723,457
1938–39	60,808,513	19,770,075	91,670,577	29,618,925	201,868,090
1939–40	171,945,976	41,068,085	120,778,875	569,469,549	903,262,485
Fire, Marine, Transport & Others					
1940–41	275,283,633	68,759,106	157,910,317	743,631,224	1,245,584,280
1941–42	313,053,478	87,111,645	194,773,955	922,742,525	1,517,681,603
1942–43	421,105,869	88,045,738	171,528,604	1,107,755,857	1,788,436,068
1943–44	739,347,874	124,776,542	222,055,650	1,396,128,164	2,482,308,230
1944–45	1,151,345,457	212,441,163	430,658,871	2,564,764,308	4,359,209,799
1945–46	1,609,523,075	146,361,316	528,935,965	2,909,509,344	5,194,329,700
Apr. 1–Aug. 10 1946	1,214,516,731	52,952,395	193,290,987	1,567,170,920	3,027,931,033
Aug. 11, 1946–Mar. 31, 1948	6,457,917,132	670,626,473	3,870,757,396	12,458,214,392	23,457,515,393
Life					
1936–37	167,531,843	71,344,489	108,933,815	38,718,528	386,528,675
1937–38	192,705,499	75,855,960	122,001,416	402,12,825	430,775,700
1938–39	243,313,700	80,860,924	136,431,903	60,575,600	521,182,129

Year	Claims Paid	Payment by Contract Other than Claims	Business Expenses	Others	Total
1939–40	294,758,000	103,219,000	200,854,000		598,831,000
1940–41	322,435,000	85,479,000	258,270,000		666,184,000
1941–42	301,428,437	97,570,000	284,035,444		683,033,881
1942–43	421,284,966	112,565,109	287,478,945		821,389,020
1943–44	537,781,612	148,207,091	351,445,629		1,037,434,332
1944–45	711,027,031	152,147,600	484,786,943		1,347,961,574
1945–46	1,171,286,298	125,227,219	494,701,942		1,791,265,459
1946 (Apl. 1–Aug. 10)	616,345,415	242,746,292	279,894,011		1,138,985,718

Source: Ministry of Finance.

INSURANCE CONTRACTS AND AMOUNT INSURED

Year	New Contracts		Contracts in Force at the end of Business Year	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Fire & Marine		(yen)		(yen)
1936–37	28,140,094	40,947,974,000	19,576,631	24,673,826,000
1937–38	28,172,281	45,187,564,000	19,326,631	25,656,107,000
1938–39	32,763,044	50,101,829,000	23,430,317	29,501,757,000
Fire, Marine, Transport & Others				
1939–40	48,749,294	77,011,674,000	30,213,741	39,154,687,000
1940–41	109,611,656	110,320,827,000	82,629,919	57,695,178,000
1941–42	41,659,756	146,885,559,000	22,533,665	77,105,656,000
1942–43	59,445,095	176,622,967,000	34,270,978	100,400,894,000
1943–44	50,505,923	193,846,923,000	29,248,285	113,368,551,000
1944–45	—	—	—	—
1945–46	—	—	—	—
Aug. 11, 1946–Mar. 31, 1947	69,640,226	376,584,839,000	161,514,234	364,298,734,000
Life				
1936–37	1,627,357	2,800,491,000	9,170,139	13,247,858,000
1937–38	1,802,630	3,169,452,000	10,232,485	15,309,734,000
1938–39	2,209,986	3,893,526,000	11,669,164	17,977,765,000
1939–40	3,510,962	5,874,530,000	16,914,623	24,493,088,000
1940–41	4,335,110	7,809,621,000	20,083,704	30,694,650,000
1941–42	4,179,840	8,576,268,000	22,805,864	36,493,609,000
1942–43	3,697,461	9,204,559,000	25,028,308	42,781,340,000
1943–44	4,112,878	12,250,963,000	27,703,567	51,710,064,000
1944–45	3,868,335	18,220,491,000	30,635,907	68,618,561,000
1945–46	1,358,645	11,496,468.000	29,757,825	73,517,041,000
Apr. 1–Aug. 10, 1946	526,902	5,685,948,000	29,605,957	75,368,633,000
Aug. 11, 1946–Mar. 31, 1948	7,563,624	153,264,596,320	26,584,431	195,703,064,021

Source: Ministry of Finance

DAMAGE INSURANCE COMPANIES: PRINCIPAL ASSETS
(million yen)

	Number of Companies	Securities: Loans	Securities: Govt. Bonds	Total with others
1936	49	22	31	270
1937	49	28	31	294
1938	49	22	43	323
1939	47	17	64	359
1940	48	18	88	415
1941	47	20	121	473
1942	48	15	171	582
1943	33	17	233	664
1944	18	14	265	675
1945	16	15	309	704
1946	16	14	787	609
1947	16	26	267	609

	Cash	Deposit	Others	Total
1936	0	141	83	518
1937	0	149	89	561
1938	0	154	124	625
1939	0	170	177	725
1940	0	188	238	861
1941	1	226	258	979
1942	1	234	297	1,131
1943	2	228	295	1,207
1944	—	386	—	—
1945	7	592	1,152	2,472
1946	20	443	1,591	2,679
1947	46	1,082	3,124	4,892

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES: PRINCIPAL ASSETS
(million yen)

	Number of Companies	Securities: Loans	Securities: Govt. Bonds	Total with others
1936	34	688	238	1,938
1937	33	791	293	2,217
1938	33	814	450	2,534
1939	31	857	639	3,029
1940	31	1,013	1,026	3,442
1941	28	1,175	1,632	4,271
1942	28	1,199	2,436	5,418
1943	28	1,295	3,357	6,691
1944	28	1,629	3,709	7,937
1945	28	1,531	3,834	7,433
1946	21	1,509	3,773	7,216
1947	21	2,387	3,408	7,077

	Deposits	Real Estate	Total
1936	350	146	3,360
1937	321	147	3,769
1938	347	150	4,295
1939	380	166	5,071
1940	212	453	5,121
1941	231	412	6,090
1942	251	422	7,292
1943	312	347	8,647
1944	967	177	10,711
1945	1,431	167	10,563
1946	344	184	9,255
1947	335	355	10,155

Source: All Japan Finance Control Association (1936–1943)
Damage Insurance Association (1944–1947)

Post Office Life Insurance And Annuities

Post Office Life Insurance With a view to promoting the welfare of the middle and lower classes of the community, the Post Office Life Insurance Law (Law No. 42) and the Post Office Life Insurance Special Account Law (Law No. 43) were promulgated on July 8, 1916, the former being put into effect on October 1 and the latter on August 20 of the same year. The main features of the postal life insurance schemes may be summarized as follows:

1. This insurance is the enterprise of the Government and is to be dealt with at the post offices.
2. The insured need not be subjected to any physical examination.
3. If the insured die within one and a half years from the conclusion of the insurance contract by some causes other than the calamities or the infectious diseases specified in law, a portion of the amount insured will not be paid.
4. This insurance is divided into Whole Life, Endowment and Infantile. Endowment policies are divided into four kinds of the terms of 15 years, 20 years, 30 years and 40 years.
5. The age of a person to be newly insured must be between 1 and 60 years.
6. The premiums are to be paid monthly. Reduced premiums are prescribed for the cases in which monthly premiums are paid in a lump sum in advance.

7. The period within which premiums should be paid is fixed at one month, and two months' grace is allowed.

8. When, after the conclusion of the contract, the insured either loses one or both of his limbs or becomes blind of both eyes, future premiums need not be paid.

Whenever a policy has been in force for a period of thirty years and the insured person has reached the age of 70, the policy-holder concerned may propose to have his future premiums paid up.

9. When, after the lapse of five years from the conclusion of the contract, the payment of the insured sum or the repayment of the paid-up premium is made, the beneficiary shall receive an additional sum as a dividend.

10. A loan may, on the applicatin of the policy-holder, be granted within the limits of the amount which is to be paid back on the cancellation of the insurance contract, provided, however, that such loan shall not exceed 50/100 of the amount of insurance.

11. Beneficiaries or policy-holders are required to ask the judgment of the Post Office Life Insurance Committee of Inquiry prior to legal action against the Government for their contracts.

12. The monthly premium of a policy is 5 yen or more and multiples by 1 yen. The amount of insurance for such premium shall not be less than 1,000 yen per policy.

The amount of insurance for a monthly premium of 1 yen is basic, and that for 5 yen is 5 times, that for 10 yen, 10 times and so on in the same proportion.

Revised Postal Life Insurance Law

Effective January 1, 1948 the maximum amount of postal life insurance per policy-holder was increased from ¥5,000 to ¥25,000 and the minimum policy was set at ¥1,000. The changes were authorized by the Postal Life Insurance and Annuities Law passed on December 7.

The following is a compilation of postal life insurance policies for the period from April 1, 1946 to November 30, 1947. The results of special promotion campaigns carried out in the first part of each fiscal year are reflected in the large number of new policies issued during those periods.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

Fiscal year 1946	Increase		Decrease					
	New	Revivals	Deaths	Mature	Surrendered	Lapsed	Others	Balance
April	145,978	7,812	25,777	20,142	10,339	24,484	451	72,597
May	494,967	12,052	34,522	32,383	14,186	95,491	1,230	329,207
June	491,699	27,413	70,085	53,393	25,522	6107,631	1,369	261,112
July	466,104	16,003	104,917	62,216	21,834	95,841	1,231	196,068
August	453,291	16,584	139,399	59,623	9,914	110,193	970	149,776
September	462,827	12,463	150,244	65,212	14,664	97,057	1,460	146,653
October	231,510	13,685	175,980	76,224	22,072	97,581	1,729	—128,391
November	87,522	13,253	264,190	55,547	29,745	95,393	2,855	—346,955
December	62,110	10,626	139,452	74,171	13,676	83,165	2,607	—240,335
January	48,125	11,202	142,659	97,365	14,540	71,720	2,033	—268,990
February	33,594	8,011	113,238	65,458	6,943	65,947	1,916	—211,897
March	28,486	11,083	100,092	87,932	6,545	77,043	1,734	—233,777
Total	3,006,213	160,187	1,460,555	749,666	189,980	1,021,546	19,585	—274,932
Fiscal year 1947								
April	940,033	18,365	153,517	116,836	11,526	111,761	1,454	563,304
May	1,131,501	20,626	192,968	133,834	15,812	161,065	1,509	646,939
June	731,544	26,846	220,268	109,731	12,032	231,434	1,627	183,298
July	502,904	19,385	128,201	86,913	9,561	87,947	1,773	207,894
August	331,210	23,022	156,381	89,541	8,626	152,868	2,178	—55,362
September	564,677	22,494	116,114	80,135	12,707	85,161	1,859	291,195
October a/	489,301	20,308	209,428	133,361	15,225	156,760	1,799	—6,964
November a/	239,743	21,459	112,739	86,853	15,746	132,943	1,993	—89,072
Total	4,930,913	172,505	1,289,616	837,204	101,235	1,119,939	14,192	1,741,232

a/ Preliminary

Source: Ministry of Communications.

Post Office Life Annuities The history of the Post Office Life Annuities may be traced to as far back as 1897. The Post Office Life Annuity Law providing for several new kinds of annuities was put into effect as from September 1, 1939.

The main features of the system may be summarized as follows:—

1. The annuity business is to be administered by the same system as that of the Post Office Life Insurance.

2. The Annuities that may be purchased are divided into:

(1) Immediate Life Annuities.
(2) Immediate Life Annuities with Guaranteed Number of Payments.
(3) Deferred Life Annuities.
(4) Deferred Life Annuities with Guaranteed Number of Payments.
(5) Temporary Annuities.
(6) Group Annuities.

3. Immediate Life Annuities may be purchased either with or without provision for return of the purchase money. Deferred Life Annuities and Deferred Life Annuities with Guaranteed Number of Payments not yet in commencement of payment and Temporary Annuities are with, and Immediate Life Annuities with Guaranteed Number of Payments are without refund of the purchase money.

4. The Guaranteed Number of Payments in the case of Deferred Life Annuities is 20 and that of Immediate Annuities is 30 if the annuitant is under the age of forty, 20 if under the age of sixty-five and 15 if under the age of sixty-six.

5. If not less than ten employees of a corporation, a factory, etc. consisting of not less than 70% of all eligible employees (or not less than 70% of all members of a group or class determined by conditions pertaining to the employment) enter into a contract of Deferred Life Annuities with Guaranteed Number of Payments, premiums in respect of which are payable at such amount and time as they please (convenient premium payment plan), premium abatement of not more than 10% is granted to the purchasers.

6. The ages of persons entitled to become annuitants under this system must fall, in the case of Immediate Life Annuities, between 40 and 80 inclusive, in the case of Immediate Life Annuities with Guaranteed Number of Payments between 20 and 75 (purchasers under the age of 40 are limited to widows and disabled persons), in the case of Deferred Life Annuities with Guaranteed Number of Payments between 12 and 60, and in the case of Temporary Annuities between 1 and 18.

7. Premiums are payable in a single sum, by instalments or under the convenient payment plan. All premiums are payable either at any post office designated by the purchaser or at his residence to the collector.

8. Annuitants may, subject to certain conditions, claim a change in their contracts, if applied for before commencement of annuity payment.

9. Should events stipulated as a reason for return of the purchase money actually occur, such return is to be made according to prescribed conditions.

10. Should the annuitant die as the result of war or similar incidence within a certain specified period of time, special refundment of the purchase money along with the ordinary one shall be made to the beneficiary.

11. Purchasers, annuitants, annuitants in succession or beneficiaries are requested, before bringing a civil action against the Government in respect of their contracts, to submit their cases before the Post Office Life Insurance Committee of Inquiry.

12. A special account is established for the management of this business.

POSTAL LIFE ANNUITIES

(units: case—1,000 cases; amount—10,000 yen)

End of Fiscal Year	Lifetime Annuity		Organization Annuity		Fixed Annuity		Total	
	case	amount	case	amount	case	amount	case	amount
1941	546.2	5,228.1	48.6	82.0	325.6	4,884.3	920.5	10,194.5
1942	629.9	6,861.5	74.6	132.8	531.6	8,705.9	1,226.2	15,700.3
1943	690.5	8,645.8	91.9	309.9	736.4	13,586.4	1,519.0	22,542.2
1944	752.0	9,973.4	97.2	289.3	833.1	26,717.7	1,682.4	26,717.7

POSTAL LIFE ANNUITIES (2)

	Revenue Premium	Annuity Paid	Operation Expense	Reserve Funds at end of Fiscal Year
1941	17,270.5	849.8	382.5	44,049.0
1942	29,626.4	1,348.5	517.2	73,478.2
1943	40,731.8	2,168.4	642.7	114,581.5
1944	48,053.2	3,240.7	704.2	163,210.4

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE AND POSTAL PENSION

PRINCIPAL ASSETS

(million yen)

	Securities		Loans	Deposits	Short-term Loans	Total
	National Govt. Bonds	Total with others				
1936	246	803	425	2	4	1,236
1937	307	932	461	8	11	1,413
1938	371	1,044	511	5	32	1,594
1939	454	1,213	542	2	38	1,796
1940	555	1,462	548	0	58	2,069
1941	813	1,973	569	5	75	2,623
1942	1,150	2,643	587	2	68	3,301
1943	1,200	2,814	626	1,337	—	4,778
1944	1,200	2,917	697	2,374	—	5,989
1945	1,174	2,930	887	2,771	—	6,589
1946	1,174	2,911	826	4,521	—	8,259
1947	1,174	2,895	772	5,851	—	9,520

Sources: Postal Life Insurance Bureau (1936–1938)
All Japan Finance Control Association (1939–1944)
Ministry of Communications (1945–1947).

State Insurance

Below are given statistics compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the State controlled insurance against damages of agricultural products, livestock, fishing vessels and forestry fire.

STATE AGRICULTURE INSURANCE

Year	Number of Associations	Number of Cases	Area Insured (cho)	Claims (yen)	Premiums received (yen)
1939	146	2,364	877,839.49	95,265,798	699,531
1940	316	6,311	2,409,723.67	280,670,728	2,537,402
1941	426	7,973	3,954,681.75	447,622,994	4,242,517
1942	513	9,586	5,092,691.32	556,504,812	8,322,524
1943	529	10,341	6,512,236.43	1,842,109,593	38,621,165
1944	531	10,503	6,457,651.71	1,826 563,155	41,378,626
1945	310	10,496	6,151,756.02	1,744 857,803	39,397,019
1946	531	10,517	5,872,159.17	1,682;468,568	38,432,603

STATE AGRICULTURE INSURANCE (2)

Year	Re-Insurance Premiums	Extraordinary Re-Insurance Premiums	Claims Paid (yen)	Re-Insurance Claims Paid (yen)	Re-Insurance Claims Paid by the Government (yen)
1939	489,477	243,048	6,182,708	4,327,895	4,148,344
1940	1,775,966	835,575	11,118,910	7,783,189	6,659,509
1941	2,969,707	1,358,123	14,591,955	100,214,370	8,463,489
1942	5,825,742	3,338,807	10,584,978	7,409,406	4,426,709
1943	27,034,781	14,757,177	44,342,728	31,039,808	16,553,396
1944	28,965,029	15,770,910	89,845,248	62,891,504	40,211,483
1945	27,577,898	14,941,463	105,502,400	73,851,562	52,864,224
1946	26,902,813	14,620,896	40,097,358	28,068,081	14,293,817

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE

Year	Insurance Societies	Animals Insured	Amount Insuerd (yen)	Premiums Received (yen)	Claims Paid (yen)
1937	263	504,830	43,340,131	1,021,255	635,733
1938	270	565,279	54,918,408	1,332,571	702,483
1939	271	642,479	70,420,558	1,822,780	1,003,528
1940	266	785,464	96,658,571	2,584,628	1,375,495
1941	279	894,835	121,379,093	3,243,942	1,557,157
1942	277	1,098,581	155,520,006	4,155,888	2,285,781
1943	290	1,231,631	186,114,254	5,127,888	3,282,166
1944	282	1,128,775	225,290,950	6,194,972	4,039,719
1945	289	1,025,919	264,467,646	7,262,051	5,195,268

NUMBER OF HORSES AND CATTLE INSURED

Year		Insured Number of Animals	Amount Insured (yen)	Premiums Paid (yen)
1937	Cattle	372,768	31,981,159	599,770
	Horses	135,132	11,831,260	434,869
1938	Cattle	423,909	39,758,807	761,265
	Horses	144,597	15,501,809	581,928
1939	Cattle	443,652	46,386,955	897,324
	Horses	202,337	24,492,967	940,851
1940	Cattle	497,497	59,050,546	1,143,287
	Horses	292,326	38,322,014	1,462,645
1941	Cattle	565,967	74,921,795	1,466,184
	Horses	333,276	47,164,934	1,802,403
1942	Cattle	716,490	98,730,830	1,944,052
	Horses	388,838	57,906,796	2,152,106
1943	Cattle	800,570	114,483,499	2,314,472
	Horses	441,063	73,436,869	2,836,269
1944	Cattle	826,763	148,929,569	3,122,859
	Horses	414,080	81,674,524	3,311,172
1945	Cattle	698,273	178,097,876	3,624,768
	Horses	335,666	88,554,244	3,716,721

STATE FISHING VESSEL INSURANCE

Year	No. of Vessels Insured	Tonnage (In ton)	Value of Vessels (yen)	Amount Insured (yen)	Premiums Paid (yen)
1937	594	16,437.55	6,390,216.00	2,968,894	79,402.47
1938	4,912	111,822,13	51,249,147.00	20,170,431	505,351.83
1939	17,720	222,093.22	115,390,071.00	36,186,664	875,731.12
1940	27,745	267,039.94	157,132,412.00	44,550,285	1,081,596.66
1941	29,485	238,451.88	129,543,838.00	41,934,343	1,009,422.17
1942	34,374	243,993.50	123,577,627.00	48,701,611	1,259,736.68
1943	37,123	216,024.68	132,368,520.00	51,181,268	1,292,252.04
1944	35,063	258,830.55	463,472,121.60	227,597,854	3,292,305.62
1945	17,464	146,590.95	282,417,225.90	90,032,634	2,379,950.56
1946	18,639	156,430.08	1,503,423,835.90	572,987,819	14,849,271.53

Year	Re-Insurance (yen)	Premiums Received for Re-Insurance (yen)	Number of Cases	Amount of Damages (yen)	Claims Paid (yen)	Claims Paid for Re-Insurance (yen)
1937	2,078,225.80	49,895.96	6	677.76	593.69	415.57
1938	14,075,201.70	322,990.66	59	307,326.73	129,354.05	90,547.74
1939	25,330,664.80	553,361.04	411	1,157,393,53	513,569.74	359,497.95
1940	31,185,199.50	674,533.23	995	1,071,422.33	465,074.19	325,548.27
1941	29,354,039.82	613,660.48	1,409	1,938,781.95	836,904.30	585,789.98
1942	34,091,127.70	968,052.26	1,847	2,310,647.96	961,292.26	672.898.15
1943	35,826,887.60	782,406.15	1,521	2,614,796.34	1,056,297.72	739,403.22
1944	50,372,963,10	2,402,444.68	1,632	4,112,676.38	2,087,248.83	1,677,023.86
1945	63,022,844.32	1,388,609.21	1,361	5,621,507.48	2,076,217.28	1,453,348.61
1946	437,268,455.30	8,870,112.53	2,031	40,076,873.49	15,036,537.14	10,525,571.63

STATE FORESTRY FIRE INSURANCE

Contracts in Force

Year	Number	Area (cho)	Claims (In yen)
1937	5,543	53,583,22	6,137,517.94
1938	19,420	122,368.31	14,360,003.26
1939	39,976	178,202.45	20,012,378.31
1940	70,082	235,618.11	25,250,430.22
1941	110,712	297,836.00	30,797,321.82
1942	153,275	383,464.44	39,669,854.03
1943	170,159	447,050.67	47,860,407.72
1944	170,452	502,132.39	55,905,160.53
1945	162,436	497,100.11	55,359,451.23

STATE FORESTRY FIRE INSURANCE (2)

Increase of Contracts

Year	Number Increased	Area Increased (In cho)	Claims Paid (In yen)	Premiums Received (In yen)
1937	5,543	53,629.67	6,141,695.00	36,040.63
1938	15,545	95,082.14	11,088,319.31	87,699.78
1939	24,801	109,641.80	12,392,316.69	130,874.25
1940	35,372	125,380.70	13,792,355.29	187,695.66
1941	42,544	74,921.93	7,181,211.42	224,087.38
1942	45,026	101,816.96	11,174,704.52	329,309.37
1943	21,054	83,601.96	9,866,042.82	334,949.90
1944 (No statistics)	—	—	—	—
1945	3,393	30,932.45	4,106,829.09	180,804.14

CHAPTER XI

AGRICULTURE

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AGRICULTURE

Rural Land Reform

Agricultural Land Adjustment Law—In accordance with SCAP directive of December 9, 1945, ordering the "eradication of pernicious ills" that had long blighted the agrarian structure of Japan, the new Agricultural Land Adjustment Law was approved by the Diet on December 18, 1945 and enforced as from February 1, 1946. It provided for (a) the transfer of land ownership from absentee land-owners to tenant-farmers through the purchase by the Government of farm-lands owned by land-owners in excess of 5 chobu in main islands and 12 chobu in Hokkaido, (b) the tenant purchase of farm-lands from the Government at annual instalments, (c) the protection of tenant status by lowering tenancy rental and (d) the establishment of the Agricultural Land Commission. By the enforcement of this Law,— the old agricultural laws and regulations including the old Agricultural Land Adjustment Law of 1938 were abrogated.

Second Revision of the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law and the Enactment of the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmer Law— Further revision in the rural land reform became necessary, and the second revision of the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law was approved by the Diet on October 11, 1946 and enforced as from October 22 of the same year. Simultaneously the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmer Law was enacted to insure the protection of tenant-farmers. The Law was revised as follows: (a) immediate purchase by the Government of all farm-lands owned by absentee land-owners and lands owned by resident land-owners in excess of 1 chobu in case of tenancy lands and 3 chobu in case of lands cultivated by owners (4 chobu and 12 chobu respectively in Hokkaido), (b) the tenancy rental reduced to 25 percent of annual yield of rice crop in case of paddies, and to 15 percent of annual yield in case of other farms, and (c) memebrs of the Agricultural Land Commission to consist of 5 tenant-farmers, 3 land-owners and 2 owner-farmers.

Agricultural Land Commission—The Agricultural Land Commission composed of 10 members are elected by local community. Today there are 13,000 local Agricultural Land Commissions throughout the country to supervise the purchase, sale and transfer of farm-lands. The prefectural or Metropolitan Agricultural Commission headed by a governor or a mayor is in charge of supervision of local commissions.

Purchase of Farm-lands—Under the revised Agricultural Land Adjustment Law and the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmer Law, 2,000,000 chobu of farm-lands are to be purchased by the Government within two years. (The first reform plan provided for the purchase of only 1,000,000 chobu). Upon the completion of the second reform plan by the end of 1948, the number of tenant-farmers will be reduced to some 700,000 and that of owner-farmers increased to 3,000,000.

In purchasing the lands, the Government will issue agricultural land bonds, which are not negotiable for 24 years. The purchase price is fixed at ¥970 for one tan of paddies and ¥580 for one tan of upland farms. But as the prices include the encouragement allowance of ¥220 for one tan in case of paddies and ¥130 for one tan of dry farms, it is only necessary for the purchaser to pay ¥750 for one tan of paddy or ¥450 for one tan of dry field-land. By instalment system the purchasing tenant farmers pay about ¥45 for one tan annually to the Government for the purchase of land.

FARM-LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM AND ITS PROGRESS

(As of July 1947)
(Area in Chobu)

Prefecture	Number of Landowners Prior to Purchase			Area of Lands to be Purchased by Government from			Area of Lands Purchased by Government			Percentage	Area of Land Transferred to State as Tax Payment (Estimate)
	Resident Landowners	Absentee Landowners	Total	Resident Landowners	Absentee Landowners	Total	1st Purchase Mar. 31, 1947	2nd Purchase July 2, 1947	Total		
Hokkaido	54	1,226	1,280	119,100	120,900	240,000	11,843	26,956	38,799	4.93	0
Aomori	32	3,193	3,225	20,005	25,890	45,895	2,860	5,958	8,818	6.23	797
Iwate	0	9,607	9,607	10,471	11,628	22,099	5,958	8,818	6.23	797	5.058
Miyagi	7	7,096	7,103	29,862	23,859	53,721	7,175	9,385	16,560	13.35	0
Akita	0	4,036	4,036	25,648	27,479	34,127	2,978	5,400	8,378	5.61	20,000
Yamagata	0	7,500	7,500	27,211	25,000	52,21	6,094	7,791	13,885	11.67	14.965
Fukushima	54	14,000	14,054	33,000	12,000	45,000	6,908	8,696	15,604	15.35	7,449
Ibaragi	367	10,300	10,667	43,372	26,554	69,926	7,634	12,480	20,114	10.92	1,236
Tochigi	0	301	301	27,867	17,559	45,426	163	4,265	4,428	0.36	5,130
Gumma	264	10,702	10,966	17,521	11,451	28,972	4,407	464	4,971	15.21	3,790
Saitama	76	1,248	1,324	45,659	17,454	63,113	733	6,904	7,637	1.16	6,147
Chiba	32	665	697	34,137	17,082	51,219	311	4,776	5,087	0,61	10,000
Tokyo	0	0	0	5,687	5,408	11,095	0	419	419	—	591
Kanagawa	0	159	159	9,690	5,404	15,094	56	1,370	1,426	0.37	490
Niigata	155	758	913	54,895	36,019	90,914	1,647	2,741	4,388	1.81	0
Toyama	2,084	5,655	7,739	20,838	14,008	34,926	3,927	3,442	7,369	11.24	7,411
Ishikawa	1,553	10,808	12,361	9,579	6,336	15,915	5,259	1,220	6,479	33.04	800
Fukui	1,774	5,166	6,940	11,736	3,404	15,140	3,140	3,140	6,280	20.74	2,000
Yamanashi	0	1,037	1,037	5,764	6,055	11,819	647	2,400	3,047	5.47	123
Nagano	345	2,639	2,984	20,464	12,012	32,476	1,421	8,800	10,221	4.38	0
Gifu	54	14,679	14,733	17,821	7,981	25,802	4,119	5,982	10,101	16.03	0
Shizuoka	1,018	7,310	8,328	20,700	9,000	29,700	3,513	4,813	8,326	11.83	0
Aichi	0	6,179	6,179	20,754	11,646	32,400	2,786	3,352	6,138	8.60	300

—Continued on P. 279

FAR-LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM AND ITS PROGRESS

(As of July 1947)

(Area in Chobu)

—Continued from p. 278

Prefecture	Number of Landowners Prior to Purchase			Area of Lands to be Purchased by Government form			Area of Lands Purchased by Government			Percentage	Area of Land Transferred to State as Tax Payment (Estimate)
	Resident Landowners	Absentee Landowners	Total	Resident Landowners	Absentee Landowners	Total	1st Purchase Mar. 31, 1947	2nd Purchase July 2, 1947	Total		
Mie	97	7,617	7,714	11,667	6,723	18,390	2,830	1,716	4,546	15.39	1,000
Shiga	11	3,311	3,322	8,402	4,137	12,539	1,172	1,646	2,818	9.35	525
Kyoto	55	1,479	1.534	6,003	4,020	10,023	457	2,108	2,565	4.54	0
Osaka	0	6,500	6,500	7,900	8,900	16,800	3,248	2,478	5,726	19.33	1,400
Hyogo	1,333	12,427	13,760	22,349	2,133	30,482	5,519	4,487	10,006	18.11	0
Nara	496	4,661	5,157	5,575	2,738	8,313	1,569	1,115	2,684	18.87	1,400
Wakayama	172	7,085	7,257	6,500	5,000	11,500	2,929	1,963	4,892	25.47	1,000
Tottori	366	3,231	3,597	7,456	6,421	13,877	1,316	5,622	6,938	4.98	4,500
Shimane	700	5,300	6,000	12,000	8,400	2,400	2,700	2,986	5,686	13.24	7,100
Okayama	92	1,235	1,327	14,440	15,800	30,240	1,096	5,162	6,258	3.62	4,530
Hiroshima	0	9,479	9,479	14,011	8,000	22,011	2,510	3,615	6,125	11.40	21,00
Yamaguchi	358	3,486	3,844	8,200	4,800	13,000	1,975	3,493	5,468	15.19	243
Tokushima	733	1,592	2,325	7,100	4,800	11,900	1,202	1,612	2,814	10.10	7,000
Kagawa	77	246	323	11,260	9,021	20,281	230	3,507	3,737	1.13	0
Ehime	500	5,000	5,500	10,755	8,245	19,000	1,890	4,039	5.929	9.95	276
Kochi	107	3,908	4,015	10,998	5,002	16,000	1,012	2,548	3,560	6.33	182
Fukuoka	1,000	5,690	6,690	25,666	13,119	38,815	1,352	6,754	8,106	3.48	2,000
Saga	2	5,120	5,122	6,997	7,244	14,241	2,246	4,633	6,879	15.77	2,000
Nagasaki	129	822	951	12,892	3,288	16,180	686	3,421	4,107	4.24	1,389
Kumamoto	820	14,181	14,983	30,000	14,000	44,000	7,524	7,092	14,616	17.10	4,588
Oita	284	1,796	2,080	14,372	6,014	20,386	844	3,558	4,402	4.14	4,122
Miyazaki	1	202	203	9,300	6,700	16,000	124	5,300	5,424	0.78	2,700
Kagoshima	1,504	780	2,284	25,906	6,189	32,095	1,857	4,200	6,057	5.79	300
Total	16,688	22,942	246,100	921,530	620,933	1,542,463	129,259	219,026	348,286	—	130,400

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The status of land-owners as resident or non-resident will be decided as of November 23, 1945, when the reform plan was drafted by the Cabinet, and all sales or transfers made thereafter will be invalid.

The total area of farm-land purchased in 1947 is as follows:

Purchases made by the Government on	Area of Farm-land Purchased (in chobu)	Percentage against Total Area to be Purchased
March 31, 1947	129,259	5.8
July 2, 1947	219,027	9.98
October 2, 1947	348,730	9.98
December 2, 1947	471,636	21.49
Total	1,168,652	53,26
Lands Transferred to State Ownership as Tax Payment	242,248	—
Grand Total	1,410,900	64.30

Farmland Development Program

A five year farmland development program announced on November 9, 1945 by the Government provides for the reclamation of 1,550,000 cho of farm-lands, 850,000 cho in main islands and 700,000 cho in Hokkaido. The reclamation was estimated to and 20,000,000 koku to the annual production of staple foods.

Reclamation work for areas less than 50 cho will be undertaken by organizations or individuals approved by prefectural governors and for areas of 50 cho to 300 cho will be entrusted to prefectural farmland development corporations, local agricultural associations, selected by the prefectural governor. Large scale development work covering more than 300 cho will be supervised by the Agriculture and Forestry Minister.

The farmland Development and production increase program of 1946-1951 requires labor as estimated in the table below:

PRODUCTION INCREASE PROGRAM AND REQUIRED LABOR

Rice Year	Production Calculated in rice (1,000 koku)	Required Labor (1,000 men)
1946	17	1,158
1947	1,134	1,154
1948	3,574	1,302
1949	6,350	1,331
1950	9,350	1,493
1951	14,027	—

Reclamation of Under-water Land—The reclamation of under-water lands is to be undertaken by the State or prefectures. However, public and private enterprises will be given encouragement. The proposed reclamation covers about 100,000 cho, consisting of 75,000 cho lake areas and 25,000 cho of under-sea area, and is to be completed within six years from 1946 to 1952. When this plan is achieved, it is expected to produce 2,000,000 koku of rice and 340,000 koku of barley and wheat. The labor required for this program is estimated as 400,000 in the first year, 600,000 in the second and third year, and 800,000 in the fourth, fifth and sixth years.

Farm-land Improvement Program—It is proposed to improve the condition of farmland and irrigation in three years covering a total of 2,100,000 cho of farms. Prefectures, cities, towns, villages, local agricultural associations or farm adjustment associations are responsible for the work which will annually require about 130,000,000 workers. By this improvement, it was estimated that the increase in annual rice crops will reach, 4,900,000 koku in 1949.

Migration of Farmers—Farm-lands opened by the above development and reclamation programs are cultivated by owner-farmers and in five years, approximately 1,000,000 farm households, 800,000 in main islands and 200,000 in Hokkaido, are to be settled on those lands. Of those households, 550,000 are to be settled in groups in areas covering more than 50 chobu each, and 450,000 in small groups in areas less than 50 chobu each. The area to be given to each household is in average 5 cho in Hokkaido, 2.5 cho in north eastern districts and 1.5 cho in the rest of the country.

Development Corps To undertake land development and production increase, development corps will be formed of young men, mostly second or third sons of farmers, repatriates, demobilized soldiers and war-suf-

ferers. The organization of the corps is under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Development and Production Increase Headquarters. The members of the development corps are given one year's training before they settle down on newly reclaimed lands.

The corps will also undertake land surveying, land reclamation, construction of houses for settlers, well drilling, construction of irrigation systems, and manufacture of farming tools and implements for farm

Results Accomplished—Up to the end of March, 1947, both the development and reclamation programs lagged behind schedule. This was mainly due to the lack of experience in mechanized farming. Of 22,173.5 chobu scheduled to be reclaimed by the group settlers only 13,401 cho or 60 percent was cultivated, and of 70,462 cho alloted to small settlement groups, 51,264 cho or 73 percent cultivated. The schedule for land improvement was 836,939 cho but the result accomplished was only 53 percent. It was planned to settle 90,322 households on reclaimed farm-lands but 37,188 households or 41 percent were actually settled.

FARM-LAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AND ITS PROGRESS

(Area in Chobu)

Reclaimed Area Planted	Total Area	Area Assigned to Farm-land Develoment Corps	Lands formerly Owned by the Army
1945			
Area Planted	42,415	26,758	15,667
1946			
Plan	80,403	70,201	10,202
Area Planted	65,434	51,857	13,577
Reclaimed Area Cultivated			
1945			
Area Cultivated	138,830	108,978	—
1946			
Plan	159,081	137,017	22,046
Area Cultivated	167,737	130,144	37,593

Farming Population

While the cultivated area has decreased, the number of farm households has steadily increased. The total number of farm households in the country reached 5,697,948 in April 1946 and the increase over the preceeding year was 235,332, a record figure for increase in the Japanese agricultural history. About 55 percent of those farm households, or 3,056,425 of them are exclusively engaged in farming, while 2,641,523 or 45 percent are engaged partly in farming. The total farming population numbered 34,245,027 in 1946, representing 46 percent of the entire population of 73,114,000.

NUMBER OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS

1937–1947

	Owner Farmers	Tenant Farmers	Tenant-owner Farmers	Total
1937	1,733,997	1,500,994	2,339,888	5,574,879
1938	1,695,884	1,462,276	2,361,320	5,519,480

	Owner Parmers	Tenant Farmers	Tenant-owner Farmers	Total
1939	1,699,526	1,460,953	2,332,359	5,491,838
1940	1,704,547	1,466,866	2,308,158	5,479,571
1941	1,545,408	1,524,290	2,239,003	5,498,826
1942	1,517,761	1,561,054	2,187,751	5,505,429
1943	1,550,040	1,562,597	2,215,201	5,590,078
1944	1,520,002	1,573,730	2,216, 456	5,536,508
1945	—	—	—	—
1946	1,655,244	1,637,051	2,188,354	5,697,948
1947	2,068,062	1,489,498	1,157,333	4,714,893

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

FARMING POPULATION

Farming Population	Agricultural Census April 26, 1946	Aug,. 1 1947	Increase
Male	16,360,554	17,483,249	1,122,695
Female	17,884,473	18,423,862	548,389
Total	34,245,027	35,916,111	1,671,084

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

FARMING POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY AGE

Agricultural Census of Aug. 1, 1947

	Below 12	13–15	16–20	21–40	41–61	Above 62	Total
Members of farming households engaged in agriculture							
Male	118	3,440	24,039	22,163	7,547	2,105	59,412
Female	184	3,487	20,982	19,739	3,036	915	48,343
Total	302	6,927	45,021	41,902	10,583	3,020	107,755
Members of farming households partly engaged in agriculture							
Male	570	4,853	10,922	18,330	8,003	3,093	45,781
Female	588	4,363	9,691	18,318	9,025	3,780	45,765
Total	1,158	9,216	20,613	36,658	17,028	6,873	91,546
Members of non-farming households who are employed as farm laborers							
Male	292	1,315	8,112	24,222	21,886	5,368	61,195
Female	258	1,287	8,102	29,920	21,628	4,102	65,297
Total	550	2,602	16,214	54,142	43,514	9,470	126,492

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

FARM HOUSEHOLDS BY AREAS CULTIVATED

Agricultural Census, August 1, 1947

Honshu, Shikoku & Kyushu

	Number	Percentage	Increase and decrease over the previous year
Household not engaged in farming	1,313	0.0	(—) 1,739
Cultivating less than 3 tan	1,398,671	24.5	(+)148,262
3 tan–5 tan	1,017,822	17.9	(+) 97,708
5 tan–1 cho	1,812,514	31.8	(+) 45,265
1 cho–1 cho 5 tan	909,911	16.0	(—) 26,359
1 cho 5 tan–2 cho	350,624	6.1	(—) 24,344
2 cho–2 cho 5 tan	133,063	2.3	
2 cho 5 tan–3 cho	48,311	0.9	(—) 4,580
3 cho–5 cho	28,147	0.5	(—) 4,406
5 cho–10 cho	1,235	0.0	(—) 436
Total number	5,701,651	100.0%	(+)229,302
Household not engaged in farming	73	0.0	(—) 121
Cultivating less than 3 tan	16,011	7.7	(—) 27,339
3 tan–5 tan	18,711	9.0	(—) 524
5 tan–1 cho	21,707	10.5	(+) 3,316
1 cho–1 cho 5 tan	15,493	7.5	(+) 1,621
1 cho 5 tan–2 cho	13,667	6.6	(+) 1,906
2 cho–2 cho 5 tan	14,588	7.0	(+) 3,500
2 cho 5 tan–3 cho	14,218	6.8	
3 cho–5 cho	45,653	22.0	(+) 1,076
5 cho–10 cho	36,463	17.6	(—) 111
More than 10 cho	10,992	5.3	(—) 1,347
Total number	207,576	100.0%	(—) 18,023

Note: 1 "cho"=10 tan or 2.45 acres.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Economy of the Farming Households—The sharp rise in the price of rice and other farm produce during and after the war greatly improved the economic condition of farm households. However, the vicious circle of inflation, started with the appreciation of agricultural products seems to have overtaken the economic welfare of farmining population, making it difficult for them to balance their incomes and expenditures as indicated in the tables below:

INCOMES OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS AND THE SOURCE OF THEIR INCOME IN 1947

	Honshyu, Shikoku & Kyushu		Hokkaido	
	Number	Percentage (Total farming households as 100)	Number	Percentag (Total farming households as 100)
Self-supplying households	2,756,433	48.3	53,817	25.9

	Honshu, Shikoku & Kyshyu		Hokkaido	
Households dependent on	Number	Percentage (Total farming household as 100)	Nnmber	Percentag (Total farming households as 100)
Rrice crops	2,000,766	35.1	53,982	26.0
Crops of barley and wheat	156,593	2.7	4,525	2.2
Crops of other cereals	26,160	0.4	23,863	11.5
Sweet potatoes & Irish potatoes	141,464	2.5	24,759	11.9
Vegetables	55,799	1.0	4,171	2.0
Industrial art	28,396	0.5	1,221	0.6
Fruits and gardening	71,551	1.3	1,656	0.8
Other crops	17,336	0.3	791	0.4
Livestock	22,634	0.4	11,633	5.3
Sericulture	38,323	0.7	18	0.1
Other incomes	386,194	6.8	27,740	13.3

Note: This table is based on the actual state of revenues from agricultural industry—for 1947.

In the self-supplying farming households are included those who consume more than 80 percent of their own produce.

The income from rice crops, etc. includes what occupies more than 40 percent of annual farming income.

INDICE OF WAGES & COMMODITY PRICES IN FARMING VILLAGES

	Wage Indice		Commodity Price Indice		
Year	Farming wages	Wages other than farming	Produce of agriculture & forestry	Farming necessaries	Household necessaries
1937	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
1938	124	—	108.9	116.8	120.0
1939	155	—	137.5	138.5	145.8
1940	174	—	164.2	186.4	190.2
1941	196	—	162.0	180.8	200.7
1942	234	—	173.8	189.4	217.2
1943	313	—	184.5	194.4	244.0
1944	497	—	217.8	201.4	295.7
1945	1,490	—	408.5	241.1	420.9
1944	497	—	217.8	201.4	295.7
1945	1,490	—	408.5	241.1	420.9
1946	3,304	3,521	4,230.7	3,842.2	7,975.6
1947 March	3,729	4,083	6,622.2	4,516.9	11,264.4

Source: Price Board

Agricultural Implements Farming in Japan is still carried out on a small-scale.

The tables below show the number of farming implements produced and the list of prices.

PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Units

	Plows	Hoes	Harrows	Scoops	Weeders
1940	394,572	1,158,156	86,448	213,996	430,032

	Plows	Hoes	Harrows	Scoops	Weeders
1941	371,976	1,095,948	79,908	179,916	406,104
1942	360,804	1,070,664	76,356	170,304	396,360
1943	260,064	672,156	67,086	94,860	279,312
1943	260,064	672,156	57,096	94,860	279,312
1944	117,588	714,216	29,604	91,020	295,356
1945	62,712	584,916	15,156	51,396	118,320
1947	241,893	702,171	54,696	233,401	322,614

	Horks	Sprayers	Sickles	Thrushing Machines	Rice Hullers
1940	413,196	74,088	11,827,380	187,152	16,332
1941	377,088	64,188	11,380,236	175,296	15,612
1942	352,416	52,992	11,135,568	165,396	15,228
1943	176,618	59,604	8,432,364	91,200	8,808
1944	61,836	44,412	5,396,400	42,792	3,468
1945	15,192	29,856	4,196,100	41,904	2,004
1946	204,264	135,654	7,656,792	127,988	6,066
1947	308,610	113,954		138,661	24,310

Source: Japan Agricultural Implement Control Union.

PRICES OF REPRESENTATIVE FARM IMPLEMENTS

(yen)

	Official Price		Reported Unofficial Price
	1946	1947	1947
	March	January	January
Earth-scattering scoop	33.90	52.80	800
Harrow	559.00	929.00	1,200
Plow	245.00	434.00	1,000
Rice huller	7,320.00	12,800.00	18,000
Rice polisher	2,510.00	4,480.00	7,000
Sickle	14.60	23.90	50
Straw-rope maker	665.00	1,160.00	2,000
Thresher, foot-driven	400.00	720.00	1,200
Thresher, power-driven	1,870.00	3,280.00	4,500
Weeder	59.50	117.00	180

(In 1,000 chobu)

Area of Arable Lands

In 1944 the cultivated area reached the highest figure in 1940 when 6,077,502 cho of 15.6 percent of the total land area was under cultivation.

The decline of cultivated area was due to the conversion of farmland into housing area for the construction of factories, and to the shortage of farm labor during wartime.

The area cultivated by one farming household had been decreasing from 1.10 cho in 1940 to 1.06 cho in 1941, 1.08 cho in 1942, 1.06 cho in 1943, and 1.04 cho in 1944.

The faremers in Hokkaido, the northern island, has today the largest per household area, with 4.58 cho. In other districts, Akita prefecture is first with 1.42 cho, Aomori second with 1.38 cho, and Yamagata third with 1.32 cho. All these three prefectures lie in the north-eastern district of the country, and are known as great rice producing regions. The smallest per household area is shown by

Kagawa prefecture in Shikoku with 0.61 cho.

Farm workers total 34,245,900 as of the census taken of April 26, 1946, male 16,360,-500 and females 17,884,400.

The area cultivated by each farming household is very small, those cultivating less than 5 tan (1.24 acres) consisting of 40 percent of the total households, and those cultivating areas from 5 tan to 1 cho (1 cho = 2.45 acreas) 31.3 percent. Thus about 70 percent of the Japanese farming households cultivate less than one cho or 2.45 acres each.

In Hokkaido, where farming is carried on much larger scales, the per household area is bigger; those cultivating less than one cho are only about 35 percent, while the rest cultivate 10 to 20 cho or 24.5 to 49 acres each.

ARABLE LANDS

(in 1.000 chobu)
(Agricultural Census Aug., 1947)

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Lands cultivated by							
Owner-farmers	3,172	31,44	3,099	2,957	2,840	2,792	3,031
Tenant-farmers	2,688	2,668	2,618	2,557	2,448	2,194	1,981
Total area of arable lands	5,860	5,812	5,718	5,514	5,288	4,986	5,012
Percentage against vegetable fields	54.1	54.4	54.6	55.5	56.1	57.5	56.8
Cultivated by							
owner-farmers	1,486	1,476	1,456	1,429	1,419	1,426	1,594
Tenant-farmers	1,686	1,688	1,666	1,631	1,546	1,434	1,256
Total area of Paddies	3,172	3,164	3,122	3,060	2,965	2,860	2,850
Cultivated by							
owner-farmers	1,686	1,668	1,643	1,528	1,421	1,366	1,437
Tenant-farmers	1,002	980	953	926	902	760	725
Total area of Vegetable fields	2,688	2,648	2,596	2,454	2,323	2,126	2,162

Farm Crops

Rice, wheat, barley and naked barley are the principal farm crops of Japan, followed by beans, maize, peas, millet, buck-wheat, sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes.

For industrial crops are cultivated flax, hemp, tea, cotton, pryrethrum, peppermint, rapeseeds, etc.

ANNUAL RICE PRODUCTION

1879–1947

Year (Average)	Area Planted (1000 chobu)	Yield (1000 koku)	Yield per Tan (koku)
1879–1883	2,571	30,868	1.20
1884–1888	2,681	35,402	1.34
1889–1893	2,755	38,585	1.40
1894–1898	2,784	39,697	1.41
1884–1888	2,681	35,402	1.34
1889–1893	2,755	38,585	1.40
1894–1898	2,784	39,697	1.41
1899–1903	2,845	42,297	1.49
1904–1908	2,898	47,378	1.63
1909–1913	2,979	50,253	1.69
1914–1918	3,067	56,130	1.83
1919–1923	3,130	59,069	1.89
1924–1928	3,164	58,575	1.86
1929–1933	3,221	62,574	1.94
1934–1934	3,204	61,765	1.93
1939–1943	3,165	62,917	1.98
1943	3,110	62,887	2.02
1944	2,979	58,558	1.96
1945	2,892	39,149	—
1946	2,837	61,386	2.16
1947	2,768	59,672	2.02

1946 RICE CROPS BY PREFECTURE

Prefecture (Average)	Area Planted (1000 chobu)	Yield (1000 koku)	Yield per Tan (koku)
Hokkaido	174.4	2,757.0	1.87
Aomori	62 3	1,277.1	2.05

Prefecture	Area Planted (1,000 chobu)	Yield (1,000 koku)	Yield per Tan (koku)
Iwate	58.3	1,249.7	2.14
Miyagi	63.5	2,065.0	2.20
Akita	100.0	2,200.2	2.20
Yamagata	91.9	2,161.9	2.35
Fukushima	94.9	2,131.1	2.24
Ibaragi	104.2	2,000.6	1.92
Tochigi	97.0	1,504.1	1.90
Gumma	39.0	877.5	2.25
Saitama	68.4	1,420.0	2.07
Chiba	101.1	1,999.3	1.97
Tokyo	8.2	168.0	2.03
Kanagawa	20.7	436.7	2.10
Niigata	169.9	3,758.6	2.21
Toyama	70.5	1,155.1	2.19
Ishikawa	49.6	1,120.9	2.26
Fukui	45.9	1,011.9	2.20
Yamanashi	16.6	431.9	2.59
Nagano	68.9	1,700.1	2.46
Gifu	60.0	1,362.6	2.27
Shizuoka	54.6	1,265.6	2.31
Aichi	84.1	1,979.8	2.35
Mie	64.4	1,427.8	2.21
Shiga	60.9	1,480.2	2.42
Kyoto	35.7	833.3	2.33
Osaka	30.6	203.1	2.62
Hyogo	85.9	2,040.4	2.37
Nara	26.8	670.5	2.50
Wakayama	26.8	583.7	2.17
Tottori	30.5	663.9	2.17
Shimane	46.8	939.7	2.00
Shimane	46.8	939.7	2.00
Okayama	80.0	1,760.2	2.20
Hiroshima	64.8	1,349.8	2.08
Yamaguchi	63.0	1,255.0	1.99
Tokushima	27.3	547.3	2.00
Kagawa	33.4	769.8	2.30
Ehime	38.8	870.0	2.23
Kochi	20.6	470.4	1.53
Fukuoka	91.1	2,050.0	2.25
Saga	50.6	1,240.0	2.45
Nagasaki	28.9	552.8	1.91
Kumamoto	72.4	1,698.0	2.32
Oita	50.4	1,068.0	2.11
Miyazaki	45.9	826.5	1.80
Kagoshima	60.1	1,025.8	1.75

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Rice Price—Since the enforcement of the Rice Price Control Law in 1933, the Government policy had been to keep the price of rice low and prevent its fluctuations. Due to the vigorous pursuance of the policy by the Government and the establishment of the Rice Distribution Company in 1939 in accordance with the Rice Distribution Control Law enforced in the same year, there were only small fluctuations in the price of rice during the war.

In 1940, the producer's price was only ¥45 but was raised to ¥49 a koku from 1941. The price was further raised to ¥62.50 for the 1943 and 1944 rice, and to ¥150 for the 1945 rice. In September 1946, the producer's price of rice was ¥300 for one koku, and the consumer's price ¥250 and the difference of ¥-50 for each koku borne by the Government. With the enforcement of the Food Emergency Measure Law, the rice price was raised again on the basis of the ¥500 monthly living standard, provided for by the Economic Emergency Law on February 17, 1946. The price of 1946 rice was ¥600 for producers and ¥550 for consumers.

CONSUMER'S PRICE OF RICE

(in yen)

1937		32.45
1939		34.40
1940		37.41
1941		43.30
1942		49.00
1943		62.50
1944		62.50
1945		92.50
1946	Jan.	
	March	
	October	550.00
1947	July	550.00
1947	October	1,700.00

Barley, Wheat, and Rye—The actual crop of barley and wheat was 26,148.000 koku in 1941, 25,654,000 koku in 1942 ,19,767,000 koku in 1943, 25,347,000 koku in 1944, and 18,173,000 koku in 1946, the average for the five years being 21,018,000 koku. The barley and wheat crop in 1946 was extremely poor. The barley and wheat delivered by farmers was 11,297,000 koku in 1941, 10,428-

000 koku in 1942, 8,818,000 koku in 1943, 12,775,000 koku in 1944, and 10,241,000 koku in 1945. The delivery percentage to the crop was 43 in 1941, 41 in 1942, 44 in 1943, 51 in 1944, and 56 in 1945.

ANNUAL YIELDS OF BARLEY, WHEAT AND RYE

(1879–1947)

Year	Barley			Wheat			Rye		
	Area planted (1,000 chobu)	Yield (1,000 koku)	Yield per tan (koku)	Area planted (1,000 chobu)	Yield (1,000 koku)	Yield per tan (koku)	Area planted 1,000 chobu)	Yield (1,000 koku)	Yield per tan (koku)
1879–1883	604	5,548	1.92	370	2,229	0.60	470	3,691	0.78
1884–1888	621	6,637	1.07	397	2,886	0.73	545	4,888	0.89
1889–1893	648	6,947	1.07	439	3,121	0.71	624	5,276	0.84
1894–1898	650	8,374	1.29	451	3,900	0.86	667	6,758	1.01
1899–1903	650	8,351	1.28	475	3,720	0.78	678	6,369	0.94
1904–1908	658	9,297	1.41	449	4,057	0.90	694	7,105	1.02
1909–1913	614	9,677	1.58	481	4,900	1.02	686	7,812	1.12
1914–1918	569	9,374	1.64	529	5,765	1.08	681	7,879	1.16
1919–1923	517	8,704	1.08	517	5,750	1.10	633	7,188	1.13
1924–1928	438	8,129	1.85	472	5,946	1.25	536	7,079	1.32
1929–1933	376	7,215	1.29	522	6,672	1.28	475	3,365	1.34
1934–1938	340	6,728	1.98	690	9,407	1.37	427	51937	1.38
1939–1943	366	6,760	1.86	817	10,795	1.32	455	6,331	1.40
1943	382	5,266	1.37	809	7,990	0.98	485	5,280	1.08
1944	427	7,181	1.68	837	10,111	1.20	507	6,577	1.29
1945	404	4,922	1.21	729	6,891	0.94	481	5,192	1.07
1946	371	3,835	1.03	637	4,496	0.70	449	3,249	0.72
1947	Crops of barley, wheat and rye totalled								
	1,404	13,320	1.33	—	—	0.93	—	—	1.00

1946 CROPS OF BARLEY, WHEAT AND RYE BY PREFECTURE

Prefecture	Barley			Wheat			Rye		
	Area planted (1,000 chobu)	Yield (1,000 koku)	Yield per tan (koku)	Area planted (1,000 chobu)	Yield (1,000 koku)	Yield per tan (koku)	Area planted (1,000 chobu)	Yield (1,000 koku)	Yield per tan (koku)
Hokkaido	13.7	76.2	0.55	28.3	146.3	0.51	16.9	80.1	0.47
Aomori	0.6	3.3	0.48	5.0	20.6	0.41	—	—	—
Iwate	13.3	79.0	0.59	11.7	39.6	0.33	0.5	2.4	0.59
Miyagi	13.2	130.0	0.98	5.4	27.9	0.51	0.0	0.4	0.59
Akita	0.1	0.4	0.36	0.6	1.6	0.28	0.0	—	—
Yamagata	2.6	10.9	0.42	2.3	9.0	0.37	—	—	—
Fukushima	21.1	212.3	1.00	11.6	69.0	0.59	0.1	0.7	0.63
Ibaragi	34.5	339.7	0.98	34.2	173.9	0.50	1.5	11.5	0.72
Tochigi	24.1	263.5	1.09	27.4	163.2	0.59	1.0	7.7	0.73
Gumma	17.4	237.0	1.35	35.5	371.2	1.04	0.0	0.3	1.40
Saitama	31.6	569.0	1.79	28.3	293.1	1.03	0.1	1.8	0.95
Chiba	21.8	168.4	0.77	23.6	129.4	0.54	1.3	4.8	0.37
Tokyo	5.4	81.5	1.49	4.6	47.8	1.02	04.	4.9	1.02
Kanagawa	11.3	151.6	1.33	13.2	112.3	0.84	1.0	10.6	0.99

Prefecture	Barley			Wheat			Rye		
	Area planted (1,000 chobu)	Yield (1,000 koku)	Yield per tan (koku)	Area planted (1,000 chobu)	Yield (1,000 koku)	Yield per tan (koku)	Area planted (1,000 chobu)	Yield (1,000 koku)	Yield per tan (koku)
Niigata	4.7	20.6	0.43	3.7	9.6	0.25	0.1	0.5	0.34
Toyama	4.2	33.7	0.79	3.7	22.5	0.60	0.0	0.0	0.57
Ishikawa	5.5	54.6	0.98	1.0	6.3	0.60	0.0	0.0	0.42
Fukui	4.1	19.8	0.47	1.8	9.3	0.49	0.1	0.2	0.23
Yamanashi	8.1	94.6	1.16	13.2	117.3	0.88	0.0	0.4	0.68
Nagano	14.1	167.5	1.18	24.5	164.4	0.67	0.0	0.4	0.53
Gifu	15.7	162.7	1.03	13.9	101.7	0.73	1.6	13.0	0.81
Shizuoka	18.2	202.0	1.11	15.2	131.1	0.85	9.1	84.3	0.92
Aichi	15.8	208.1	1.31	31.0	286.0	0.92	7.8	72.3	0.91
Mie	4.9	39.7	0.79	10.4	70.2	0.67	17.2	112.7	0.65
Shiga	11.3	107.0	0.94	6.9	60.8	0.87	0.6	5.8	0.84
Kyoto	7.4	66.6	0.98	3.9	32.6	0.82	4.5	37.9	0.83
Osaka	1.6	16.9	0.99	3.2	31.7	0.98	8.9	106.6	1.19
Hyogo	4.5	43.2	0.95	16.8	174.0	1.03	31.1	303.0	0.97
Nara	0.0	0.4	1.07	5.7	42.2	0.72	11.0	78.7	0.71
Wakayama	0.0	0.8	0.96	5.7	54.6	0.94	12.5	96.2	0.76
Tottori	3.2	29.6	0.91	3.7	25.1	0.66	3.1	21.7	0.69
Shimane	4.4	35.6	0.80	5.3	33.6	0.63	1.8	13.5	0.71
Okayama	8.3	65.5	0.78	27.8	205.9	0.73	19.4	135.7	0.69
Hiroshima	7.4	44.3	0.59	6.8	56.5	0.82	23.2	203.5	0.87
Yamanashi	3.3	20.9	0.61	9.0	67.0	0.74	21.7	168.7	0.77
Tokushima	0.2	1.8	0.66	3.4	27.2	0.79	21.7	191.1	0.87
Kagawa	0.0	0.0	0.56	11.3	119.7	1.05	22.0	246.7	1.11
Ehime	0.0	0.0	0.93	5.0	39.1	0.77	32.6	280.0	0.85
Kochi	0.0	0.0	1.07	4.2	26.5	0.62	12.0	83.8	0.69
Fukuoka	1.3	10.5	0.80	40.6	335.4	0.82	24.9	165.1	0.66
Saga	2.7	11.5	0.42	18.0	107.5	0.59	10.1	60.5	0.59
Nagasaki	0.8	7.4	0.93	7.5	45.3	0.59	24.5	152.1	0.61
Kumamoto	2.0	15.3	0.75	33.9	184.5	0.54	37.2	187.0	0.50
Oita	0.6	4.8	0.69	16.7	110.0	0.65	20.6	126.5	0.61
Miyazaki	1.1	7.9	0.56	18.0	70.4	0.39	18.6	72.5	0.38
Kagoshima	2.9	1614	0.55	31.4	121.6	0.38	26.2	101.6	0.38

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

Industrial Crops

The major industrial crops of Japan include rapeseed, hemp flax, paper mulberry Konnyaku, tea, tobacco and pyrethrum.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL CROPS
(1 January–25 December 1947)

	Area (hectares)	Yield (metric tons)
Tobacco	41,413	159,789
Tea	26,167	24,938
Rapeseed	25,621	14,270
Sugar beet	17,410	15,000
Pyrethrum flower	6,450	1,252

—Continued on P. 290

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL CROPS

	Area (hectares)	Yield (metric tons)
Konnyaku (Amorphophallus Konjac)		
a gelatious foodstuff	1,654	3,689
Peppermint, dry stalks	1,654	3,689
Ginseng, crude root	385	303
Osier (basket willow)	300	151
Hop	228	160
Sponge gcurd	200	** 2,000,000
Edgeworthia (spurge-laurel), for paper	9,200	4,334
Mulberry for paper (crude bark)	4,200	5,136
Sedge, for mats	1,030	5,021
Matrush	878	4,941
Flax, dry straw	30,300	52,722
Hemp, unfinished fiber	3,804	2,607
Cotton, seed cotton type	3,500	1,376
Ramie	2,145	1,132
New Zealand hemp fiber	1,160	1,543
Jute, Chinese	236	298

* 1 January to 30 November.

** Pieces.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Control of Potatoes—Irish and sweet potatoes have been placed under Government control under the potato distribution control regulations since August 1941, and are purchased and distributed by the Government since April 1944.

The production of sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes is given in the following table. About 40 percent of the Irish potato crop is produced in Hokkaido.

The maximum sales price of sweet potatoes was fixed in September 1941 at ¥2 for 10 kan, and that for Irish potatoes at ¥1.90. Later it was raised to ¥24 for Irish potatoes with the encouragement subsidy, and ¥12 for sweet potatoes.

PRODUCTION OF POTATOES

Sweet Potatoes

Year	Area planted (1,000 chobu)	Yield (1,000 kan	Crop per tan (kan=3.75 kg.)
1938	281	1,008,534	358
1941	310	1,071,263	345
1944	309	1,053,466	340
1945	403	1,039,221	258
1946	375	1,470,552	391
1947	379	1,149,869	303

Irish Potatoes

Year	Area planted (1,000 chobu)	Yield (1,000 kan)	Crops per tan (kan=3,75 kg.)
1938	161	492,816	325
1941	181	524,336	288
1944	206	533, 411	258
1945	214	472,423	220
1946	187	460,108	245
1947	229	584,617	255

Sourdce: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

ANNUAL YIELDS OF CEREALS AND VEGETABLES

(Area in 1,000 chobu)

	1937	1943	1944	1945	1946
German millet					
Area	68	43	44	41	39
Yield (1,000 koku)	839	368	381	256	359
Barn-yard millet					
Area	35	32	32	30	31
Yield (1,000 koku)	567	376	387	211	339
Broom-corn millet					
Area	21	20	25	24	27
Yield (1,000 koku)	209	212	230	135	265
Buckwheat					
Area	90	88	74	70	69
Yield (1,000 koku)	796	562	471	300	143
Corn					
Area	52	73	69	68	51
Yield (1,000 kan)	—	36,254	32,938	32,145	29,721
Dried (1,000 koku)	—	587	552	205	315
Soy beans					
Area	331	312	296	278	233
Yield (1,000 kan)	—	7,609	8,072	11,098	8,026
Dried (1,000 koku)	—	2,399	2,072	1,321	1,565
Red beans					
Area	104	38	69	50	44
Yield (1,000 koku)	833	588	425	227	261
Sweet potatoes					
Area	288	328	309	403	375
Yield (100,000 kan)	1,030	1,210	1,053	1,039	1,470
Irish potatoes					
Area	—	204	206	214	187
Yield (100,000 kan)	—	550	533	472	460
Taro					
Area	52	57	50	43	36
Yield (100,000 kan)	167	160	113	89	89
Peas					
Area	45	15	13	11	12
Yield (1,000 kan)	—	13,539	11,468	10,511	10,410
Dried (1,000 koku)	—	48	43	32	45
Broad beans	33	26	22	20	23
Yield (1,000 kan)	—	15,443	12,949	12,500	11,491
Dried (1,000 koku)	—	170	160	126	146
Beans					
Area	91	45	25	19	21
Yield (1,000 kan)	—	6,233	5,564	4,385	5,808
Dried (1000 kan)	—	291	169	108	136
Cucumber					
Area	20	21	18	20	19
Yield (1,000 an)	78,863	84,472	69,231	61,575	64,282

—Co tinued on P. 292

ANNUAL YIELDS OF CEREALS AND VEGETABLES

(Area in 1,000 Chobu)

	1937	1943	1944	1945	1946
White cucumber					
Area	5	3	2	2	2
Yield (1,000 kan)	23,177	13,013	8,314	5,833	7,643
Pumpkin					
Area	24	45	50	64	60
Yield (1,000 kan)	89,229	151,688	147,987	161,038	175,045
Watermelon					
Area	27	11	5	2	3
Yield (1,000 kan)	121,729	41,839	16,273	5,655	11,090
Egg-plant					
Area	30	29	25	27	25
Yield (1,000 kan)	123,655	112,701	92,642	82,763	84,217
Tomato					
Area	9	7	7	8	8
Yield (1,000 kan)	43,663	26,954	25,516	24,935	27,016
Raddish					
Area	107	98	97	80	90
Yield (1,000 kan)	645,792	567,861	540,036	355,962	480,746
Turnip					
Area	10	9	10	9	9
Yield (1,000 kan)	41,324	33,822	37,985	27,600	35,398
Carrot					
Area	12	14	13	15	16
Yield (1,000 kan)	39,529	41,584	38,993	39,283	48,635
Burdock					
Area	17	15	14	16	15
Yield (1,000 kan)	15,197	46,014	41,556	40,613	41,746
Welsh onion	19	17	17	17	17
Yield (1,000 kan)	67,255	59,065	57,920	50,246	50,233
Onion					
Area	11	15	13	14	11
Yield (1,000 kan)	56,391	64,056	54,352	50,392	34,989
Cabbage					
Area	—	16	14	14	13
Yield (1,000 kan)	—	68,240	65,763	50,981	49,320
Hakusai					
Area	—	44	45	40	36
Yield (1,000 kan)	—	196,040	181,848	128,759	131,302
Spinach					
Area	—	9	9	8	7
Yield (1,000 kan)	—	23,330	21,758	18,114	15,504
Lotus-rhizome					
Area	—	3	2	2	3
Yield (1,000 kan)	14,850	10,345	6,488	4,980	5,906
Bamboo-shoot					
Area	—	13	13	10	13
Yield (1,000 kan)	—	15,729	16,223	11,635	16,005

PRODUCTION OF FRUITS

(in 10,000 kan)

	1937	1943	1944	1945	1946
Mandarin orange	11,701	11,305	11,240	7,399	4,078
Apples	4,157	6,363	4,707	1,722	2,418
Grapes	1,841	1,369	1,448	952	704
Pears	4,382	4,014	2,882	1,714	1,308
Peaches	1,235	1,329	1,007	811	533
Loquats	559	757	496	503	254
Chestnuts	—	510	492	371	411
Persimmons	6,152	7,009	4,494	3,795	3,086
Plums (in 10,000 koku)	343	1,541	1,060	970	921
Total orchard area (in 1,000 chobu)	—	124.6	114.6	103.0	88.7

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

Tea Industry—The tea production has been declining as the area planted has been on a steady decrease. The total production of manufactured tea in 1944 was 12,553,216 kan, as against 16,508,004 kan in 1941, showing a more than 30 percent decrease in four years. In the same period, planted area declined from 39,179 cho to 31,514.

TEA CROPS AND PRODUCTION

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Area planted (cho)	39,179	36,449	34,533	31,514	26,694	24,558
Tea making households	851,699	786,174	749,592	709,620	710,491	587,863
Production (kan)						
Gyokuro	79,731	88,389	98,284	65,572	108,303	94,476
Dencha	36,750	74,388	59,435	77,156	88,469	46,301
Sencha	11,883,932	13,042,698	11,727,798	9,254,710	4,249,586	3,809,803
Tamaryokucha	979,221	328,154	477,904	343,607	191,144	281,943
Bancha	2,700,474	2,486,203	2,486,203	2,197,230	1,378,322	1,393,750
Black tea	617,109	56,669	32,807	31,843	32,421	23,012
Others	211,387	151,641	176,279	553,098	258,607	62,231
Total	16,508,604	16,274,097	15,058,710	12,553,216	6,306,852	5,711,516

Sugar—The output for 1946 was 137.805 pickles of Hokkaido beet sugar and 5,255 pickles of raw brown sugar. In 1947, the output further fell to 130,800 pickles, which necessitated the import of 766,600 pickles from U.S.A.

Silk Cocoons With the decline of silk exports, and the destruction of mulberry farms for producing principal foodstuff, the output of silk cocoons has notably decreased in the past ten years. While in 1939 the total cocoon production reached 90,818,400 kan, it was reduced to only 22,569,500 kan or almost one-fourth.

(See Chapter on Sericulture)

Livestock and Poultry

Grazing Lands—Japan has about 2,900,000 hectares of grazing lands, the largest areas being in northern Honshu and Hokkaido.

More than 300 species of forage grasses and about 270 species of leguminous plants are found in Japan. About 100 of these are commonly used by livestock.

In recent years steps have been taken by the

Government to develop livestock pastures. At present 101 co-operative pastures are organized and managed by the Government. These are situated in all sections of Japan except Honshu and cover 64,523 hectares.

Livestock—In order to reconstruct the postwar livestock industry, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry established on March 27, 1947 as an advisory organ the Livestock Council consisting of leading experts and technicians of the industry. For the improvement of livestock breeds, 25 Holstein bulls were donated to the industry by LARA (Licensed Agency for the Relief of Asia) Project Committee.

Milch Cow—The total head of milch cow in 1944 was 265,623, which steadily decreased to 239,391 at the end of 1945, and to 163,258 in 1946. In 1947 the figure fell to 159,181.

Draft Cow—The usefulness of draft cow in farming had caused the steady increase in its number up to the outbreak of the Pacific War. As in the case of milch cow, however, its number decreased considerably in the past few years; the total head of draft cow in 1944 was 2,154,412, while that in 1946 reached only 1,829,863.

Horses—The total head during wartime was maintained in average at 1,500,000, but it declined to 1,120,929 in 1945. The total number in 1946 was 1049,393 or 68 percent of the highest peak of 1,546,208 in 1932.

Swine—The low supply of fodder was the direct cause of the decline in the swine breeding, which declined from 997,980 in 1938 to 798,000 in 1941 and to 205,905 in 1945. The total head in 1946 further decreased to 89,082, which represented only 10 percent of the peak figures in 1938.

Sheep—Sheep raising has been the only exception from the common decline in the livestock industry; the total head in 1946 was 196,425 showing an increase of 22 percent over that in the preceding year.

Goats—At the end of 1946 the total head numbered 221,725, which showed a decline of 40 percent from the peak figures of 387,219 in 1944.

Rabbits—The total number of rabbits at the end of 1946 was 1,708,371, which showed an increase of 12 percent over the preceding year but represented only 26 percent of the peak in 1936.

Poultry—At the end of 1946, the total number of chickens in the country was 15,369,084, representing only 29 percent of the peak recorded in 1932.

LIVESTOCK IN JAPAN

1937–1946

(in 1,000 heads)

	Cattle	Pigs	Goats	Sheep	Chickens	Rabbits	Horses
1937	1,771.0	1,110.0	292.0	61.0	51,266.0	—	1,294.0
1941	2,064.0	798.0	300.6	195.6	39,591.6	4,383.4	1,082.0
1942	2,188.7	670.8	322.1	155.2	38,476.1	3,366.2	1,081.9
1943	2,400.0	515.6	370.3	176.3	30,200.5	3,236.9	1,207.8
1944	2,424.6	424.2	387.2	180.6	22,473.4	2,579.7	1,223.0
1945	2,318.7	205.9	250.3	180.0	17,204.0	1,708.3	1,120.9
1946	1,989.8	88.0	221.7	196.4	15,369.0	1,915.6	1,049.3
1947	1,989.0	100.3	277.9	239.4	—	—	1,053.8

Supply of Feed—Towards the end of the Pacific War, the supply of fodder for livestock depreciated considerably because of the shortage of farm labor. The fodder output which was 2,900,000 tons in 1942, fell to 2,530,000 tons in 1943, and 2,000,000 tons in

1944. Meanwhile the cessation of import of cattle feed from abroad had been threatening the livestock industry of the country. Consequently the Government has been undertaking measures to establish a distribution system based on priority for the supply of feed and increase fodder, the output of forage and powdered feed.

Livestock Improvement Program—For the purpose of increasing cattle head and improving the breed, the Ministry of Agriculture has established in 1945 a five year improvement program for the period of 1945–1950. Another five year plan has already been slated by the same Ministry. They are;

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

	1950 (Unit; 1,000)	1955 (Unit; 1,000)
Cow	2,460	3,480
Draft cow	2,210	2,980
Milch cow	250	500
Horse	1,350	1,720
Swine	470	2,000
Sheep	360	500
Rabbit	4,500	4,400
Fowl	28,600	100,000
Duck	450	800

Milk Production—Milk production has greatly decreased, due to the decreased number of milch cows, and particularly a notable decline in the milk producing capacity of cows. The milking cows decreased from 131,600 in 1942 to 100,000 in 1946, while the per cow production declined from 16.34 koku (one koku is 29.7 gallons) in 1941 to 8.59 koku in 1946, resulting in the decrease of the milk output from 2,079,500 koku in 1941 to 800,000 koku in 1946.

MILK PRODUCTION

	Milking Cows	Milk Output (1,000 koku)	Per cow production (kokn) or 39.7 gallou)
1941	127,000	2,079.5	16.34
1k42	131,600	2,046.0	15.51
9943	129,600	2,038.6	15.73
1944	132,800	1,800.0	13.53
1945	118,400	900.0	7.59
1946	93,127	800.0	8.59

Fertilizers

Chemical Fertilizers The scarcity of chemical fertilizers was undoubtedly a contributing factor to the critical food shortage in Japan in 1946. It is common knowledge that Japanese agriculture in prewar years was dependent upon chemical fertilizers.

According to the Fertilizer Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, consumption of the chemical fertilizers was greatly reduced during the war because of an inadequate supply of raw materials. Consumption of the most important nitrogenous fertilizer, ammonium sulphate which averaged 1,143,000 metric tons annually from 1937 to 1940, decreased to less than 300,000 metric tons in 1945.

Superphosphate plants suffered no war damage, but on account of reduction of imports of phosphate rock frm abroad they were forced to reduce production. Consumption in 1945 had dropped below 50,000 metric tons, as against an average annual consumption from 1937 to 1940 of approximately 1,169,000 metric tons. Consumption of other fertilizers had been reduced in approximately the same ratios from 1940 to 1945.

According to the official estimate the production of nitrogenous fertilizers in 1946 was approximately 600,0000 metric tons; phosphoric fertilizers 600,000 metric tons; and potassium fertilizers, 20,000 metric tons

Organic Fertilizers The average annual consumption of organic fertilizers in the period 1930–1935 was given as 940,000 metric tons of soya bean and other oil cakes, 198,000 metric tons of fish products and 60,000 tons of bone meal. Figures supplied by the Ministry as regards 1946 production of the organic fertilizers are 15,250 metric tons of soya bean and other oil cakes, 10,500 metric tons of fish products and 500 metric tons of bone meal.

Farm Manure With the reduction in the supply of commercial fertilizers, farm manures, including barnyard manure, night soil, and green manure have become of increasing importance. Without these home manures soil fertility would have deteriorated far more during the war years. In 1938,

when chemical fertilizers were still available, night soil alone contributed 11 percent of all nitrogen, 13 percent of all phosphoric acid and 11 percent of all potassium oxide supplied in that year. The following table shows the increasing importance of home manures to the fertilizer supply.

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER ELEMENTS

(in 1,000 metric tons)

	Chemical Fertilizers	Farm Manures	Total	Ratio of Farm Manure to Total
1938				
Nitrogen	402	116	518	22%
Phosphoric Acid	241	82	323	25%
Potassium Oxide	85	158	243	65%
1946				
Nitrogen	157	160	317	51%
Phosphoric Acid	96	135	231	58%
Potassium Oxide	1	254	255	99%

Food Situation

It was in February 17, 1942 that the Food Emergency Law was enforced in view of the serious food shortage. The new law intensified the rice control regulations and provided for the fair distribution of staple foodstuff. Under the food control law, rice crops came to be purchased by the Government from producing farmers and a daily ration of 2.3 go (330 gram.) a person was distributed by the Government to the general consumers.

The rice supply for the 1942 rice year (from November 1941 to October 1942) totalled 80,013,000 koku, consisting of 55,802,000 koku of the year's crop, 7,070,000 koku brought over from the previous year, 2,360,000 koku of wheat and barley, 5,235,000 koku of rice brought from Korea, 1,702,000 koku brought from Formosa, and 8,744,000 koku imported.

On the other hand, the total consumption was 73,264,000 koku, consisting of 24,346,000 koku for farmers' use, 46,840,000 koku for the general consumption, 1,076,000 koku for military use, and 1,002,000 koku for exports. Thus a total of 7,070,000 koku was carried over to the next rice year.

Rice Delivery Of the rice crop of 1941 of 55,088,000 koku, 29,690,000 koku or 54 per cent were delivered by farmers to the Government. The crop of 1942 was 66,776,000 koku, of which 40,288,000 koku or 60 per cent were delivered. Then in 1943, the crop was 62,887,000 koku, of which 61 per cent was delivered. In 1944,62 per cent of the crop of 58,669,000 koku was delivered. But the crop of 1945 fell to 42,970,000 koku, the lowest figure since 1907, and the delivery percentage was only 57 per cent.

As the delivery percentage rose the rice stock held by farmers for their own consumption declined. In the 1942 rice year, the farmers' stock was 25,398,000 koku of rice, and 38,019,000 koku when barley and wheats were added. In 1946, the farmers' stock fell to 25,683,000 koku, or an average daily amount of 2.1 go for each of farmers' families.

In view of the grave post-war food situation, the Emergency Food Measure Law was enforced on February 17, 1946, which provided for the punishment of farmers who failed to deliver their alotted delivery quotas.

Food Measure Committee Fully realizing the gravity of the food situation, and particularly finding it impossible to solve the food problem by its authority alone, the Government organized the food measure committee for obtaining the positive cooperation of the public, particularly of farmers in the execu-

RICE CROPS, DELIVERY QUOTAS AND ACTUAL DE

(Unit: 1,000 koku)

Prefecture	1944 Crops	1944 Delivery Quota	1944 Delivery	1944 Delivery Percentage	1945 Crops	1945 Delivery Quota	1945 Deli
Hokkaido	2,925	2,055	2,056	100.0	1,005	1,000	
Aomori	1,430	963	964	100.1	525	400	
Iwate	1,248	716	668	93.3	742	491	
Miyagi	1,807	1,363	1,334	97.8	1,217	1,000	
Akita	2,082	1,503	1,450	96.4	1,446	1,026	
Yamagata	2,128	1,496	1,469	98.2	1,671	1,130	1,(
Fukushima	2,162	1,301	98.9	1,534	920	751	8
Ibaragi	1,871	1,085	1,155	106.4	1,203	780	
Gumma	853	460	461	100.2	563	350	
Tochigi	1,514	1,005	1,005	100.0	1,103	785	
Saitama	1,453	948	959	101.1	1,051	727	
Chiba	2,004	1,231	1,169	94.9	1,375	982	
Tokyo	169	33	33	100.0	116	25	
Kanagawa	426	195	205	105.1	309	182	
Niigata	3,606	2,667	2,649	99.3	2,716	1,850	1,4
Toyama	1,575	1,260	1,266	1004.	925	870	
Ishikawa	1,072	725	715	98.6	871	550	
Fukui	1,022	757	648	98.8	611	460	
Yamanashi	451	200	198	99.0	351	200	
Nagano	1,692	197	907	98.9	1,236	645	
Gifu	1,240	720	735	102.0	809	517	
Shizuoka	1,207	621	621	100.0	1,004	606	
Aichi	1,714	987	997	101.0	1,379	829	
Mie	1,270	813	825	101.4	931	578	
Shiga	1,401	981	978	99.7	1,026	850	
Kyoto	748	451	479	106.1	574	396	
Osaka	726	341	860	105.7	651	303	
Nara	546	307	317	103.2	561	301	
Wakayama	534	284	294	103.5	355	208	
Hyogo	1,809	1,100	1,101	100.1	988	520	
Shimane	879	520	526	101.1	612	269	
Tottori	716	420	428	101.9	487	277	
Okayama	1,524	950	971	102.2	1,044	643	
Hiroshima	1,296	789	755	98.3	919	580	
Yamaguchi	1,145	675	699	103.6	807	456	
Tokushima	524	302	302	100.0	238	100	
Kagawa	553	350	357	102.0	385	286	
Ehime	768	443	460	103.8	445	380	
Kochi	498	220	224	101.8	263	130	
Fukuoka	2,105	1,420	1,424	100.3	1,377	1,081	
Saga	1,106	850	865	100.6	740	650	
Nagasaki	408	185	181	97.8	267	163	
Kumamoto	1,585	1,126	1,108	98.4	1,080	976	
Oita	976	605	609	100.7	626	516	
Miyazaki	695	386	387	100.3	376	212	
Kagoshima	1,083	510	519	101.8	616	451	
Total	58,558	37,250	37,294	100.1	39,149	26,561	19,4

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

:RY MADE FROM 1944 TO 1947

		1946			1947
Delivery Per-centage	Crops	Delivery Quota	Delivery	Delivery Per-centage	Delivery Quota
16.7	3,867	2,073	1,897	91.4	2,147
74.0	1,416	623	626	100.4	435
69.0	1,411	473	485	102.3	315
68.2	1,888	1,001	1,043	104.3	755
85.8	2,090	1,109	1,107	199.7	720
91.2	2,061	1,158	1,167	100.7	1,205
2,043	820	849	103.4	995	103.4
71.9	2,004	858	960	111.8	820
89.1	893	243	289	111.8	240
67.3	1,462	726	764	105.2	735
75.2	1,375	561	653	116.4	570
66.6	2,070	973	1,010	103.7	960
92.0	168	20	23	113.1	20
63.2	452	110	122	110.5	140
79.0	3,796	2,038	1,875	91.9	2,267
62.4	1,495	875	920	105.1	980
90.4	1,208	500	545	98.9	625
81.9	1,010	532	586	110.1	585
55.0	465	105	124	117.0	145
72.2	1,803	623	656	104.8	655
91.1	1,324	560	625	111.4	678
84.6	1,257	396	437	110.2	508
83.6	1,928	914	1,027	112.3	1,095
79.9	1,314	678	703	103.5	755
87.4	1,460	847	928	109.5	940
90.4	797	324	357	110.2	401
100.7	760	282	312	110.4	305
95.0	469	285	317	110.7	255
80.3	587	193	217	112.1	225
96.7	1,904	768	848	110.4	1,024
97.7	871	331	375	113.4	454
92.8	635	273	361	110.2	345
83.0	1,745	848	869	102.3	963
83.3	1,318	641	705	109.8	665
77.6	1,194	598	614	103.3	655
92.0	524	180	204	112.7	245
79.4	742	290	321	110.4	285
60.3	856	306	340	111.1	380
53.8	473	128	639	108.6	177
69.8	1,986	1,010	1,040	102.9	1,225
62.3	1,212	744	785	105.5	875
43.6	513	149	170	114.1	255
40.5	1,716	895	889	99.3	1,190
49.0	1,030	435	459	105.5	568
53.8	795	282	314	111.2	353
42.6	1,034	215	238	110.3	415
73.4	1,519	28,063	29,246	10.2	30550

tion of its food policy. This committee was later reorganized as the Food Measure Committee of the House of Representatives.

Revision of Delivery System With the enforcement of the Emergency Food Measure Law, the rice delivery system was reformed. Added to the rice delivery, was new crops of wheat, barley and Irish potatoes fixing the barley and wheat delivery volume at 4,827,000 koku, and Irish potatoes at 863,000 koku (calculated in rice).

Rice Quota—The ration to general consumers declined during the war. At first the daily ration of 2.3 go was given entirely in rice, but since 1944, potatoes, miscellaneous cereals bean and oil) were distributed to maintain the quota volume of staple food Finally the daily ration of 2.3 go was cut down to 2.1 go on July 10, 1945, in rural districts and on August 15, 1945 in six big cities, on the Government's promise that the original 2.3 go ration would be restored when the crops of 1945 became available for distribution. So-called post-war food crisis was averted by the release of imported foodstuff from the U.S.A. by the Allied forces.

The following table lists rice crops, delivery quotas and actual delivery made during the past four years.

Farmers Unions—Prior to and during the Pacific War, the number of disputes between land-owners and tenant-farmers increased, reaching 6,824 in 1935, 6,804 in 1936 and 4,428 from January to August 15, 1945. The increase of disputes reflected the fact that undue oppression was imposed upon tenant-farmers. With the surrender in August, 1945, however, came the movement for the fundamental reform of the agrarian structure of the country. The Japan Farmers Union (Nippon Nomin Kumiai, known as Nichi-no) was formed on February 9, 1946, which immediately achieved wide influence among the farming communities. The Union, however, underwent a split, when a group led by Rikizo Hirano (Former member of Social Democratic Party and one-time Minister of Agriculture and Forestry) seceded from the Union and formed the All Japan Farmers Union (Zenkoku Nomin Kumiai, known as Zen-no) on July 25, 1946. The latter aims at the elimination of communistic fractions in the farming communities and endeavors to join force in the political movement for national salvation. (Kyukoku Minshu Undo). Under the influence of the two Unions, local union movement has been greatly accelerated among agrarian communities. The number of local unions is shown in the table below;

FARMERS UNIONS

(As of June 1947)

	"Nichino" (Japan Farmers Union)		"Zenno" (All Japan Farmers Union)		Others		Total	
	No. of Unions	Membership	No. of Unions	Membership	No. of Unions	Membership	No. of Unions	Membership
Hokkaido	57	25,000	—	—	174	90,000	231	115,000
Aomori	156	35,440	—	—			156	35,440
Iwate	91	23,608	1	150	52	14,450	144	38,208
Miyagi	121	35,003	—	—	42	11,341	163	46,344
Akita	151	34,724	25	7,168	33	7,152	209	49,044
Yamagata	133	48,166	—	—	92	33,081	225	81,967
Fukushima	211	46,655	—	—	135	35,188	346	81,843
Ibaragi	180	47,649	1	535	138	41,838	319	90,022
Tochigi	131	38,922	3	1,025	63	20.014	197	59,961
Gumma	163	63,798	—	—	37	16,165	200	79,963
Saitama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiba	94	20,646	7	1,839	83	22,023	184	44,508
Tokyo	58	15,003	—	—	32	11,343	90	26,346

—Continued on P. 298

FARMERS UNIONS

	"Nichino" (Japan Farmers Union)		"Zenno" (All Japan Farmers Union)		Others		Total	
	No. of Unions	Membership	No. of Unions	Membership	No. of Unions	Membership	No. of Unions	Membership
Kanagawa	54	18,827	—	—	52	8,196	106	27,023
Niigata	298	91,229	—	—	73	21,055	371	111,284
Toyama	87	14,349	—	—	18	2,732	105	17,081
Ishikawa	55	4,777	49	4,113	166	19,980	270	28,874
Fukui	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yamanashi	72	30,000	138	51,310	—	—	210	81,310
Nagano	173	62,222	—	—	140	44,303	314	106,525
Gifu	30	7,000	153	46,367	9	1,154	192	54,521
Shizuoka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aichi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mie	84	10,000	3	5,000	249	39,000	366	54,000
Shiga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kyoto	68	11,871	—	—	12	1,829	80	13,700
Osaka	138	10,096	202	8,883	30	3,066	370	23,046
Hyogo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nara	33	7,670	—	—	—	—	3	7,670
Wakayama	79	16,620	8	1,000	3	550	90	18,370
Tottori	140	38,000	—	—	17	4,000	157	42,000
Shimane	56	9,443	—	—	132	31,485	188	40,928
Okayama	185	44,594	—	—	66	14,718	251	59,312
Hiroshima	156	21,008	—	—	134	62,156	290	83,164
Yamaguchi	49	14,550	—	—	3	10,629	82	25,179
Tokushima	114	45,430	—	—	1	270	115	45,700
Kagawa	72	30,167	62	22,471	15	6,040	149	58,678
Ehime	106	27,436	—	—	58	16,764	164	44,200
Kochi	69	20,067	—	—	56	14,351	125	34,418
Fukuoka	145	38,395	—	—	45	17,690	190	56,085
Saga	45	15,000	—	—	110	15,000	155	30,000
Nagasaki	19	11,258	23	13,031	32	11,586	74	35,875
Kumamoto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oita	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miyazaki	19	16,276	—	—	50	32,302	68	48,578
Kagoshima	79	53,683	—	—	28	25,521	107	79,204
Total	3,971	1,105,583	705	163,092	2,410	707,692	7,086	1,976,367

Note: (—) marks unknown.

Source: Agricultural Administration Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

CHAPTER XII

SERICULTURE AND RAW SILK

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CHAPTER XII

SERICULTURE AND RAW SILK

History

Historical records show that the raising of silkworms has been practised in Japan for more than two thousand years. It is surmised that the industry was first introduced into the country from Korea or China, but for sometime it made but slow development, as the work was almost exclusively in the hands of the naturalized Koreans and Chinese. Following the introduction of Buddhism, and with the advance of civilization, the demand for silk gradually increased and the industry spread among Japanese farm households. After that, sericulture made steady growth until about 1,100 years ago, when, at the time of the Emperor Kammu, it made a sudden spurt and spread over half the Japan proper of those days, and in less than another century most of the remaining half of the country was engaged in silk production.

Cocoon Production

Spring cocoon production for 1944 was 23,231,102 kan, a drop of 19.9% from 1943, because mulberry farms had been tilled growing food crops to meet wartime requirement and the silkworm raising people decreased by 157,608 to 984,736. The quantity of cocoons produced in 1945 totalled 22,569,552 kan consisting of 15,517,411 kan of spring cocoons and 7,052,141 kan of summer and autumn cocoons, constituting a decrease of 17,742,509 kan or 44 per cent from 1944.

Mulberry Plantation The success of the silk-worm raising industry depends upon an adequate supply of suitable leaves on which to feed the worms.

In Japan there are as many as 276 varieties of mulberry trees, and from those, 71 are selected by local government authorities as model kinds. The number of mulberry saplings that were raised in 1938 counted 253,846,057 pieces valued at ¥3,380,413 and in 1939 269,800,000 pieces valued at ¥3,972,000.

As the necessity for an increased output of staple food during wartime caused the mulberry-farm to be tilled as rice field, the total area of mulberry-farm of 582,337 chobu in 1935 was steadily reduced to a total of 549,519 chobu in 1938 and 175,430 chobu in 1946. The Government plans the increase of the mulberry acreage to 270,000 chobu by 1951 at the rate of 5,000 chobu per year.

AREA OF MULBERRY FARM AND NUMBER OF SILKWORM EGG BREEDERS AND SILKWORM RAISERS

Year	Mulberry Plantation (In chobu)	No. of Silkworm Egg Breeders	Silkworm Raisers
1935	582,337	4,342	1,894,647
1936	566,230	3,827	1,856,551
1937	561,072	3,512	1,818,552
1938	549,519	3,157	1,696,306
1939	533,380	2,757	1,651,478
1940	533,918	2,510	1,645,030
1941	494,449	1,938	1,591,518
1942	412,624	1,925	1,426,416
1943	363,960	1,727	1,300,122

Yeas	Mulberry Plantation (In chobu)	No. of Silkworm Egg Breeders	Silkworm Raisers
1944	304,670	382	1,138,771
1945	242,086	63	1,004,348
1946	186,248	64	896,475
1947	176,225.9	65	—

SILKWORM EGGS AND COCOON PRODUCTION

Year	Egg Production (In kg.)	Egg-cards Brushed (In kg.)			Cocoon Production (In kan)
		White	Yellow	Total	
1935	256,552	126,682	21,494	151,176	82,066,053
1936	213,892	127,431	18,220	145,651	82,892,193
1936	213,892	127,431	18,220	145,651	82,892,193
1937	235,501	124,067	19,771	143,839	85,972,363
1938	210,098	115,518	12,583	128,102	75,256,286
1939	195,640	122,816	9,871	132,687	90,818,486
1940	185,310	119,809	9,045	128,854	87,549,383
1941	194,859	109,244	6,046	115,290	69,848,597
1942	140,964	90,855	2,491	93,346	55,851,087
1943	126,911	86,996	373	87,369	54,036,369
1944	118,440	73,224	8	73,232	40,312,061
1945	61,609	45,205	1	45,206	22,312,061
1946	32,500	—	—	—	18,218,000
1947	45,114	—	—	—	14,261,000

Educational Facilities There are in Japan three special colleges for the silk industry, namely, the Ueda Sanshi Semmon Gakko, Nagano prefecture; Tokyo Sanshi Gakko, Tokyo; and Kyoto Koto Sanshi Gakko, Kyoto; besides which, there are, in different parts of the country, 16 public schools of middle school grade. Some of the agricultural colleges and middle grade schools also have classes dealing with silk industrial enterprises. In addition to these regular seats of learning there is a class for the practical training of silk-raisers at every sericultural experimental station established by the Government in each silk producing district, and a similar training is also given at a score of private institutes

Raw Silk

Soon after the country's entry into foreign trade, the Tokugawa Shogunate put a restraint on the exportation of silk on the ground of its scarcity and of its being a prized national production. Notwithstanding such a restrictive policy raw silk exports from Yokohama increased by leaps and bounds, as enormous profits could be made by the exporters.

With the Restoration in 1868 came the encouragement of home industries, the first among them to arrest the attention of the Government authorities being the silk industry, and ever since special efforts have been made toward developing this national industry. Unlimited financial help was extended to filatures in 1915, 1920, and again in 1930, and the Government has established facilities for the promotion of all phases of silk activities, schools, silk conditioning houses and various experimental stations.

Raw silk is a typical product of this country. The cocoon is produced to a great extent as a side line of agricultural industry. As a consequence, its production cost is comparatively low. That Japan produces 80 percent of the total output of raw silk of the world, thereby leading the world in sericultural industry, can not be attributed to the low production cost alone, but to the extensive development in the scientific research and all phases of control and operation of the sericultural and raw silk industries. There are, however, many phases in the technique of

sericulture and reeling yet to be studied and improved.

The silk reeling and sericultural industry in Japan centers at Okaya (Hirano Village) in Suwa district, Nagano Prefecture. Gumma prefecture is the next largest reeling center with Fukushima, Aichi, Saitama, Gifu and Kyoto following.

The greater part of the filatures were modernized before the war, although some hand-reeling has been used for producing the yarn for home consumption.

The Government has been giving subsidy to filatures for encouragement of scrapping surplus basins in accordance with the silk reeling industry law, and the readjustment of medium-sized filatures has made headway.

NUMBER OF FILATURES, BASINS AND OPERATIVES

(Silk Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)

Year	Establishments	Filatures Worked by Machinery	Basins	Operatives
1926	91,751	3,768	428,174	488,342
1927	83,469	3,787	425,595	596,230
1928	76,090	3,509	435,735	515,504
1929	69,417	3,719	437,738	525,307
1930	70,728	3,759	433,637	509,124
1931	66,400	3,687	418,402	495,449
1932	60,461	3,356	365,417	428,763
1933	54,397	3,218	343,579	395,027
1934	51,168	3,013	321,040	362,510
1935	45,703	2,708	297,657	347,513
1936	41,892	2,468	280,692	320,496
1937	43,422	1,892	256,115	295,148
1938	41,255	1,837	247,961	277,006
1939	37,442	1,813	239,013	262,883
1940	32,364	1,773	231,285	252,668
1941	—	1,027	150,845 (machines)	—
1942	—	540	66,841 „	—
1943	—	389	46,377 „	—
1944	—	196	28,726 „	—
1945	—	160	21,800 „	—
1946	—	290	36,578	30,726
1947	—	296	44,143	39,895

RAW SILK PRODUCTION

Year	Total Output Volume (kan)	Total Output Value ¥	White Silk Volume (kan)	White Silk Value ¥	Yellow Silk Volume (kan)	Yellow Silk Value ¥
1924	7,577,170	837,230,677	6,158,148	673,368,557	1,419,022	163,862,124
1925	8,284,317	956,052,187	6,822,065	784,720,379	1,462,252	171,331,808
1926	9,101,310	850,751,982	7,151,726	667,505,253	1,949,584	183,246,729
1927	9,880,306	798,798,455	7,800,821	629,005,493	2,079,485	169,782,962
1928	10,584,232	835,467,904	7,760,865	615,721,117	2,823,367	219,746,787
1929	11,292,399	857,577,692	8,246,583	624,955,155	3,045,816	232,622,537
1930	11,365,026	536,663,848	8,097,133	384,978,584	3,267,893	151,685,264

—Continued on p. 302

Year	Total Output Volume (kan)	Total Output Value ¥	White Silk Volume (kan)	White Silk Value ¥	Yellow Silk Volume (kan)	Yellow Silk Value ¥
1931	11,682,814	427,690,988	8,036,360	295,289,433	3,646,454	132,401,555
1932	11,090,711	454,457,838	7,805,617	320,777,178	3,285,094	133,680,660
1933	11,242,816	497,740,808	8,429,370	370,840,466	2,813,446	126,900,342
1934	12,064,894	398,369,167	8,785,013	294,268,393	3,279,881	104,100,774
1935	11,662,048	500,052,421	9,154,361	399,560,673	2,507,687	100,491,748
1936	11,287,329	517,246,143	9,621,836	442,153,148	1,665,493	75,092,995
1937	11,166,553	527,320,631	9,648,493	458,437,242	1,518,060	68,883,389
1938	11,507,241	534,191,133	9,720,524	454,969,224	1,786,717	79,221,909
1939	11,097,961	901,486,295	10,214,217	830,296,764	833,744	71,189,531
1940	11,404,857	986,494,495	10,470,309	910,831,000	934,548	75,663,495
1941	10,478,521	974,503,104				
1942	7,247,059	700,246,786				
1943	4,245,839	441,567,360				
1944	1,648,434	200,284,488				
1945	1,160,689	* 5,680 (Feb. 23, 1945)				
1946	1,507,093	* 25,175 (May 31, 1947)				
1947	1,831,957	* 66,130 (Aug. 1, 1947)				

* Price for 16 kan.

Source: Silk Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

RAW SILK PRODUCTION, IMPORT AND EXPORT

	Raw Silk Production (in bale)	Import (in bale)	Export (in bale)	Domestic Consumption
1936	705,458	19,729	505,300	219,887
1937	697,910	23,262	478,584	242,588
1938	719,203	21,557	477,909	262,851
1939	693,623	17,221	386,030	324,814
1940	712,804	19,939	293,691	439,052
1941	654,908	20,542	142,751	532,699
1942	452,941	—	8,171	444,770
1943	265,365	—	12,513	252,852
1944	103,027	—	1,013	102,014
1945	72,543	—	—	72,543
1946	89,726	—	86,427	0
1947	111,441	—	17,273	0

Note: One bale=16 kans (one kan is 3.75 kg.)

Japan's Place in World's Silk Industry

According to the investigation made by the Silk Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, the total world production in 1935 was 59,466,000 kilograms of which Japan, Korea and Formosa produced 45,520,000 kg. The 1936 world production totalled 59,425,000 kilograms of which Japan produced 44,198,000 kilograms. China with 9,409,000 kilograms produced the largest quantity next to Japan. Then came Italy with 3,100,000 kilograms.

PRE-WAR WORLD OUTPUT OF RAW SILK

(1939)

Japan	41,600	metric tons
China (exports)	4,777	,,
Italy	2,800	,,
Soviet Union	1,800	,,
Other countries	2,223	,,
Total of the world output	53,200	,,

JAPAN'S EXPORT OF RAW SILK

(By Major Markets)

Year	U. S. A. & Canada	United Kingdom & France	Australia	Others	Total (bales)
1926	428,087	13,411	1,160	320	442,978
1927	492,692	26,526	1,319	1,236	521,773
1928	517,101	29,287	1,512	1,556	549,256
1929	565,304	15,300	1,711	635	580,950
1930	457,382	15,041	2,783	2,157	477,322
1931	544,488	12,427	2,809	856	560,577
1932	515,150	25,103	4,417	3,871	548,541
1933	437,899	39,443	4,156	2,537	484,035
1934	434,486	59,657	5,523	7,230	506,906
1935	467,323	63,621	5,981	18,971	554,996
1936	429,030	57,070	6,402	12,898	505,300
1937	380,935	65,293	8,630	23,646	478,584
1938	393,721	69,429	7,840	6,919	477,099
1939	331,524	41,245	7,287	5,974	386,030
1940	257,395	27,579	5,557	3,160	293,691
1941	133,299	2,731	2,563	4,158	142,751
1942	—	—	—	8,171	8,171
1943	—	—	—	12,513	12,513
1944	—	—	—	1,013	1,013
1945	—	—	—	—	—
1946	84,475	1,212	700	40	86,427
1947 (until July)	4,084	1,402	122	1,000	6,608

Price of Raw Silk

In January 1920, raw silk was quoted at ¥4,360 per bale of 16 kan, the highest price in the history of the country's silk business. At that time the volume of production was 360,000 bales, but during the next 10 years production increased to 730,000 bales. In June 1932, the price fell below one-tenth that of 1920, whereas the output had only doubled. In 1933 it regained a little, but in 1934 the price fell to its lowest, and it seemed to be showing an upward tendency from the following year. It went down again in 1938, but regained upward tendency in 1939 ending with ¥2,068 in December.

COCOON AND RAW SILK PRICES

	Cocoon (per kake) Spring Cocoon	Summer-Autumn Cocoon		Raw Silk (Yen per 100 kin)
1936	37.6	37.4		778
1937	42.1	34.5		831
1938	32.6	38.3		757
1939	64.6	76.4		1,378
1940	82.6	65.6		1,510
1941	60.0	60.0		1,488
1942	60.0	60.0		1,546
1943	75.0	75.0		1,664
1944	90.0	90.0		1,944
1945	200.0	200.0	5,680	Standard revised on Feb. 27, 1946
1946	700.0	900.0	15,550	

Note: Raw Silk for White 13/15D.
One kake equals the price of the cocoons for producing 100 momme of raw silk.

STANDARD QUALITY RAW SILK PRICE AT YOKOHAMA SPOT MARKET

(In yen per picul=133 lbs.)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1926	1,942	1,860	1,711	1,503	1,519	1,576	1,602	1,557	1,601	1,532	1,466	1,441	1,585
1927	1,413	1,418	1,414	1,416	1,451	1,427	1,374	1,317	1,341	1,301	1,289	1,293	1,375
1928	1,311	1,357	1,356	1,348	1,326	1,251	1,247	1,282	1,312	1,375	1,362	1,370	1,321
1929	1,356	1,378	1,396	1,401	1,341	1,314	1,282	1,302	1,220	1,288	1,221	1,169	1,310
1930	1,174	1,169	1,165	1,139	1,100	795	705	708	648	574	581	562	775
1931	708	684	666	597	531	527	585	577	584	548	556	567	583
1932	672	653	617	534	473	469	536	803	938	891	914	928	702
1933	770	694	655	728	786	970	954	857	851	713	586	555	766
1934	583	643	570	538	523	494	474	463	465	510	550	598	537
1935	634	617	590	607	614	592	632	754	830	912	931	874	674
1936	916	764	749	746	691	681	738	771	734	771	863	871	775
1937	915	883	909	877	820	832	880	841	828	768	719	687	830
1938	683	707	713	700	701	702	797	762	778	827	808	817	750
1939	864	956	1,027	1,112	1,260	1,187	1,238	1,244	1,584	1,747	1,852	2,068	1,366
1940	2,133	1,688	1,636	1,471	1,518	1,466	1,361	1,350	1,371	1,417	1,360	1,350	1,510
1941	1,370	1,415	1,523	1,518	1,541	1,573	1,543	1,444	1,492	1,508	1,516	1,565	1,500
1942	1,519	1,500	1,500	1,503	1,519	1,516	1,517	1,517	1,524	1,539	1,579	1,661	

No data on the export of raw silk or its price at the Yokohama Spot Market for 1943–45 are available due to the exigent wartime condition of the country. The initial raw silk shipments to the U.S.A. after the surrender were priced at $19.00 per pound for extra-high grade and $6.40 for ordinary grade. A steady falling of the sales of Japanese raw silk in the U.S. market due to its high price resulted in the revision of the export price of raw silk in January 1948. A new scale of price of raw silk for export was authorized by SCAP on December 15, 1947 as follows:

DOLLAR PRICE OF RAW SILK FOR EXPORT

(Effective as from January 1948)

Grade (13/15 and 20/22 Deniers) (J.G.S.C.H. Certificates)			Price Per lb (U.S. Dollars)
Special	AAA	(94%)	$3.25
„	„	(93%)	3.15
„	„	(92%)	3.05
„	„	(91%)	2.95
„	„	(90%)	2.85
Ordinary	AAA	(89%)	2.75
„	„	(88%)	2.70
AA			2.65
A			2.60
B			2.55
C			2.50
D			2.45
E			2.40
F			2.35
G			2.30

The price of raw silk for domestic consumption under the current price control is shown in the table below.

CONTROLLED PRICE OF RAW SILK FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

(yen)

(Price Board Notice; No. 704, Sept. 22, 1947)

White		13/15 Den.	20/22 Den.	40/44 Den.
Sp. AAA	94%	102.775	78.585	—
	93%	95.640		—
	92%	92.040		—
	91%	89.775	76.680	—
	90%	84.515		—
AAA	89%	80.860	71.515	—
	88%	78.460		—
AA		73.010	67.755	—
A		71.505	66.130	61.130
B		69.130	64.650	59.650
C		67.705	63.610	58.710

D	66.130	62.075	57.075
E	61.795	61.175	56.175
F	60.770	60.630	55.360
G 1	59.825	59.520	54.520
G 2	59.155	59.070	54.070
G 3	58.495	58.620	53.620

Note: Prices per 100 kin (selling prices of the Japan Sericultural Association)

After the Pacific War

The production capacity of raw silk industry according to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry estimated at the end of December 1945 is as follows:

Ccapacity in 1945	Percentage	Pre-war capacity
¥148,900,000	28.7	¥518,815,331

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry introduced several measures designed to increase raw silk production. These included improving efficiency in the reeling plants and increasing the price of cocoons. In this connection the recovery program of the Raw Silk Bureau of the Ministry for 1946–1947 called for the installation of 20,000 basis, but material shortages made it idfficult to meet this figure. Plant capacity for the production of raw silk was set at approximately 170,000 bales for 1946 of which 35,000 bales would be retained for domestic consumption, but this amount would be further reduced if the export demand for silk warrants it. The emphasis in new silk production were made on the export trades of 13–15 and 20–22 deniers.

Figures for the stock of cocoons on hand at the end of March 1946 reflected normal withdrawals for reeling purposes before the new crop begin to move in June. It was expected that the quality of fiber produced by the cocoons from the spring, summer and fall crops would be of a much finer grade than that produced from cocoons raised during the war since the eggs distributed for these crops were of superior breeds. Speedy rehabilitation of reeling mills was anticipated as the result of a financial agreement between the Raw Silk Association of Japan and the raw silk reelers. The Raw Silk Industry Research Office was set up by the Raw Silk Bureau. This office handles testing and grading, research and study of export, demand and supply.

SILK REELING INDUSTRY

	Factories	Basins (Multiple-thread)
Peak capacity (1929)	3,719	251,520
Pre-war capacity (1941)	1,027	150,845
War damaged or scrapped	867	129,045
In operation (1945)	160	21,800

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Export

The first public evidence of the operation of the raw silk industry was two shipments of raw silk for the New York market, one of 1,100 bales (one bale equals 132 pounds) via San Francisco and another of 1,500 bales through Seattle in 1946.

As of the end of December 1946 the total exports reached 86,427 bales, destined as follows:

U. S. A.	84,475	bales
England	1,212	,,
Australia	700	,,
New Zealand	40	,,
Total	86,427	,,

Much of the silk reeled during the first quarter 1946 was, as reported by the Board of Raw Silk Industry, exclusively for export, about 20 percent of which was 13–15 deniers, between grades A and D. Testing of this silk at the Yokohama Conditioning House from April 1 to 10 showed 2,744 bales of 20–22 in grades E and AAA and 699 bales of 13–15 in grades C to AAA. An additional 2,030 bales which were retested for export were found to be 13–15 in grades E to Special AAA, and 150 were 20–22 in grades C and B.

The Japanese Government submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on November 1, 1946, its plan for establishing a new public agency for the silk industry to replace the control association.

Meanwhile, no raw silk, silk yarn, silk

thread, silk or s"k-mixture woven goods or silk or silk-mixture finished garments are to be released unless approved by SCAP.

The Board of Raw Silk Industry at its first meeting appointed six subcommittees for: (1) technical study of the raw silk reeling process; (2) study of silkworm egg raising and popularization of this industry; (3) study of selection of silkworm eggs; (4) combined chemical and physical study for improvement of raw silk quality; (5) promotion of raw silk export; and (6) study of prices of silkworm eggs, cocoons and raw silk, as well as their by-products.

Five-year Sericulture Recovery Plan

The plan aiming at an annual raw silk production of 273,000 bales with a total mulberry farm area of 270,000 chobu, was formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in August 1946. Under the proposed plan, raw silk production, exportation and domestic consumption in coming years are expected to be as follows:

FIVE YEAR SERICULTURAL RECOVERY PLAN

	Production (bales)	Exports (bales)	Domestic consumption (bales)
1946	155,430	130,000	25,430
1947	152,610	130,000	22,600
1948	173,760	150,000	23,700
1949	204,250	180,000	24,150
1950	238,000	210,000	28,000
1951	273,700	226,800	46,900
1952	309,400	226,800	82,600
1953	321,300	226,800	94,500

Note: Domestic consumption includes raw silk for manufacturing silk goods for export.

Silk Conditioning

The Japanese Government established a silk conditioning house in 1895 at Yokohama, with the object of facilitating raw silk transactions between buyers and sellers by providing an organ for the strict examination of raw silk, and also of encouraging reelers to improve the quality of their product by learning the results of the examination. In 1931 another silk conditioning house was established at Kobe, and these two silk conditioning houses are making all efforts for the maintenance and improvement of the quality of raw silk produced in the country.

The Yokohama Silk Conditioning House

The Silk Conditioning House of Yokohama was established in 1895 and began to operate on August 5, 1896. It was at first on quite a small scale, but was successively enlarged owing to the continual growth of the raw silk export trade.

In the disaster of September 1, 1923, the buildings of the institution were completely gutted, and the entire equipment and records utterly destroyed. A temporary Silk Conditioning House was installed and official testing was resumed on February 1, 1924.

Later, the present Silk Conditioning House and annexes, all entirely new buildings, were erected in the most convenient part of Yokohama for both land and sea transport.

Under the Law which went into effect on and after July 1, 1927, all transactions in raw silk for export were regulated to base on the conditioned weight of the silk determined by this Institution, and the classification tests were also enforced on and after January 1, 1932 as the compulsory test for export raw silk.

Organization and Functions The Yokohama Silk Conditioning House performs the following functions:

A. Tests and inspections of raw silk.
B. Studies and investigations regarding the test and storage of raw silk.
C. Courses and lectures on the test and assortment of raw silk.
D. Examination of apparatus and equipment pertaining to raw silk.
E. Supervision of the warehouses for raw silk and silk piece goods attached to the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House.

There are four departments: the Conditioning Department; the Quality Department; the Department of General Affairs; and the Department of Investigations.

The Conditioning Department carries out

the necessary tests for determining the weight of raw silk, as well as studies relating thereto. These tests comprise tests for conditioned weight; tests for net weight; tests for moisture and boil-off tests.

The Quality Department performs tests to determine the quality of raw silk, such as the classification test and other tests pertaining to the quality of raw silk.

The Department of General Affairs attends to business matters and the supervision of the warehouses.

The Department of Investigations conducts researches and investigations as to the method of inspection, quality, etc.

Compulsory Tests for Export Raw Silk The entire book of bundles of 30 skeins of a lot* are inspected carefully in a visual inspection room for making such sorting as to provide proper value as a lot of merchandise. Fifty sample skeins representing a lot are then taken out at random from the entire lot for performing mechanical tests classified into: major test (evenness tests, cleanness test and neatness test) and auxiliary test (winding test, size deviation test, maximum deviation test, tenacity and elongation tests, cohesion test and average size test), and then the entire lot is delivered to the Conditioning Department.

Visual Inspection The items of visual inspection are as follows:

General Finish: The condition of general finish of a lot and the presence and degree of defects arising from re-reeling, finishing, and packing damage are inspected and the results are indicated by Excellent, Good, Fair, or Slightly Inferior.

Uniformity of a lot: The General condition of uniformity of a lot is inspected and the results are marked by Excellent, Good, Fair, or Slightly Inferior.

Nature: The inspection of nature of raw silk is made on the shade and degree of shade of color, the kind and degree of lustre and the nature and smoothness of thread by hand.

Skein Inspection Skein Inspection is to inspect the major defects of the raw silk thread and also examine the existence and degree of the number of the gum knots of the raw silk thread.

Winding Test The object of this test is to determine the number of breaks which occur in the raw silk thread in the winding process. The first 20 sample skeins are wound from the outer surface of the skeins, the additional 20 skeins from the inner surface of the skeins and the remaining 10 skeins from the middle part of the skeins on to bobbins at a fixed speed ,and the number of breaks occurring in one hour are counted.

Winding Speed

Size of thread under test	Speed
12 deniers or finer	110 meters per min.
13/17 deniers	140 ,, ,, ,,
18 deniers or coarser	165 ,, ,, ,,

Note: A denier is a unit of the size of raw silk and equals the weight of 5 centigrams in 450 meters in length.

Size Deviation Test This test is to determine the average size deviation by taking the sum of the differences between the 200 sizing skeins and the mean size and dividing this sum by the number of sizing skeins.

Maximum Deviation Test The object of this test is to determine the degree of spring size in 200 sizing skeins, 450 meters each.

When the difference between the average size and average of four coarsest size, and also the difference between average size and average of four finest size are obtained, both differences are compared and the larger one represents the result of maximum deviation.

Average Size Test The average size test is to determine the average size of raw silk in conditioned weight. 200 sizing skeins of 450 meters each are taken and placed all together in a conditioning oven, dried to constant weight, and then 11% of the dry weight is added to constant weight, to attain the conditioned weight of these skeins, from which the average size in conditioned weight is obtainable.

Evenness Test The evenness test is a

* N.B. A lot usually consists of ten bales of raw silk and the weight of a bale (28 to 30 books make one bale) is about 60 kilograms or 132 pounds.

visual test to determine the evenness of raw silk by comparing with the standard photograph. The raw silk is first wound in sections (called "panels") on to boards having a flat black surface, by means of the seriplane. 100 such panels are compared with the panels of standard photographs and a selection is made which most nearly resembles the test panel in unevenness pattern. The record of this test is made on the average percentage of the 100 panels and also on the average percentage of the low panels.

Cleanness and Neatness Tests These tests are made by comparing with the standard photograph. Cleanness defects are classified into :—Super major defects, major defects and minor defects and the degree of imperfection is determined (in the form of a penalty percentage) by counting the actual number of these defects on both sides of the seriplane board.

Cohesion Test The object of the cohesion test is to determine the degree of agglutination of the cocoon filament by means of the duplan cohesion tester. The test is made by rubbing the raw silk with the rubbing blade of this tester. The record is taken of the average number of strokes needed to separate each filament of the raw silk.

Tenacity and Elongation Tests Tenacity and elongation tests are performed on ten sample skeins of known size by means of the serigraph, and determine the value of tenacity and elongation of the silk at the breaking point. Tenacity is expressed in grams per denier, while elongation is expressed in percentage; and their averages for the ten samples represent the record of tenacity and elongation.

Gross Weight Weighing This test is to ascertain at first the gross weight of a lot, after taking out 16 sample skeins and then the net weight is ascertained by deducting the tare therefrom.

Conditioning Test This test is performed as a basis of the transaction on weight.

Out of each lot, 16 skeins are drawn at random, and separated into four groups of 4 skeins each. Each of these groups is then placed separately in conditioning ovens and dried, and the degree of moisture of each is ascertained in percentages. The average of the four percentages obtained is deemed to be the average percentage of moisture content of the lot.

This percentage of moisture is then deducted from the actual net weight of each bale of the ot (i.e. gross weight less tare) and the result shows the dry weight of each bale. The total dry weight of all the bales plus 11%, forms the conditioned weight of the entire lot.

Sealing Bales After the test has been completed, into each bale of the lot is inserted the identification ticket, and the Pass Tag is tied thereto and it is sealed with lead bearing the mark of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House.

Delivery of Certificate The Certificates of Quality Test for Grading and Conditioning Test are delivered to the applicant after the test has been completed. The applicant or surveyer may also demand copies of the certificate.

Optional Tests The Conditioning House will carry out special tests including tests for moisture, net weight, boil-off, and quality in accordance with the items of test methods, or quantity of samples which may be specified by the applicant.

Publication of Data and Statistics A monthly bulletin is issued by the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House giving data of the tests carried out. An annual review of the work accomplished by the Silk Conditioning House, together with data and statistics, is also published. In addition, special bulletins are published from time to time, giving the results of studies and investigations carried uot by the Silk Conditioning House.

Supervision of Warehouses The warehouses attached to the Silk Conditioning House in Yokohama are leased to the Teikoku Sanshi Soko Kabushiki Kaisha (Imperial Raw Silk Warehouse Company, Ltd.) which undertakes the storage of raw silk and silk goods under the supervision of the Silk Conditioning House.

SERICULTURAL AND RAW SILK INDUSTRY

Comparative Study Prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.
* indicates the highest total ever reached and ** the lowest.

	*Maximum	**Minimum	1941	1945 (Sept.)	1947 (Feb.)	1950 (Scheduled)
Mulberry Fields (acre)	1,750,230 (1931)	429,883 (1936)	1,211,746	523,244	429,883	637,182
Cocoon Output (pound)	880,153,701 (1930)	148,152,980 (1946)	577,451,622	186,586,744	169,640,000	264,550,000
Raw Silk Output (bale)	754,056 (1934)	38,852 (1946)	536,226	93,212	152,610	238,000
Inspection Yokohama Silk Conditioning House (bale)	2,300 (1926)	0 (1946)	1,500	0	500	1,000
Capacity Kobe Silk Conditioning House (bale)	1,300 (1926)	0 (1946)	700	0	300	700
Exports (bale)	584,849 (1929)	0 (1946)	149,572	0	—	—
Home Consumption (bale)	403,991 (1939)	2,371 (1946)	462,458	44,599	2,371	—
Export Textiles (bale)	69,369 (1940)	14,362 (1928)	69,369	0	34,030	—
Plants	4,409 (1917)	160 (1945)	1,027	160	290	564
Filatures (set)	326,976 (1929)	21,800 (1945)	150,845	21,800	45,700	60,916
Workers engaged in raw silk and silk textiles	28,500,000 (1932)	7,200,000 (1947)	20,300,000	8,750,000	7,050,000	10,500,000
Silk Textile Plants	35,260 (1941)	11,557 (1947)	22,088	13,225	11,557	14,78
Looms	313,812 (1941)	101,530 (1947)	196,587	117,707	101,530	131,365
Waste Silk Output (pound)	47,196,000 (1937)	9,838,000 (1945)	40,335,000	9,838,000	10,094,000	21,477,000

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	Maximum	Minimum	1941	1945 (Sept.)	1947 (Feb.)	1950 (Scheduled)
Waste Silk Exported (pound)	8,333,000 (1937)	281,000 (1940)	0	0	0	—
Waste Silk Home Consumption (pound)	46,710,000 (1935)	9,838,000 (1946)	40,335,000	9,838,000	10,094,000	21,477,000

CHAPTER XIII

FISHERIES

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General Survey As a maritime nation, Japan's advance in the fishing industry had been remarkable in the past, attaining in pre-war years the foremost position among the nations by producing 50 to 70 percent of the world fishery volume. However, the declining trend of the industry appeared in 1938, with the development of the war against China. It further deteriorated after 1943, the second year of the Pacific War. By the post-surrender data Japanese fishery is estimated at 38 percent of the pre-war peak. Its recovery even to the lowest pre-war level, therefore, will require considerable efforts of the fishery interests in the country.

Fishing Area—Aftet the surrender in August, 1945, the fishing areas for Japanese vessels was limited, until SCAPIN 1033 dated June 22, 1946 considerably extended the area as follows:

Fishing, whaling and similar operations are limited within the area bounded from a point midway between Nosappu Misaki and Kaigara Jima at approximately 43°23' north Latitude, 145°51′ East Longitude; to 43 North Latitude, 146°30, East Longitude; to 45 North Latitude, 165 East Longitude; thence south along 165th Meridian to 24 North Latitude; west along the 24th Parallel to 123 East Longitude; thence north 26 North Longitude; thence to 33° North Latitude, 127°40′ East Longitude; thence to 40 North Latitude, 135 East Longitude; to 45°30′ North Latitude; thence to 140 East Longitude; thence east to 45°30′ North Latitude, 145 East Long Longitude rounding Soya Misaki at a distance of 3 miles from shore; south along 145th Meridian to a point 3 miles off the coast of Hokkaido; thence along a line 3 miles off the coast of Hokkaido rounding Shiretoko Saki and passing through Nemuro Kaikyo to the starting point midway between Nosappu Misaki and Kaigara Jima.

Japanese vessels will not approach closer than 12 miles to any ialand within the authorized area which lies south of 30° North Latitude with the exception of Sofu Gan. Personnel from such vessels are not to land on island south of 30° North Latitude, except Sofu Gan, nor have contact with any inhabitants thereof. It also forbids Japanese vessels or personnel thereof to approach closer ahan 12 miles to Takeshima (37°15′ North Latitude, 131°53′ East Longitude) or to have any contact with said island.

Whaling Operation Whaling operations in the Antarctic, authorized for November 1946 — March 1947, was confined to the Pacific and Indian Oceans of the Antarctic bounded by South Latitude 50 on the north and that part of the Antarctic land on the south, generally known as Wilkes Land, South Victoria Land and the Ross Shelf and between East Longitude 170° on the west of Greenwich, during the period and under the conditions set forth by the International Whaling Conventions.

The whaling fleet authorized for this operations consisted of 2 factory ships, 12 whalers and 7 carriers. The result of the operations was 1,175 blue fin and sperm whales, providing the follnwing products:

WHALE CATCH PRODUCTS
(Nov. 1946–Mar. 1947)

Meat (metric tons)	
Salted	16,560
Frozen	11,822
Liver-salted	132
Whale oil*	12,260
Total	30,774

Whale Liver Oil(kiloliters) 4.4

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Whale Oil 5,000 metric tons of 12,190 were consumed in Japan The remainder was designated for export. On January 2, 1948, 955.5 metric tons were shipped to Bremen, Germany for distribution in the British and American zone of occupation.

Coastal Whaling In 1946, coastal whaling was operated form 19 landstations and with 4 killer boats. Of the 1863 whales caught, the details are given below:

COASTAL WHALING CATCH WITH PRODUCTS
(1946)

Catch	
Sperms	1,030
Sei	574
Fin	231
Humpback	20
Blue whales	8
Total	1,863
Products (Metric tons)	
Meat	10,091
Fresh	524
Frozen	109
Salted	—
Oil	
Whale	310
Sperm	673
Blubber	5,959
Entrails	1,212
Ventral groove	1,013
Skin for leather	329
Other products	1,898
Total	22,118
Fertilizer	383

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Listed below is the result of the January-June 1947 whaling operation around the Bonin Islands and off the Japanese coast.

BONIN ISLAND AND COASTAL WHALING
January–June 1947

	Bonin Islands	Coastal	Total
Sperm	195	169	364
Sei	150	104	254
Fin	0	45	45
Blue	4	15	19
Humpback	1	3	4

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Fisheries.

WHALING PRODUCTION
January–June 1947
(metric tons)

	Bonin Islands	Coastal	Total
Meat	1,887.1	2,440	4,327.1
Sperm oil	125.2	186	311.2
Whale oil	6.0	40	46.0
Other products	1,265.1	2,437	3,700.1

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Fisheries.

Coast Fishery Regulations The Government promulgated the Temporary Fishing Vessels Control Regulation on October 1, 1945, classifying fishing vessels into three classes of above 100 tons, between 5 and 100 tons and under 5 tons. The Tuna and Bonito Fishing Control Regulations enforced in the same year makes it necessary for fishery operation of catching bonito and tuna to obtain the Government permission.

Fishery Fuel Supply Since 1945, heavy, light and lighting oils for fishery purposes have been allocated to fishing boats. Since September, 1946, the allocation of fuel has been increased to 16,500 kilograms monthly from 11,500 kilograms.

The allocation of fuel oil varies for each month as indicated below:

MONTHLY ALLOCATON OF FUEL OIL
(In barrels)

	1946		1947
	November	December	January
Fuel oil	109,685	113,220	113,220
Gasoline	566	566	566
Kerosine	2,642	2,840	2,830
Gas oil	17,612	18,241	18‘241
Lubricating oil	8,183	8,429	9,435
Grease in pounds	26,400	26,400	26,000

Coastal Fishing The program for the increased fishing catches aims at the annual catch of 965,500,000 kan or 67 percent of the prewar average of 1,438,130,000 kan.

The plan included the increased production of isinglass, oysters, cultured pearls and cod liver oil to be shipped to the United States, and shark's fin, sea-slugs, and dried abaloni to China and south sea areas as collaterals for imports.

Below is listed the monthly catch for 1947 totalling 429,132,038 kan.

MONTHLY FISHERY CATCH IN 1947

(In kau)

Jan.	25,106,752	Jul.	24,813,857
Feb.	20,805,351	Aug.	24,842,855
Mar.	25,638,857	Sep.	27,733,917
Apr.	80,751,778	Oct.	43,701,639
May.	36,692,745	Nov.	51,845,130
Jun.	31,869,140	Dec.	35,330,017
	Total		429,132,038

MARINE PRODUCTION BY KIND

(in kan)

Fish	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Herring	46,338,294	53,535,318	83,226,822	98,667,994	84,696,299	86,641,509
Sardine	319,652,216	229,584,367	156,412,458	98,892,630	69,361,190	95,862,618
Bonito	24,434,361	21,257,319	10,784,240	10,571,078	5,240,740	11,052,558
Mackerel	38,176,012	28,029,796	35,383,555	19,329,375	22,328,714	17,054,566
Tunny	14,650,421	13,982,140	11,685,539	6,215,956	3,303,025	4,021,365 913,156
Yellow-tail	8,167,715	10,499,267	12,106,844	8,548,679	13,735,000	8,090,742
Cod	49,571,094	54,876,999	40,673,301	23,075,605	16,226,098	28,433,789
Shark	14,531,106	17,195,956	16,474,619	16,059,265	6,903,602	13,769,781
Sea-bream	8,874,868	14,543,812	7,325,628	5,073,066	2,888,045	5,408,358 472,105
Flat-fish	22,419,258	29,437,470	24,003,856	19,318,001	13,171,122	25,349,907
Horse-mackerel	23,614,455	14,144,339	13,230,604	9,228,635	20,'00,205	5,857,455
Flying-fish	2,023,190	1,959,341	1,632,674	1,078,397	1,688,520	905,103
Grey mullet	3,978,243	3,543,139	3,178,702	2,603,116	1,819 418	1 966,511
Salmon	22,835,468	14,183,915	8,275,794	3,742,012	2,419,810	1,689,099
Trout	40,621,140	15,189,143	20,567,005	3,465,848	572,711	456,447
Mackerel-pike	3,692,442	4,179,819	4,452,417	905,821	823,598	2,737,525
Hairtail	2,102,148	1,528,820	2,146,315	411,692	514,097	412,611
Others	135,382,715	134,379,786	116,241,988	95,788,625	59,164,973	73,743,276
Total	781,065,145	662,050,746	570,802,361	422,975,795	324,757,167	386,689,133

Shellfish

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Awabi (Sea ear)	1,345,855	2,256,062	1,626,054	1,182,258	678,274	924,331
Sazae (Turbo cornutus)	1,288,254	2,410,407	1,329,480	885,561	633,869	541,941
Hokuki-gai	3,381,506	3,058,261	1,068,398	459,345	331,505	734,588
Scallop	5,741,830	16,062,144	10,497,799	4,846,419	542,057	2,658,925
Others	25,593,625	40,703,781	53,275,585	41,154,632	27,303,428	28,843,721
Total	47,356,073	64,481,655	67,797,316	48,528,319	29,489,133	33,703,506

Crustaceans and Mollusca

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Cuttle-fish	46,105,024	33,547,191	41,426,499	27,351,934	28,932,363	34,439,837
Octpus	8,730,940	8,429,670	10,255,069	7,995,386	3,609,101	4,785,986
Lobster	5,229,002	6,941,579	6,086,930	13,584,680	4,501,763	3,258,233

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Crab	109,554	2,840,993	2,599,407	4,482,655	3,883,437	4,644,897
Others	14,111,584	18,090,188	19,661,671	15,033,664	4,395,360	5,366,672
Total	74,286,104	59,849,621	80,029,576	68,448,319	45,322,024	53,335,244

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Kombu (Laminaria)	54,410,317	36,466,737	35,902,106	28,226,1t8	20,465,933	29,065,408
Wakame (Undaria Pinnatifida)	7,959,145	9,744,209	14,721,402	7,480,007	6,074,008	4,838,684
Aonori	1,820,338	818,905	2,774,604	1,751,069	1,829,530	1,264,137
Arame	2,084,133	3,403,599	5,756,213	7,822,123	2,220,697	5,397,783
Others	29,334,786	44,263 189	34,094,656	31,123,550	14,709,663	13,723,678
Total	95,608,719	94,696,639	92,438,981	76,402,907	45,299,831	54,289,690

Aquatic Products as Fertilizers The production of fish as organic fertilizer, was to 361,066 tons in 1939. Since then, it gradually declined, falling to 356,700 tons in 1942, to 308,500 in 1943, to 273,500 tons in 1944, and to 232,900 tons in 1945.

Fishery Organizations The Fishery Organizations Law was enacted in March, 1943, placing all such organizations, under government control. But it was extensively revised on December 24, 1945, and then the new law concerning the fishery organization was promulgated on January 21, 1946. As the results, the directors of all fishery organizations were newly elected, replacing those who were formerly appointed by the Government.

The Fishery Control Company established during the war as a control organ was dissolved in December, 1945, and new commercial organizations were established.

The Japan Fishermen's Union was organized on November 1, 1945; it gained a membership of over 100,000 within one year of its inauguration.

Persons engaged in Fishery The highest number of persons engaged in fishery industry was reached in 1936, employing 1,532,422. Due to the mobilization of manpewer for military service the nuuuber correspondingly decreased as evidenced below. In 1941, the number of persons engaged was altered to "number of households" by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN FISHERY

Persons		Households	
1936	1,532,422	1941	504,558
1937	1,501,883	1942	469,004
1938	1,443,713	1943	—
1939	1,411,460	1944	459,042
1940	1,423,001	1945	—

Sourse: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

Fishing Vessels During the war, the Army and Navy requisitioned all fishing vessels ... trawlers, whalers, etc. with the result that from December 8, 1941 to August 15, 1945, a total of 1,124 ships of 305,214 tons were destroyed. Detailed statistics on fishing vessels are given below.

NUMBER OF FISHING VESSELS IN OPERATION

1935–1946

	Small Vessels for Coastal Fishing	Large Vessels for Deep-sea Fishing			Grand Total
		Without engines	With engines	Total	
1935	300,651	7,890	57,478	65,368	366,019
1936	296,798	7,300	62,169	69,469	366,267
1937	290,734	7,227	66,299	73,526	364,260

VESSELS ENGAGED IN FISHERY CLASSIFIED

(As of Aug. 30, 1947)

Kind of Vessels	5–9 tons		10–19 tons		20–49 tons		50–90 to	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	T n
Whaling	9	57	21	333	11	422	11	
Trawling	—	—	—	—	779	26,021	—	
Motored tug-boats	424	2,872	1,065	16,329	144	5,143	544	2
Tuna & bonito fishing	303	2,140	503	8,275	252	6,911	302	2
Sardine fishing	529	3,576	1,084	16,309	—	—	1	
Catching seals etc.	22	411	30	490	102	3,533	1	
Transportation	489	3,416	848	12,804	17	549	80	
Employed by Government	5	39	23	369	100	2,585	15	
Other em-peloyments	3,469	29,069	2,160	29,188	1,370	45,002	13	
Total	6,250	41,310	5,734	84,097	1,405	45,164	777	7

Y KIND AND TONNAGE

s	100–499 tons		Over 500 tons		Total	
n-ge	Num-ber	Ton-nage	Num-ber	Ton-nage	Num-ber	Ton-nage
717	34	8,661	2	21,801	58	31,991
—	42	12,580	8	4,288	50	16,864
389	2	226	—	—	2,814	84,837
135	132	18,485	—	—	1,384	57 198
55	—	—	—	—	1,866	26,951
65	—	—	—	—	53	676
452	28	4,863	15	31,674	1,562	61,742
983	7	1,287	2	1,037	69	4,257
758	1	105	—	—	6,582	61,953
,211	246	46,220	27	58,800	14,639	346,810

(Chap. XIII P. 314—315)

	Small Vessels for Coastal Fishing	Large Vessels for Deep-sea Fishing			Grand Total
		Without engines	With engines	Total	
1938	281,848	6,478	68,155	74,633	356,482
1939	276,663	6,427	71,639	78,066	354,729
1940	273,032	5,986	75,197	81,183	354,215
1941	255,044	2,762	69,153	71,975	326,959
1942	259,862	2,707	71,205	73,912	333,774
1943	251,519	2,673	72,557	75,230	326,749
1944	241,128	2,719	67,976	70,695	311,823
1945	218,679	3,426	57,187	60,613	279,292
1946	233,320	3,779	60,174	63,953	297,273

Steel Fishing Ships During 1946, 206 steel fishing ships totalling 40,603 tons were constructed, increasing the total to 343 ships with a tonnage of 71,606. The authorized gross tonnage for ships of this type is 133,033 tons or 780 ships. Detailed statistics for 1946 are as follows:

STEEL FISHING SHIPS
(Avove 5 gross tons)

Whaling factory	0	2	2
Whale killers	21	6	28
Other trawlers	16	16	37
Small trawlers	38	159	197
Tuna slippers	20	19	39
Fish carriers	25	1	26
Research and Patrol	16	0	16
Miscellaneous	4	0	4
Total	140	203	343

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

Hatchery Various kinds of governmental and private fresh-water fish hatcheries and rearing ponds have long been of considerable importance to Japan's fishery. The rainbow and brook trout have been imported from America and distributed throughout Japan for many years. From 1926 until the beginning of the war purchases of trout eggs were annualy made in the United States. Most of the 217 trout hatcheries were operating during the war under the supervision of prefectural authorities, receiving subsidies and gifts of eggs from the Aquatic Product Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. They are scattered throughout the mountainous parts of Japan, east and north of Kyoto, as far south as Kyushu. They distribute the fry and fingerings in streams and lakes. In addition to the prefectural hatcheries, numerous commercial hatcheries raise both fingerings and adult trout.

Although carp have been artificially reared in many parts of Japan for centuries, no efforts were made to propagate them in Hokkaido until 1943 when the scarcity of food led to trials in that island. The attempt was successful and 2,000,000 carp fry were planted in rivers and rice paddies during the year. A total of 6,600,000 fry was planted in 1944 and in the following year production reached 7,100,000 carp fry. Salmon and trout hatchery in Hokkaido have been maintaining their planting quotas despite the scarcity of fish food. The production of trout and salmon fry by Hokkaido hatcheries since 1940 are:

NUMBER OF FRY TRANSPLANTED FROM HOKKAIDO HATCHERIES

Year	Trout	Salmon
1940	37,441,287	254,144,010
1941	42,858,646	380,516,991
1942	42,085,225	344,854,264
1943	79,822,060	337,481,734
1944	12,010,130	207,144,127
1945	90,450,000	354,600,000
1946	124,500,000	405,000,000

Note: Figures for 1940 to 1944 include output of hatcheries on Etorofu and Kuhashiri Islands.

Oyster and Pearl Culture Oyster culture is one of the important branches of the Japanese aquiculture. This industry is composed of three divisions: edible oysters, seed oysters

and pearl oysters. The last named is of greatest importance in Japan and is an export item of considerable value. During the war the pearl oyster culture was neglected in favor of edible oysters. The center of the industry is Mie Prefecture.

Edible oysters are cultivated in all parts of Japan, and two of the important oyster-raising prefectures are Hiroshima and Miyagi.

The seed oyster industry is of international importance. In most parts of Japan, as elsewhere, oysters reproduce successfully only at long irregular intervals. The growers never know how many young oysters can be produced in any given year. In one limited area of Japan, Ishinomaki Bay of Miyagi Prefecture, however, the production of young oysters can be relied upon every year. From this area seed oysters are shipped to growers not only all over Japan but also to the United States and Canada. Annual shipments of seed oysters to the American west coast made possible the development of a large industry.

Preservation of Fishery Products The supply of fish depends to a considerable extent on seasonal changes but demand is controlled by the tastes and customs of consumers, so that supply and demand are too often not well balanced. In order to adjust these difficulties satisfactorily, careful studies have been made regarding the storing and preserving of these products.

PROCESSED FISHERY

(in 1,000 kan)

	1935	1942	1943	1944	1945
Dried fish	26,990	29,840	21,176	20,651	17,105
Salted & dried fish	15,381	19,224	10,652	4,563	3,453
Boiled & dried fish	20,013	32,607	21,791	14,343	7,199
Salted	19,468	17,674	15,847	15,800	3,964
Sardine cake	60,499	4,921	1,836	1,470	746
Sardine oil	13,148	1,083	629	335	114
Total with others	172,895	113,962	80,467	74,212	

Isinglass Isinglass is produced from gelidium jelly delivered from agar-agar. In the process of preparation the jelly is subjected to a refrigeratory-drying process to remove moisture and impurities leaving an almost pure dry substance. The finished product, isinglass, is one of the most important marine items manufactured in Japan.

The average annual production from 1930 to 1940 was 2,476 metric tons. Exports during the same period averaged 1,525 tons per year. Exports went to all parts of the world, with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and the Netherland East Indies receiving the largest shipment.

The production for 1946 was estimated at 375 tons. The indiscriminate selling of the seaweed directly to the consumer by the fishermen and the scarcity of labor have combined to create a real shortage of isinglass. Only 170 of 520 processing plants are operating.

Before the war when sugar was available the principal use of isinglass was in the manufacture of candies and sweetened gelatin. Other uses are the manufacture of gelatin for bacteriological medium and medicines.

Salt Salt is one of the articles where shortage is keenly felt in Japan. There are but insignificant salt deposits in Japan. The humid climate precludes the solar evaporation method while the coal shortage prevents any appreciable production by artificial evaporation.

The salt production carried on under the Salt Monopoly Law is listed below:

SALT OUTPUT

(metric tons)

Year		Year	
1937	518,688	1943	475,416
1938	535,644	1944	414,612
1939	483,600	1545	345,156
1940	636,336	1946	224,220
1941	573,576	1947	140,111
1942	389,436		

Fishing Nets and Hooks The facilities for producing fishing nets were damaged considerably during the war. Most of the net-making plants were bombed and some suffered additional damages through recent earthquakes. During the war some of these plants were converted to aricraft constructions. Some of the factories are again operating with an output of about one-third of their former capacity. Before 1941 Mie Prefecture produced 40 percent of the fish nets in the country, about one half of which were exported. The principal buyer was the United States. Other importers were Canada, the Philippines, Norway, Portugal and Thailand. Net factories when reactivated to half the former extent will be able to supply all domestic needs.

Fish Hooks A considerable proportion of the total fish catch is made by hook and line. Bonito, tuna, squid, mackerel, horse mackerel, bream, shark and many other varieties are caught in great quantities by the use of baited hooks or artificial lures.

According to the Fish Hook manufacturers' Central Association approximately 1,200 tons of iron wire and 300 tons of steel wire were used annually in the manufacture of fish hooks in normal times. Of this amount about 1,000 tons were for domestic use and 500 tons for exports to Formosa, Korea, and South Sea Islands either as finished hooks or as raw material. Non-ferrous metals such as tin, lead, German silver and nickel were used for manufacturing artificial lure hooks.

Over 30 per cent of the hook manufacturing facilities were destroyed during the war. Damage was particularly heavy to the largest plants located in Hiroshima, Aichi and Shizuoka Prefectures.

Research and Experimental Work The State Fisheries Institute and the Fishery Experimental Laboratory conduct researches and give courses in marine biology, hydrology, technology and related subjects. The Institute has now 801 students. Its "Deep-Sea" class takes five years to graduate. Also a two-year post graduate course is offered for those who desire research work in the science of fishing.

The State Experimental Laboratory is well equipped with technical laboratory and expert personnel. Its primary function is the improvement of Japanese fishery equipment and technique. Up to date equipments are installed for testing nets and designing fishing boats, etc. Excellent facilities are available for testing all types of fishery supplies and studying aquiculture and all methods of fish processing.

The Central Fisheries Experimental Station is located in Tokyo, which has six branches situated stratagically throughout the country. Forty-three out of forty-six prefectures have research and experimental stations conducting biological and scientific researches on fisheries. Some of these stations have one or more branch stations which have special problem to solve. Thus the total of the experimental stations in Japan numbers one hundred and twelve.

In addition there are about twelve marine biological stations, which are affiliated with universities or colleges. Besides, several research laboratories are privately operated by large fishing companies.

Both the Hokkaido Fishery Experimental Station at Yoichi and the Onagawa Fishery Laboratory at Onagi, Miyagi Prefecture, are currently engaged in important studies on fishery problems. The former has a large physical plant at Yoichi. In addition to this marine station there are four field stations situated at Hakodate, Wakkanai, Nemuro, and Abashishi.

The Onagawa Fishery Laboratory functions as a field station of the Institute of Agricultural Research, Tohoku University of Sendai. Here basic research is conducted on the genegics and improved methods of propagating oysters, and on the control of Terado navalis (wood borer). Studies are also made on starfish poison and the attacking mechanism of starfish on shellfish, on utilization of fish by-products and on improved methods of preserving fish. The standard of research is high.

Fishery Education Three of the seven State Universities in Japan have fisheries departments in the faculties of Agriculture. These universities are the Hokkaido University in Sapporo, The Tokyo University and

The Kyushu University at Fukuoka.

These universities give the highest level of fishery training in theory and practice available in the country. Nearly every prefecture with fishery interests has one or more of Prefectural Fishery Schools (Kenritsu Suisan Gakko). These schools are designed primarily to give training in practical fishery matters.

There are also two fishery colleges in Japan. These training schools in fisheries are placed outside the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education; they are under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

EXPORT OF MARINE PRODUCTS

(Jan. to Dec., 1947)

	Quantity	Value (In ¥1,000)	Destination
Dried shell Ligaments (pcl.)	3,633	59,803	U. S. Hawaii, Hongkong, Singapore
Agar-agar (lbs.)	722,000	51,781	U. S. England, Hongkong Siugapore
Seed oysters (c/s.)	56,574	23,077	U. S. Australia
Cultured pearls (kg.)	302	20,426	U. S.
Whale oil (kg.)	947,000	19,800	Germany
Dried abalones (pcl.)	1,209	19,272	Hongkong Singapore
Fish liver oil (kg.)	23,735	18,104	U. S.
Frozen fish (lbs.)	206,940	11,918	U. S.
Frozen tunas (lbs.)	150,000	9,003	U. S.
Dried trepangs (pcl.)	400	5,081	Hongkong
Dried Liver (shts.)	960,000	4,241	U. S. Hawaii
Dried sharkfins (pcl.)	1,206	3,948	Hongkong
Frozen froglegs (lbs.)	53,000	3,560	U. S.
Frozen shell ligaments (lbs.)	50,000	3,115	U. S.
Frozen fish liver (lbs.)	50,000	2,362	U. S.
Dried herring roe (lbs.)	17,390	1,808	U. S. Hawaii
Agar-agar seaweeds (lbs.)	24,000	748	U. S.
Dried bonito (lbs.)	600	160	U. S.
Live carps	2,500	41	Hawaii
Live goldfish	1,000	11	Hawaii
Total		282,274	

Source: Board of Foreign Trade.

CHAPTER XIV

FORESTRY

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FORESTRY

Introduction

Japan forms a long narrow chain stretching north and south and the mild climate is favorable for the growth of plants and trees. One half of the area of its four main islands covering 382,560 square kilometers is forest land.

Before the Pacific War, the amount of timber produced was valued ¥300,-000,000 annually. However, to meet domestic requirements it was necessary to import approximately 10,000,-000 koku of lumber every year, valued some ¥100,000,000. Furthermore, forestry offered very limited labor opportunity, so that the industry did not prosper so well as agriculture or fishery. Compared with agriculture employing one half of the total families in the country and fishing industry employing 1,500,000, forestry had only 72,000 persons engaged in it.

Distribution and Character

Forests in Japan are divided in four different zones: the sub-tropical, the everygreen broad-leaved, the deciduous broad-leaved and the coniferous forest zone.

The Sub-tropical Forest Zone This covers the southern half of the Ryukyu Islands, including the Yayeyama Island. In this zone, grow binroju, tsuga, (Arerga saccharifera) basho-banana and bamboo.

The Everygreen Broad-leaved Zone This comprises Shikoku, Kyushu and the southern part of Honshu (Main Island at 36° N. Lat. and southwards) the annual mean temperature of this zone being 13°-21° C. As to the altitude, it is 854 meters on an average in Kyushu, 762.5 meters in Shikoku and 610 meters in the southern part of Honshu. Trees which grow in this zone are kusunoki (Cinnamonum camphora, Nees) oak, akamatsu (Pinus densiflora), white fir and tsuga (Tsuga sieboldi).

The Deciduous Broad-leaved Zone This zone covers the northern part of Honshu, and the southern part of Hokkaido, where the annual mean temperature is 6°C. to 13°C. The altitude is 976 and 1,372.5 meters in the northen part of Honshu and 475.5 meters in the southern part of Hokkaido. Trees which grow in this zone are cedar (the Japanese cypress), white fir, todo-matsu (Picca ajanensis, Fisch), beech poplar and white birch.

The Coniferous Zone This zone covers the nothern half of Hokkaido, where the mean temperature is 6°C. to below zero. This zone starts at the height of 1,000 meters in Honsbu and ends at the height of 2.592.5 meters on the same island, while it ends at the height of 1,167.5 meters in Hokkaido. Pricipal trees growing in this zone are ezo-matsu and todo-matsu.

The warm regions of Kyushu below 850 meters, Shikoku below 750 meters, and southern Honshu below 500 meters and south of 36 north latitude were covered originally by evergreen hardwoods of oak, chestnut, camphor Zelkowa, Paulwnia, and the coniferous species, red pine black pine, fir, hemlock and cryptomeria with abundant growth of bamboo.

The temperate regions of Kyushu above 850 meters, Shikoku between 750 and 1,800 meters, central Honshu

below 1,400 meters, northern Honshu below 1,000 meters, and Hokkaido below 500 meters and south of 43°30′ north latitude were orginally forested with deciduous hardwoods of beech, oak, maple, ash, chestnut, elm, cherry, cedar, Cryptomeria, red pine, larch, fir, spruce and hemlock. Bamboo also grows well here.

The cold regions of Shikoku above 1,800 meters, southern and central Honshu above 1,400 meters, northern Honshu above 1,00 meters and Hokkaido north of 43°30′ north latitude were originally covered by conifers, fir, spruce, larch, yew and such hardwoods as birch, alder, aspen and willow.

Most of these areas have beer cut over and planted serveral times, trees so planted being pricipally Crytomeria, cedar and red and black pines.

Noted Forests Forests in Kiso district extend over mountain regions which range rom 305 meters to 3,050 meters above the sea level along the course of the upper stream of the River Kiso. It covers 104,055 ha in area and its growing stock amount to 28 million cu. m. Principal trees are the Japanese cypress, the swamp-cypress, sawara (Chamae cyparies obtusa, S. et Z), nezuko (Thuga japonica, maxim) and parasol-pines. They are old and are thickly grown. The reason that they are retained so well is due to the fact that during the feudal times, the cutting down of these trees was prohibited. Among these, the most magnificent trees are the Japanese cypresses which are about 190 years old. Most of them are 0.45 meter in diameter and 27.45 meters in height.

Forests of sugi in Akita district are located along the Yanéshiro and Omoro Rivers, and belong to the Government. The forests cover an area of about 43,000 ha. and hold stock of 16 million cu. m. Most of the sugi in these forests are from 120 to 200 years old. and in a ders part the stands hold as much as 1,400 cu. m. per ha. The forests are noted for the abundance of timbers of a superior quality.

Hokkaido is the richest timber area of Japan. Two-thirds of its area is forests. More than one half of both the area and the volume belong to the Government. Although some stands have been logged two or three times former cuttings have been so light that many of these forests can be cut again. Virgin old growth stands are now being utilized.

Area of Forests

Statistics on the area of forests in 1943 and 1946 are given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as follows:

FOREST AREA IN 1943 AND 1946

(Chobu)

	1943	1946
A. Crown		
Forested tracts		
Coniferous	284,790	——
Broad-leaved	387,148	——
Mixed	429,839	——
Bamboo-groves	8	——
Wild lands	23,096	——
Other forested tracts	89,825	——
Bare tracts	——	——
Cultivated	——	——
Uncultivated	——	——
Others	100,875	——
Total	1,315,581	——
B. State		
Forested tracts		
Coniferous	1,493,898	——
Broad-leaved	3,207,673	——
Mixed	1,346 584	——
Groves	681	——
Wild lands	38,541	——
Other forested tracts	719,421	——
Bare tracts		——
Cultivated	88,119	——
Uncultivated	173,292	——
Others	285,788	——
Total	7,600,997	——

C. Public and Private

1. Prefectures

Forested tracts		
Coniferous	178,278	174,888
Broad-leaved	363,485	405,593
Mixed	354,868	233,575
Bamboo-groves	174	2,122
Wild lands	30,849	42,753
Other forested tracts	14,292	52,626
Bare tracts		
Cultivated	4,627	4,837
Uncultivated	22,225	8,966
Total	968,798	925,360

2. Cities & Towns

Forested tracts		
Coniferous	653,927	575,119
Broad-leaved	907,612	730,023
Mixed	370,396	320,381
Bamboo-groves	4,108	3,566
Wild lands	63,507	78,406
Other forested tracts	109,922	116,040
Bare tracts		
Cultivated	253,436	221,284
Uncultivated	128,338	99,844
Total	2,491,246	7,140,703

3. Villages

Forested tracts		
Coniferous	180,690	171,647
Broad-leaved	108,049	179,529
Mixed	120,799	104,186
Bamboo-groves	3,040	3,019
Waste land	21,897	21,548
Other forested tracts	33,670	36,719
Bare tracts		
Cultivated	94,705	66,701
Uncultivated	44,060	35,892
Total	686,910	618,641

4. Temples and Shrines

Forested tracts		
Coniferous	60,136	54,100
Broad-leaved	42,795	41,101
Mixed	33,523	34,638
Bamboo-groves	2,081	1,675
Waste land	2,215	4,780
Other forested tracts	9,478	16,404
Bare tracts		
Cultivated	3,163	3,686
Uncultivated	4,466	32,164
Total	157,857	188,548

5. Companies

Forestead tracts		
Coniferous	91,770	78,208
Broad-leaved	109,662	113,068
Mixed	80,504	62,590
Bamboo-groves	433	202
Waste land	25,733	11,830
Other Forested tracts	12,529	8,154
Bare tracts		
Cultivated	6,652	3,651
Uncultivated	14,641	15,419
Total	341,984	293,122

6. Other Corporations

Forested tracts		
Coniferous	65,543	71,132
Broad-leaved	62,322	71,754
Mixed	23,315	47,054
Bamboo-groves	469	1,327
Other forested tracts	100,071	4,641
Wild lands	7,683	13,194
Bare tracts		
Cultivated	21,241	19,398
Uncultivated	9,823	11,042
Total	200,477	239,542

7. Private

Forested tracts		
Coniferous	2,934,739	2,729,261
Broad-leaved	3,602,345	2,917,100
Mixed	1,789,300	1,435,146
Bamboo-groves	135,533	111,545
Wild lands	334,675	318,919
Other forested tracts	255,477	215,192
Bare tracts		

Cultivated	546,189	388,495
Uncultivated	424,268	316,703
Total	10,022,546	8,432,421
Total Forest Areas belonging to Public & Private Bodies		
Forested tracts		
Coniferous	5,112,366	3,878,036
Broad-leaved	6,173,163	4,482,796
Mixed	3,215,210	264,289
Bamboo-groves	156,840	125 313
Wild lands	532,850	513,434
Other forested tracts	483,951	451,638
Bare tracts	1,602,351	1,229,858
Cultivated	946 801	711,506
Uncultivated	655,801	518,352
Total	17,267,731	12,945,364
D. Grand Total		
Forested tracts		
Coniferous	5,943,711	5,390,819
Broad-leaved	8,771,701	7,178,041
Mixed	4,549,188	4,588,346
Bamboo-broves	146,547	126.920
Wild lands	895.196	891,889
Other forested tracts	1,254,685	871,691
Bare tracts		
Cultivated	1,081,132	867,825
Uncultivated	828,113	655,223
Others	386,663	302,738
Grand Total	23,856,936	20,868,482

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Afforestation

There is a great scope for the practice of afforestation in Japan because of the large wild areas, where there is only a thin growth of trees.

Moreover, since a great deal of timbr is being cut, afforestation becomes more urgent every year.

The Japanese depend on wood in many instances: two thirds of all wood cut are for charcoal and firewood used as heating and cooking fuels, while 90 percent of the houses are made of wood. Railroad lines cannot be built or maintained without wood ties. The major part of the indigenous furniture is made of wood or bamboo. Under such circumstances, reforestation has become an important enterprise in Japan.

Reforestation is accomplished by two methods, natural—coppicing root suckering, layering, and natural seeding—, and artificial—planting of tree seedlings, transplants or cuttings, and handsowing of tree seeds.

Nurseries Private nurseries produced the bulk of production of sugi (Japanese redwood), hinoki (Japanese cedar), matsu (Pine) and karamatsu (Larch). In October 1946, there were 3,000 nurseries with a seedbed area of 2,100 chobu. 75 percent of the nurseries with a seedbed area of 990 chobu were operated by farmers. forest owner associations (Shinrin Kumiai) or communities.

Artificial reforestation constantly increased reaching the peak in 1942 with 336,700 chobu, whereas natural reforestation reached the peak in 1941 with 361 500 chobu. Beginning in 1942, the annual cutting was 700,000 chobu, reaching the peak in 1946 with 900,-000 chobu. Reforestation for 1943 was 513,000 chobu, 1944, 407,000 chobu and 1946, 397,000 chobu. Below are given the details of reforestation in 1946 of both private and national forests.

REFORESTATION OF PRIVATE FORESTS IN 1946
CLASSIFIED BY SUBSIDY
(chobu)

	General Subsidy	Bond Subsidy	Performed by owner	Government & Communities
Arrtificial Planting	24,238	38,791	17,282	63,899
Artificial Sowing	548	120	17	678
Aid to natural reforestation	12,276	13,249	4,078	25,534

PROTECTIVE FOR

(Area in cho)

Year end Total	1935	1936	1937	1938	
Number	422,321	433,180	443,013	450,587	
Area	2,122,633.6	2,135,437.9	2,143,554.4	2,143,687.9	2,
Against soil-denundation					
Number	256,637	265,965	273,760	280,955	
Area	924,786.9	933,159.1	938,844.7	948,395.7	
For feeding springs					
Number	67,559	67,092	66,508	66,724	
Area	994,611.9	998,030.4	998,833.0	988,917.6	1,
Against flood					
Number	15,182	15,711	15,700	15,340	
Area	6,516.5	6,526.4	6,532.0	6,569.4	
Against rolling stone					
Number	476	474	485	487	
Area	683.9	684.0	697.7	700.8	
Against avalanche					
Number	4,942	4,968	6,116	6,209	
Area	6,691.8	6,715.1	7,408.3	7,752.7	
Against wind					
Number	14,410	14,892	15,524	15,646	
Area	77,221.7	77,284.8	77,900.5	76,319.3	
Against dust					
Number	11,346	11,598	11,586	11,643	
Area	13,656.0	14,079.6	14,153.2	14,000.3	
Against tide					
Number	14,369	15,137	15,959	16,248	
Area	9,137.4	9,270.1	9,171.4	9,236.7	
For attracting fish					
Number	25,904	25,893	25,947	25,915	
Area	51,259.4	51,159.0	51,694.2	51,867.0	
Landmark for navigation					
Number	259	257	258	256	
Area	1,268.3	1,277.0	1,274.2	1,262.9	
For maintaining public health					
Number	153	153	153	153	
Area	90.0	90.0	89.7	89.7	
For scenic beauty					
Number	11,084	11,040	11,017	11,011	
Area	36,709.8	37,161.4	36,955.5	38,575.8	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

:ESTS

1939	1940	1941	1942	1946
459,850	466,725	471,734	475,883	455,369
162,421.0	2,157,413.5	2,160,310 6	2,161,984.9	2,984,289.3
289,125	294,831	298,421	301,122	317,258
954,322.1	955,010.5	957.702.2	960,303.2	1,653,194.2
66,166	66,336	65,961	65,950	57,304
001,372.0	997,751.2	996,562.5	994,379.0	1,122,671.0
15,438	15,687	15,687	15,542	15,318
6,544.8	2,556.9	2,564.4	2,556.9	2,340.2
503	497	535	540	432
699.9	700.9	704.5	707.3	703.9
5,465	5,611	6,075	6,283	6,345
7,689.4	7,711.2	7,870.3	7,943.0	12,567.5
16,479	16,902	17,679	18,453	10,792
78,079.3	80,276.2	81,731.4	83,105.6	79,148.9
11,865	11,885	11,970	12,008	11,568
14,169.7	13,757.3	13,779.0	13,779.4	14,233.6
17,124	17,396	17,777	18,474	11,690
9,271.4	9,444.6	9,477.6	9,481.8	7,677.3
25,928	25,924	25,890	25,782	23,699
51,829.0	51,786.1	51,516.9	51,390.0	46,342.4
266	266	264	264	237
1,277.3	1,277.4	1,276.6	1,276.6	779.8
150	150	150	147	146
99.6	99.6	99.6	97.8	109.6
11,341	11,340	11,325	11,318	10,580
37,066.5	37,041.6	37,025.6	36,964.3	44,020.9

(Chap. XIV P. 322–323)

REFORESTATION OF NATIONAL FORESTS DURING 1946 IN HONSHU, SHIKOKU AND KYUSHU

(chobu)

Artificial Planting	3,642
Artificial seeding	7
Aid to natural reforestation	11,393
Total Area	15,402

Protective Forests

Under the Forestry Act, the Government is authorized to decree certain forests as "protective forests," when it is necessary to protect them:

(1) against soil denudation,
(2) against sand shifting,
(3) against flood, wind etc.,
(4) against avalanches and rolling stones,
(5) against tidal waves, etc.,
(6) for fishery purposes,
(7) for guiding navigators,
(8) for public health, and
(9) for scenery.

The owner of the forest designated as protective forests are entitled to have his losses reimbursed by the Government.

Statistics on the number and area of protective forests during 1935—1946 are given in the attached table.

Growing Stock on Accessible Forested Area Accessible forest areas include 758,944,416 cubic meters of coniferous species and 686,311,126 cubic meters of broadleaved species.

GROWING STOCK ON ACCESSIBLE PRODUCTIVE FORESTED LANDS

(cubic meters)

Conifers	
Pine (Pinus spp.)	198,258,257
Spruce (Picea spp.)	92,171,175
Sugi (Cryptomeria Japonica)	197,171,175
Ceder (Camaecyparis spp.)	47,189,742
Larch (Larix spp.)	8,451,062
Fir (Abies spp.)	103,483,310
Hemlock (Tsuga)	66,855,355
Hiba (Thujopsis dolabrate)	21,635,419
All other conifers	23,669,196
Broadleaved	
Oak (Quercus spp.)	97,850,048
Beech (Fagus spp.)	153,111,91
Basswood (Tillia spp.)	39,805,23
Camphor (Cinnamopum camphora)	34,170 097
Maple (Acer spp.)	40,669,787
Ash (Fraxinus spp.)	6,180,153
Aspen (Kalopanax ricinofolium)	13,432,182
Chestnut (Castanea spp.)	22,364,824
Birch (Betula spp.)	5,015,287
All other hardwoods	273,711,53
Total	1,445,255,542

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Approximately 39,177,000 cubic meters of copifers are lost each year due to seasonal factors, fellings, forest fires and insects. Broadleaved species decline about 39,714,600 cubic meters annually due to the same factors.

In order to supply a population of 80,000,000 at the average 1935—39 per capita felling rate, it would be necessary to reduce the current felling rate 50 percent for 30 years, 33 percent for 45 years or 25 per percent for 71 years.

FORESTED AREA CLEARED AND THE VOLUME OF WOOD AND BAMBOO PRODUCED DURING 1941—1945

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Timber					
Area	211,048	217,266	207,003	207,727	272,827
Volume (In koku)	95,505,396	74,377,452	94,189,984	87,811,883	57,881,091
Fuel Wood					
Area	96,560	99,304	87,942	88,137	128,223
Volume (In saku)	15,082,629	11,336,526	12,125,163	17,089,945	15,232,734
Charcoal					
Area	161,133	203,430	141,339	129,197	195,474
Volume (In saku)	28,355,973	29,217,120	24,977,322	24,837,380	21,907,863
Bamboo					
Area	10,011	9,379	10,218	11,426	12,170
Volume (In soku)	3,895,811	4,579,214	4,429,687	4,656,428	4,303,239

Note: Saku and soku are unit bundles
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Bamboo Bamboo is considered as important building material because of the lightness in weight, great elasticity, sturdiness and low price.

The Government is encouraging growing of bamboo by giving technical advice and economic assistance to land owners, and is conducting researches to develop varieties and better products.

Four important species, which make up most of the bamboo forests are madaké, medake mosodake and hachiku. As a general rule these species grow better in the southern part of the country than in the northern part. The total area on which bamboo is grown is about 40,000 acres. Almost ninety percent of the bamboo acreage is in private holdings consisting primarily of small tracts owned by farmers.

The post-war shortage of lumber has created a booming market for bamboo. It is used for studs, poles lattice works, sheets, mats, walls, and as a base for plaster. It is also commonly used for furniture, fences, railings and pipes for carrying water. Bamboo leaves and stalks are utilized in the manufacture of rope, paper and baskets. The young sprouts of mosodaké are served at the Japanese table as a vegetable.

Bamboo is sold by the soku or bundle which average about 20 inches in circumference at a point approximately 4 feet above the base. Production during the last 30 years has averaged about five million bundles a year. The production for the year ending March 31, 1946 was fifteen million bundles.

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER, FUEL WOOD, CHARCOAL AND BAMBOO
(Lumber in koku, fuel wood and charcoal in saku and bamboo in soku)

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Lumber							
	80,935.538	95,505,396	74,377,452	94,189,384	87,811,883	57,881,091	53,923,825
Coniferous							
	74,195,318	88,209,170	69,391,339	88,267,998	82,440,727	54,387,297	50,597,626
Broad-leaved							
	6,740,220	7,296,226	4,986.113	5,921,386	5,371,156	3,493,794	3,326,199
Fuel wood							
	—	15,082,792	11,336,526	12,125,163	17,089,945	15,232,734	18,813,768
Coniferous							
	—	6,663,584	4,015.508	4,075,116	6,518,929	5.371,507	8.121,161
Broad-leaved							
	—	8,419,108	7,321,018	8,050,040	10,571,016	9,861,227	10.692,607
Charcoal							
	—	28,355,973	29,217,120	24.977,522	24,387,380	21,907,863	22,030.863
Coniferous							
	—	2,708,735	1,635,310	1,772.503	1,551,548	1,530,101	2,309,841
Broad-leaved							
	—	25,647,238	27,581,810	23,204,819	22,835,832	20,370.760	2,080,715
Bamboo							
	5,669,513	3,895.811	4,579,214	4,429,687	4,656,428	4,303,239	3,252,432

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

Sawmills and Lumber Industry

Saw Mills Of the 7,500 operating sawmills, seventy-four percent are small mills rated at less than 30 horse power, twenty percent between 30 and 50 horse power and only six percent are of 50 horse power and above. Bandsaw represents thirty four percent of the total headsaw and resaw equipments. Most of the mills are single, hand-fed circular saw-mills taking small diameter short length logs and poles. Emphasis in production is on quality rather than on quantity and all waste such as slabs and sawdust is sold for fuel.

Approximately eighty percent of saw-mills are electrified, the remainder being operated by steam, disel and producer gas. The total sawing capacity is 5,253,240 broad feet per year. Air raids have destroyed eight percent of operating sawmills and twenty-five percent of the ration's cutting capacity. This is seriously hampering attempt to produce enough lumber from logs.

The number of sawmills operating in 1945, their estimated productive capacity and approximate horse power are summarized below. In 1945 the number of mills was 1,500 less than in 1944.

NUMBER OF SAWMILLS, HORSE POWER AND LUMBER PRODUCTION

Districts	Mills	H.P.	Production Capacity (1,000 broad feet)
Aomori	272	14,240	230,280
Akita	296	14.680	271,080
Tokyo	1,540	63,820	1,011,000
Osaka	2,766	121,510	1.722,600
Kochi	833	35,930	566,160
Kumamoto	1,412	58,670	840,960
Hokkaido	372	30,320	611,160
Total	7,491	340 170	5,253,240

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

Imports and Exports The quanity of imports of lumber is on the decrease since 1932, although the value fluctuated according to different years. Prior to the war imports from the United States decreased and was replaced by those from the South Seas.

The actual demand in Japan therefore, remains almost unchanged and is estimated between 48,000,000 koku and 60,000,000 koku, due to the State control of building.

IMPORTS OF LUMBER IN 1936—1939
(In ¥1,000)

Year	Ebony, Kwarin	Teak	Pine, Fir	Cedar Kiri (paulownia	Aspen	Other Wood	Total
1936	1,081	1,534	37.645	663	809	13.816	55,547
1937	815	2,852	41,640	821	727	17,962	64,817
1938	198	1,405	13,181	289	608	12,497	28,178
1939	126	1,068	13,308	593	718	15,941	32,326

EXPORTS OF LUMBER IN 1936—1947
(In ¥1,000)

Year	Bamboo	Railway Sleepers	Veneers	Shocks	Wood Shaving for Match Sticks	Match Boxes	Wood Sawn	Logs	Total
1936	895	699	5,965	4,872	377	273	9,146	3,371	12,186
1937	853	467	9,002	7,113	388	298	13,536	4,346	17.529
1938	1,132	286	6,064	6.745	662	509	17,825	14,358	14,704
1939	1,359	3 674	12,499	8,265	794	893	65,866	36,012	26,764
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	(in metric tons)		508,803
1947	—,	—	—	—	—	—	,,		652,045

Future of Lumber Industry. Japan's lumber industry must meet (1) the requirement of the Occupation Force, (500,000,000 broad feet); (2) the requirements of the reconstruction of the war-damaged, 4,000,000 homes, (5,000,000,000 broad feet annually for five years); and (3) the annual peacetime requirements, 2,00,000,000 broad feet. (1946) Against these demands the stock of lumber had declined from 200,000,000 broad feet in November, 1945 to 138,000,000 broad feet in January, 1946, while the monthly output of lumber dropped from 167,000,000 broad feet in November, ,945 to 132,-000.000 broad feet in January, 1946.

The planned production for the 1946 fiscal year, viz. from April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947, according to the Bureau of Forestry, was 3,200,000,000 broad feet or only about sixty percent of the rated sawmill capacity, which could meet only fifty percent of the demands. The monopolistic control embodied in the Lumber Control Law established in 1941 has been responsible for retarding the reconstruction and production increase of the lumber industry.

The Lumber Control Law placed all lumber and wood products produced and distributed in Japan under the control of the Japanese Lumber Company and its prefectural branches, thus making them the exclusive agency for the lumber industry of the country.

The Government has been contemplating to replace the Lumber Control Law with a new legislative to control the demand and supply of lumber through enacting a new law.

Pulp Industry Forest pulpwood stand in the four main islands of Japan are as follows:

FOREST PULPWOOD STANDS

(In 1,000 cu. ft.)

	Total area (in acres)	Total volume (in 1,000 cu ft.)	Annual growth (in 1,000 cu. ft.)
Hokkaido	283,995	750,680	11,260
Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku	485,835	666,830	11,210

In the past, woodpulp mills in Japan consumed less than 15 percent of the total amount of wood products. Spruce, fir, red pines, black pine and other species, including beech and hemlock commonly used for pulping, compose 28,000,000,000 cu. ft. of an estimated total of 67,000,000,000 cu. ft. of standing timber in Japan.

Annual consumption of wood for pulp manufacture averaged 120,000,000 cu. ft. from 1933 to 1944. Over ninety percent of the domestic pulp production went into paper manufacturing, and the remainder was used to make rayon and staple fiber. As regards rayon pulp some imports were made in addition to the domestic products, especially in the peak year of 1937.

PRODUCTION OF PULP & PAPER

(in short tons)

1936	1,165,656	442,920
1937	1,381,670	485,628
1938	1,213,560	529,164
1939	1,404,048	631,616
1940	1,482,152	706,603
1941	1,406,868	844,692
1942	1,100,316	730,524
1943	861,936	635,772
1944	431,844	397,200
1945	223,512	178,380
1946	232,560	226,149
1947	316,111	312,579

Before the war the Oji Paper Company owned eighty to ninety percent of the pulp production capacity of Japan, including Saghalien, Korea, and Formosa. The loss of Saghalien has reduced the remaining productive capacity of Oji and its subsidiaries to about sixty percent.

Over fifty percent of the total production of pulpwood used in prewar Japan was centered in Saghalien. The loss of this area, therefore, coupled with the loss of the imports of pulpwood and woodpulp, considerably reduces the raw material required by the paper and rayon industries.

Requirements of the remaining pulp mills, are 77,000,000 cu. ft. to 100,000,000 cu. ft. of pulpwood annually. This is approximately double the average annual volume cut in Japan proper during the years from 1935 to 1945.

The Oji Paper Manufacturing Company's Oji Mill is conducting experiments on substitute fibres for paper and rayon pulps, using various hardwoods, straw and bamboo by sulphite, graft, and soda processes.

Other researches are being conducted on preparations of dilute caustic solution by electrysis of sea water, treatment of ammonia sulphite lignin, sulphite turpentine, lignin plastics and adhesives and alcohol.

Veneer and Plywood Industry Japan has 235 veneer and plywood mills, of which 137 are operating. Log and glue shortage has closed 51 mills, and air raids and fire damaged 47.

The annual plywood production capacity was 119,800,000 square feet in prewar days. When log and glue shortage is eliminated, the annual plywood production capacity for the 188 mills will be 327,000,000 square feet. Of these factories 85 produces veneer for plywood. Present production, based on figures for December 1945 and January, 1946, is about 144,000,000 square feet per year.

Plywood is one of Japan's most important forest products. From 1940 to 1945, most of plywood produced was alloted for the manufacture of airplanes, boats, and other arms. Now plywood is in demand as one of important materials for rebuilding war-

damaged houses.

Most plywood is of three-ply construction, but it is sometimes made up into five and seven ply where strenth is needed for special uses.

Maximum production of plywood was achieved in 1940 when 830,000,000 square feet were produced. Present annual capacity is 240,000,000 square feet, but actual production is 8,000,000 square feet per month.

Before the war eighty percent of Japan's plywood was made from cheap, high quality luan timber imported from the Philippine Island and British and Dutch Borneo. The Goverrment plans to export Japanese plywood. Such exports, however, depend on resumption of imports of luan timber from the southern areas.

The currert demand for plywood is 100,000,000 sq. feet for the requirement of the Occupation Forces and 412,000,000 sq. feet for an annual domestic consumption for housing and rebuilding.

Charcoal In the Japanese mode of living charcoal is an important article; it cannot be supplanted either by fuel for heating the homes in winter and or coal. Production of charcoal is in the hands of small operators supplying the market through regularly organized Government channels. Under the present Government regulations all charcoal and firewood are purchased, transported and sold by agents acting for the Firewood and Charcoal Distribution Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Production of charcoal declined from 1,069,356 metric tons in 1944 to 730,720 metric tons in 1945, a drop of 32 percent.

CHARCOAL PRODUCTION

(In metric tons)

District	1944	1945	1946
Hokkaido	78,793	57,873	33,727
Tohoku	252,537	190,357	121,743
Kanto & Shinetsu	152,569	111,106	117,194
Tokai & Hokuriku	128,832	87,893	59,807
Kinki	65,181	53,625	63,375
Chugoku	178,523	101,661	95,739
Shikoku	76,805	46,930	62,170
Kyushu	137,821	81,275	105,526
Total	1,069,356	730,720	659,280

PERSONS ENGAGED IN CHARCOAL PRODUCTION

	1944		1945	
	Families	Men & Women	Families	Men & Women
Sole Occupation	30,381	52,041	14,837	44,956
Part time	208,637	291,105	183,078	292,718
Total	241,709	343,146	207,915	337,674

OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS

(1941—1946)

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Seeds of trees (in syo)	47,770	22,209	61,810	39,333	328,178	39,324
Fruits (in kan)	3,408,548	3,226,989	3,023,628	1,802,235	968,936	1,328,719
Barks Cryptomeria, Cypress, (in tsubo)	20,439,652	18,968,809	21,723,832	18,237,946	12,997,830	13,903,092

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Oak, hemppalm etc. (in kan)	4,045,669	2,557,360	6,249,418	3,642,383	2,060,918	951,594
Mushrooms (in kan)	3,259,274	2,238,696	1,781,945	1,366,092	1,135,966	658,424
Dried mushrooms (in kan)	970,296	389,347	432,869	325,107	215,069	131,969
Bamboo sprouts (in kan)	7,523,999	6,782,489	5,148,500	4,221,469	5,605,858	2,968,168
Vines & Stalks (in kan)	462,387	330,286	350,281	570,079	294,639	98,470
Tar (in koku)	279,458	9,551	11,850	6,818	28 909	7,050
Others (in kan)	1,006,584	858,814	910,196	998,835	1,128,587	552,033

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

Forest Damage and Insurance

In order to encourge forestry enterprises by minimizing the loss caused by fire and natural calamities, forestry insurance was first undertaken in 1920 by the Toho Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. and later by the Teikoku Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. The State Forestry Fire Insurance Law was promulgated in 1936, providing that the Government be responsible for the forest insurance business from 1937. (See Chapter on Insurance).

CONDITIONS OF FORESTRY INSURANCE BUSINESS

	Policies	Area Insured (chobu)	Amount Insured (yen)	Premiums Paid (yen)
1937	5,543	53,582	6,137,517	36,040
1938	19,420	122,398	14,360,003	87,699
1939	39,976	178,202	20,012,378	130,874
1940	70,082	235,618	25,250,430	187,695
1941	110,712	297,836	30,797,321	224,087
1942	153,275	383,464	39,669,854	320,309
1943	170,159	447,050	47,086,407	334,949

Forest Damage in 1946-1947 The infestation by pine bark beetles caused considerable damage to forests in northern and central Japan, against which immediate control was carried out on infested areas during fiscal year 1947.

PINE BARK BEETLE DAMAGES AND CONTROL IN 1946—947

Fiscal year 1946	Area (chobu)	No. of Trees	Volume (koku)
Infested National Forests	87,860	1,661,936	758 853
Total	87,860	1,661,936	758,853
Fiscal year 1947			
Infested National Forests	42,623	991,776	901,589
Infested Private Forests	133,249	4,756,721	2,962,794
Total	175,872	5,685,497	3,863,794
Controlled National Forests	34,589	497,823	595,041
Controlled Private Forests	139,221	4,616,716	2,639,026
Total	173,810	5,114,539	3,234,067

Forestry Associations (Shinrin Kumiai)

Forestry associations are those judical persons recognized by the Forestry Act of 1901, which are formed not for profit but for safety of the country, conservation of watersupplies, protection of forests, etc. The nature of their work is to allow members to plant, fell, carry, guard, or sell timber under unified control and rational management. Forestry associations are classified according to their objects into four classes, viz., foresters' associations, business associations, coolies associations, and protection associations.

Forestry Administration

The central office of forestry administration in Japan at present is the Forestry Administration Offices (Eirinkyoku), 218 Forestry Administration Stations (Eirinsho) and 1,544 administrative districts (Tantoku).

In the office of the Forestry Bureau there are Sections of General Affairs, and Forestry Business, and for the administration of privately owned forests there is a Public and Private Forests Section. Forestry Administration Offices are located in Aomori, Akita, Tokyo, Osaka, Kochi, and Kumamoto cities, and are under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. The work of each office is to plan the afforestation work of State and public forests, to establish or eliminate State forests, to start civil engineering work, to sell forests, etc. They also supervise the works of forest administration stations which are placed under them. In each office there are Sections of General Affairs, Forestry Planning, Afforestation and Utilization.

Forest Administration Stations are directly concerned with the management and protection of State and public afforested forests. The Forest Administration Stations submit to the prefectural government recommendations based upon the requet of private timber owners, and supervise the buying of forest land inaccessible to private operaters but workable with State facilities, the construction of roads through private forest and co-operative plantings, etc.

The 1,545 Forest Management Boxes are under the direct supervision of the Forest Administration Stations, (Tantoku) each of which controls about seven boxes or ranger stations. Each box is operated by one ranger who has an area of about 8,000 acres under his jurisdiction. His most important duties are policing, enforcement of fire regulations and the employment of workers, When exports from the Eirinsho are unavailable, the ranger may be called upon to direct various logging operations.

Japanese rangers live in villages readily accessible to their areas of responsibility. The inadequacy in transportation and particularly the age old Japanese custom of living in a community prevent a single individual or family from living alone in the forest. These rangers, however, lend valuable technical assistance to farmers and owners of private policies and forward their observations through the local Eirinsho to the Regional Forester, who may then tender advice to the prefectural governor.

In Hokkaido, the Forestry Section in the Development Bureau is the central administration office, and under it there are 19 forest administration offices. About 3,520,000 ha. of forests which are owned by the State are administered by these 19 offices, the average area controlled by one office being about 185,000 ha.

Forestry Education

College Education Forestry Education in Japan began with the establishment of a forestry school at Nishigahara, Tokyo, in 1822, under the supervision of the Forestry Bureau. This school became the Tokyo Forestry School and by the University Ordinance as a branch of the Department of Agriculture of Tokyo University. Morioka and Kagoshima Higher Forestry Colleges were established in 1903 and 1904 respectively. The forestry edu-

cation that was being carried on in Sapporo Agricultural College in Hokkaido, became a laboratory course when the college became a Department of the Hokkaido University. During World War I, facilities for education were greatly extended, and Departments of Forestry were added to the Kyoto and Kyushu Universities, while higher forestry colleges were established in Miyé, Utsunomiya, Gifu, and Miyazaki.

Practical Education The first and second class forestry schools established and supervised by various prefectures give practical lessons in forestry. They exist either as independent schools of forestry, or as a part of agricultural schools.

Forestry Experimentation

Central Experimental Station A plant experimental station was first established in Nishigahara, Tokyo, in 1878 to make investigations into the advantages of the cultivation of various plants, the growth of plants, the relation between the forests and climatic conditions of the country etc. This station was abolished in 1882, but in 1890, the business of forestry experiments was taken up by the Forestry Administration Station of Tokyo. Later, in 1905, owing to the pressing need, plant nursery beds were established in Meguro, Tokyo. This nursery developed into a forestry experimental station under the supervision of the Forestry Bureau. In 1922, the the station was detached from the Forestry Bureau and placed under the direct supervision of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

In the Central Experimental Station there are departments of general affairs, afforestation, vegetable pathology, utilization of forestry products, chemistry, forestry work, and weather and climate. Since 1904 it has regularly issued bulletins on experiments and forest weather, besides occasional reports. The Station will, for payment, make analysis, carry out experiments and give advice and judgement on matters of forestry for the general public, if requested.

Local Experimental Stations Among the various prefectures Hokkaido is the only one which has a forestry experimental station. Since its establishment in 1908, it has contributed to the development of forestry in that island. The station makes experiments in afforestation, the utilization of forestry products and the protection of forests. In Kagoshima prefecture, a forestry research bureau was established in 1929. This bureau studies plant rearing, afforestation, etc.

Government's Purchase of Forests and Moors The revised Agricultural Land Adjustment Law includes, in addition to purchase of 2,000,000 chobu of farmlands, the purchase of forests and moors extending in area to 1,-5000,000 chobu. The materialization of the projected urgent scheme of five-year exploitation plan of forests and wild plains would be accelerated under the new law.

All Japan Forestry Industry Law The "Forestry Industry Law" provides that persons affiliated with the industries be allowed to form self-governing organizations. In conjunction with the existing shinrin kumiai (the forest associations) there will be formed All Japan Forestry Industry Association. The Association will act as a deliberative body to the forestry industry societies composed of sawmill operaters and dealers and the forestry product societies composed of owners of forests. With the enforcement of the new law the Japan Lumber Co. and its local branches will be eventually dissolved,

CHAPTER XV

MINING

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History of the Industry

During the reign of the Emperor Kotoku (645-654 A.D.), mineral deposits were discovered in the Province of Iyo, present Ehime Prefcture. Experts were brought from Korea and China to work at the mines. As metals were used in those days for making coins, the mining industry was encouraged by the rulers. The additional discoveries of deposits during the reign of the Emperor Shomu (724-747) A.D.) contributed greatly to the mining industry. The Great Buddha at Nara, a monument of metal-working art, was constructed in that period.

During the time of the Ashikagas (1338-1602 A.D.), mining further progressed, especially in the field of gold, copper and sulphur. Influential lords required metals to finance their army and mines always proved to be good objects for fighting.

In the time of the Tokugawa (1602-1867 A.D.) Japan was known throughout the world as a country which abounded in gold and silver, and after the country was opened to foreign trade the quantity of these precious metals exported was considerable, which, in its turn, provided a stimulus to gold and silver mining. The Government also encouraged private enterprises in the industry, a result of which was the entry therinto of the Sumitomos. The principal mineral deposits discovered during this period were:

Ashio Copper Mine in Tochigi
Besshi „ „ in Ehimé
Sado Gold Mines in Sado Island
Miiké Coal „ in Fukuoka
Karatsu „ „ in Saga

After the Meiji Restoration, the industry did not show much progress until the Sino-Japanese War of 1884-1885, when the Government called in many mining experts from abroad and employed them in government operated mines. The mines improved in this manner were sold to private companies, and the experts who were officials of the Governmert were transferred simultaneously with the mines.

In all kinds of mineral products, the years 1935 and 1936 witnessed considerable increases over the preceding years. This was caused by the enormous increase of overseas trade and the continued boom of munitions industries. From 1937 on, the continued demand for metals by the munitions industries solely provided the background for the larger production.

MINING AREA AND MINE-LOTS OPERATED BEFORE 1939

(Area in acres)

	1936		1937		1938	
Mineral	Mine-lots	Area	Mine-lots	Area	Mine-lots	Area
Metal	7,731	140,850,104	9,100	172,101,997	13,331	256,615.449
Phosphorus	19	308.582	20	378,852	53	1,117,270
Graphite	30	375 819	25	224,956	37	430.907
Coal	2,015	46,668,887	2,390	58,048,328	3,421	85,750,339
Petroleum	884	19,598.611	1,054	24,228,692	1,503	35,785,307
Lignite	144	1,525,784	148	1,634,154	239	3,284,464
Petroleum asphalt	20	440,591	37	955,728	61	1.542,041
Sulphur	291	6,116,556	381	8,223,615	531	12,125,533
Total including others	11,175	216,726,569	13,180	266,205,444	19,208	397,235,758

Postwar Conditions

After August, 1945, mineral production and processing temporarily declined from the wartime peak of approximately double the prewar level to a low point of between 2 and 50 percent of the same level, varying according to kinds of minerals. During the war the mining industry was heavily subsidized and the production reached the peak. However, towards the end of the war in 1945, the drain on man-power and the shortage of raw matrials prevented a further expansion. After the war, all mining productions were temporarily halted due to war damages and a serious labor shortage caused by the repatriation of Korean and Chinese miners.

Inasmuch, however, as mining forms a basic factor in the recovery of national life, efforts toward its restoration to the prewar level have been started, with the result that production, which is the key to the nation's economic rehabilitation showed a marked increase from the lowest level of 550,000 metric tons a month in November, 1945, when it reached 1,700,000 tons in August, 1946 and 2,290,000 tons in September, 1947.

Coal associations, which played a most important role in the wartime economy of Japan were all dissolved and replaced by voluntary organizations.

The Temporary State Control of Mines Bill was passed by the Diet on December 8, 1947, which provided for the State control of coal mining industry, as an emergency measure for increasing coal output. In this connection, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced a five-year coal production program aiming at the production of 42,000,000 metric tons annually by 1952, setting goals for 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951 at 33,000,000 tons, 36,000,000 tons, 38,000,000 tons and 40,000,000 tons.

An important fact to be noted is the fact that the dissolution of "Zaibatsu" or big industrial concerns and the elimination of the excessive concentration of economic power will radically change the general picture of the Japanese mining industry.

Wages for Metal Miners Miners' wages and treatment have been greatly improved since the end of the war. Monthly wages for metal miners in 1947 are listed below:

MONTHLY WAGES OF MINERS

(in yen)

Metal Mining, Underground:	Regular Wages	Bonus	Total including other
1947	1,760	803	2,213
January	896	133	1,073
February	981	51	1,079
March	1,069	45	1,173
April	1,309	51	1,410
May	1,384	81	1,511
June	1,570	152	1,775
July	1,804	361	2,244
August	2,008	527	2,650
September	2,141	460	2,759
October	2,407	538	13,09
November	2,720	348	3,247
December	2,834	895	4,553
Metal Mining, Surface:			
1947	1,447	260	1,804
January	778	128	965
February	815	40	902
March	875	39	968
April	1,029	25	1,108
May	1,142	29	1,220
June	1,332	143	1,532

Metal Mining, Surface:	Regular Wages	Bonus	Total including other
July	1,485	525	2,085
August	1,634	463	2,217
September	1,677	411	2,241
October	2,042	350	2,551
November	2,199	351	2,737
December	2,357	621	3,123

Iron and Steel Industry

Down to the Meiji Era The art of iron smelting is said to have been known even in prehistoric times in Japan, but no reliable record can be found. The granites found in large quantities in the Chugoku districts, i.e. Okayama, Hiroshima, Tottori and Shimane Prefectures, contained a high percentage of magnetite iron from which iron dust was extracted. These places became famous for their iron products and swordsmiths. In the middle of the 19th century, 300 smelting works operated in these districts. However, the modernization of the iron and steel industry began with the Meiji Restoration.

Since the Restoration Early in the Meiji Era, mines were mostly operated by the Government. As the iron and steel industry was considered very important from a military standpoint, the Government placed Kamaishi mine in Iwate prefecture under its direct management, and established there some smelting works with foreign experts called from abroad. In 1879, two furnaces with a capacity of 25 tons each were installed. However, owing to a shortage of raw materials and fuel the enterprise failed.

After the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, the necessity of expanding the iron and steel industry was keenly felt, and the Yawata Iron Works was established in 1896. Owing to the increased demand for iron and steel by various expanding industries the Yawata Works was extended in 1906 and again in 1911.

Private iron and steel works were established in rapid succession. In 1905, Suzuki Shoten of Kobe established Kobe Seikojo, and in 1907, Nippon Seikojo was established at Muroran with English and Japanese capital. In 1912 Nippon Kokan Kaisha, Ltd., was established, while in Manchuria Peuhsihu Colliery and Iron Works was established in 1910 on joint account of Japan and China.

The iron and steel works expanded tremendously during World War I and production increased. The Mitsubishi Co. established their Iron Works in Kenjiho, Korea in 1918.

Perhaps the iron and steel industry received a heavier blow than any other industry from the slump of 1920. Twelve pig iron manufacturing companies, four steel manufacturers and six steel materials manufacturing companies went out of business. Many small companies were amalgamated with or absorbed by bigger establishments. Furthermore the industry received blows from the great earthquake of 1923 and the financial panic of 1927, but with the finances of the largest concerns of the country behind it readjustments were soon made and as demand increased the industry steadily developed again.

Iron Industry after 1937 Iron industry in the country and foreign trade of iron and steel have been put under a strong governmental control since 1937, by the enactment of the Iron Manufacturing Industry Law passed at the 71st session of the Diet in the summer of that year. The new law, while exempting all iron manufacturing concerns in the country from taxation made it compulsory for them to ask the permission of the Government for any changes in their working program, and enabled the Government to order the necessary changes.

In April 1937 the Minister of Commerce and Industry announced a scheme for abolishing customs duties on imports of pig iron for a year and increasing the annual production of pig iron to 5,000,000 tons and that of steel to 6,000,000 tons by the end of 1941. Accordingly, the expansion scheme of

the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company cotinued for several years and new furnaces were installed in Hyogo and Korea while its factories were greatly expanded. The Konoé Cabinet which came to power in June 1937, drew out a five-year program and expanded the production of iron to an annual output of steel amounting to 10,000,000 tons in Japan and Manchuria combined.

The figures illustrative of the domestic production and imports of iron ore, pig iron, scrap iron as well as ingots are given below:

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF IRON ORE

(In 1,000 metric tons)

Year	Domestic	Imports						
	Product'n	Korea	Manchuria	China	Philippines	Malay	Others	Total
1936	309	121	0	751	0	1,066	466	2,713
1937	296	151	1	358	0	1,029	1,015	2,850
1938	364	184	2	88	0	1,008	624	2,270
1939	447	200	7	411	0	1,220	1,090	3,375
1940	557	220	28	705	0	1,286	813	3,609
1941	745	380	31	1,529	0	752	323	3,760
1942	1,179	339	87	2,424	17	57	37	4,090
1943	1,459	120	0	1,930	76	27	4	3,606
1944	1,911	329	5	595	14	0	0	2,854
1945	1,149	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,149
1946	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
1947	452	0	0	0	0	0	0	452

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF PIG IRON AND SCRAP IRON

(In 1,000 metric tons)

	Pig Iron					Scrap Iron		
	Domestic	Impopts				Domestic	Imports	
	Product'n	Korea	Manchuria	Others	Total	Product'n		Total
1936	1,972	123	271	701	3,067	648	1,497	2,145
1937	2,252	135	213	793	3,383	904	2,420	3,324
1938	2,467	215	210	647	3,539	815	1,358	2,173
1939	3,068	221	352	352	3,995	919	2,555	3,474
1940	3,417	164	431	259	4,271	869	1,391	1,255
1941	4,088	138	553	93	4,872	1,021	234	1,289
1942	4,119	133	715	30	4,997	1,250	39	1,159
1943	3,804	269	544	183	4,800	1,134	25	1,086
1944	2,564	245	306	112	3,227	1,012	74	4,313
1945	502	55	0	0	557	234	1	235
1946	218	2	0	0	220	777	0	777
1947	360	0	0	0	360	0	0	0

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF STEEL INGOTS

(in 1,000 metric tons)

	Domectic	Imports		Total
	Ptoduct'n	Korea	Manchuria	
1935	4,701	97	137	4,958
1936	5,223	87	344	5,654
1937	5,801	103	451	6,355
1938	6,472	106	622	7,200
1939	6,696	112	562	7,370
1940	6,856	109	554	7,519
1941	6,844	157	573	7,174
1942	7,044	179	724	7,947
1943	7,833	180(a)	837(b)	8,778
1944	5,849	93(a)	437(b)	6,379

1945	1,067	2	0	1,069
1946	648	0	0	648

(a) Kenjiho Plant only.
(b) Showa Steel Works only.

Steel and Steel Materials Steel ingots are produced mostly from pig iron, principally by the open-hearth process. The Bessemer process is sometimes employed by small mills, but the number of mills which use either this or the crucible method is small. Recently the electric process of production has been gaining ground.

STEEL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS
(In 1,000 metric tons) (1936—1947)

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	9947
Production	4,950	5,376	5,370	5,150	5,330	5,120	5,130	5,400	5,150	711	52	944
Import	850	404	230	350	150	130	70	50	45	0	0	0
Total	5,800	5,780	5,600	5,500	5,480	5,250	5,200	5,450	4,150	711	52	944

Notes: Products include special, forged and cast steel.
1934—44 figurs are estimates.

IMPORTS OF STEEL BY KIND
(In 1,000 metric tons)

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Finished steel	340	325	790	310	145	290	142	75	70	45
Special steel	15	15	20	35	50	25	8	0	0	0
Total	355	340	810	345	195	315	150	75	70	45

Notes: Finished steel includes all ordinary rolled finished steel.
Special steel includes alloy steel products and high carbon steel products.

IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS
(In 1,000 metric tons)

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Finished iron & steel	815	1,004	793	828	954	790	314	325	337	120
Steel slabs & ingots	10	13	27	6	2	2	2	3	3	0
Total	850	1,040	820	840	960	800	320	330	340	120

Notes: Finished iron and steel includes bars and rods, rails and fish plates, galvanized, or bare sheet and plates, wires, pipe and fittings.

Ferro-Alloy

The supply of ores of ferro-alloy metals in Japan is: chromium, moderate; manganese, poor; tungsten, slight; nickel, vanadium and modybden, extremely small. The following table gives the amounts of domestic production during 1936-1945.

FERRO-ALLOY PRODUCTION IN JAPAN
(In 1,000 metric tons)

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Ferro-silicon	16.0	16.0	12.0	21.0	31.0	37.0	33.5	24.0	24.0	30.5	2.0
Ferro-chrome	4.8	7.0	9.0	15.1	14.0	15.0	2.1	2.2	3.2	2.0	1.5
Ferro-tungsten	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.1	3.0	3.7	2.6	2.4	3.7	2.4	0.1
Silico-manganese	0	0	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	7.0	7.0	9.0	14.0	0

Manganese Production of manganese ore in Japan since 1932 has risen steadily to meet the needs of the iron and steel industries. From 27,359 metric tons in 1983 it increased to 400.679 metric tons in 1944. These figures illustrate Japan's progress in becoming independent of heavy imports of manganese ores of normal commercial grade. A large supply of manganese was obtained in mining extremely low grade ores; the balanced average grade of all ores mined in 1944 being 31 percent. The following table, which is a summarization of the supply of manganese ores during the war, shows the quality of the ores:

MANGANESE ORE SUPPLY
(in metric tons)

	1942	1943	1944
Ore	251,391	298,948	281,979
Manganese content	88,226	97,324	92,456
Percentage manganese content	35.1	32.6	32.8

About one-fourth of these ores come from Hokkaido, where approximately 25% of the total ores is produced. The resources of the remainder are widely scattered throughout the mainland and Kyushu. Most of the manganese ore is mined along the coast of central and north-western mainland.

MANGANESE ORE PRODUCTION, IMPORTS EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION
(In metric tons)

	Production	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Consumption
1936	74,500	175,800	250,300	700	249,600
1937	100,000	234,000	324,000	700	323,300
1938	125,000	197,000	322,000	200	321,800
1939	130,000	230,000	360,000	0	360,000
1940	117,000	161,000	278,000	0	278,000
1941	80,000	195,000	275,000	0	275,000
1942	192,000	83,000	275,000	0	275,000
1943	342,000	23,000	365,000	0	365,000
1944	400,500	0	400,500	0	400,500
1945	0	0	0	0	0
1946	349,000	0	349,000	0	349,000

Because of transportation difficulties during the war, large supplies of manganese ore accumulated in Hokkaido. From 1940 to 1944, Japan succeeded in stepping up the domestic production of mangano-alloys. which reached the total production of 9,144 metric tons. Most of the manganese ore imported was, previous to the Pacific War, from Russia, British Malaya and India.

Non-ferrous Mining Industries

Nonferrous smelting and refining industries as of January, 1, 1946 are as follows:

NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND REFINING INDUSTRIES
(January, 1946)

	Operating	Plants Total	Capacity in tons per month
Copper smelting	4	14	12,672
Copper refining	3	12	9,665
Zinc refining	4	8	7,035
Lead refining	3	5	3,650
Tin refining	0	1	50
Nickel refining	0	2	320
Antimony refining	0	3	70

Gold In 1942, the last year when Japanese gold mines operated at capa-

city, there were in the home islands 30 mines producing more than 100 kilogram each per year.

Gold production reached a peak of 25,926 kg. in 1939. As the result of the curtailment of gold mining during wartime, its production in 1944 fell to 5,553 kg.

Gold is often derived in Japan as a by-product of copper smelting and from siliceous ore mined primarily for use as flux in copper smelters. There are 13 smelters which refine gold as their by-products. Most of them are primarily copper smelters.

In November, 1945, 155 gold mines were in operation. The Mining Bureau estimates that even when all the gold mines are restored to full capacity, gold production in Japan cannot exceed 15,000 kg. per year. Gold production in Japan since 1936 is tabulated below. The marked decrease in production was due to the wartime control over gold mining. In view of the reopening of foreign trade, the Government has been endeavoring to increase the output of gold, taking such measures as raising the official purchase price of gold to ¥150.00 for 1 gram in September, 1947 and granting new equipment to private enterprises.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN JAPAN
(in kg.)
1936—1947

Year	Output
1936	22,188
1937	23,010
1938	24,067
1939	25,926
1940	25,583
1941	25,323
1942	22,915
1943	11,465
1944	5,553
1945	1,282
1946	1,277
1947 April-August	541

Silver The principal silver mines in Japan number 44. Most of the silver propuced in Japan is a by-product of smelting of copper, lead and zinc. Of 344,176 kilograms of silver produced by the principal mines in 1939, a total of 237,100 came from copper mines, 30,572 from lead-zinc mines and silver only. Four mines (three copper and one gold) accounted for 51 per cent of silver production in 1939. Most of the ore is of very low grade.

Restoration to their full capacity of four large mines will assure a production of more than 50 per cent of Japan's potential silver output. These mines are Hitachi, Ikuno, Bessi and Konomai. Production of silver since 1936 is as follows:

SILVER PRODUCTION IN JAPAN
(in kg.)

Year	Production
1936	298,793
1937	341,392
1938	340,375
1939	344,176
1940	352,382
1941	358,410
1942	328,273
1943	236,244
1944	239,557
1945	72,946
1946	34,993
1947 Jan.-Aug.	38,237

Tin Only about one-fourth of the total demand is being met by home production.

The Osaka Tin refinery Guild was established in October, 1933. Before this Guild was organized, tin production was only from two to three hundred tons and it contained a good deal of impurities. As the time went on the technique of refining improved and the production increased to five hundred tons. All the product was consumed in the domestic market, and the legal maximum price in 1939 was ¥47.58 per 100 kilograms.

TIN ORE PRODUCTION IN JAPAN
(in tons)

Year	Production
1936	762
1937	1,600
1938	1,423
1939	1,398
1940	2,086

1941	4,416
1942	7,089
1943	1,693
1944	636
1945	61
1946	208

Copper Production of copper unlike that of tin, lead, zinc or aluminium, was comparatively large in Japan. The copper industry developed early, production in 1876 being 4,000 tons. Japan came to be known throughout the world as the second largest copper producing country, exporting one half of its production. But with World War I as the turning point, Japan's position as copper exporting country became less important, as new copper beds were discovered in Chile and Congo, Japan then came to occupy the fourth position in the world copper production. The production and imports of refined copper during 1936-1947 are as follows:

PRODUCTION AND IMPORT OF REFINED COPPER
1936—1947
(in metric tons)

Year	Production	Import
1936	77,973	47,000
1937	48,823	63,500
1938	96,384	100,000
1939	93 424	142,000
1940	93.424	109,200
1941	81 589	41,000
1942	91.177	1,000
1943	112,776	0
1944	99,196	4,000
1945	25.308	0
1946	29,234	0
1947	35,000	0

Copper smelter capacity remained unaffected by the war damage. However, due to the wartime control, refining capacity was reduced to 80,000 metric tons per year.

Lead The home production of lead barely satisfies 7% of the aggregate demand. In 1936 the total home production was 8 883 metric tons, and the import was 97,822 metric tons.

The production of lead in Japan is closely related to that of zinc, since the major portion of both metals is recovered from the same ore. Average ratio of lead to zinc in the ore is about 1 to 5. Japan consumes approximately the same quantity of each of these metals every year. Lead production in the country reached a peak in 1944 when 34,929 metric tons of lead was mined.

The output of lead in 1946 was barely over 6,000 tons, which was slightly increased in 1947 to 8,300.

PRODUCTION OF REFINED LEAD
(in metric tons)

1936	8,888
1937	10,392
1938	14,427
1939	13,701
1940	18,031
1941	25,717
1942	24,822
1943	29,828
1944	34,929
1945	9,292
1946	6,204
1947	8,300

Zinc The origin and development of zinc mining in Japan is of comparatively recent date. In 1900, a Swiss clock firm, seeing bright prospects of developing the industry, purchased many zinc mines in the country and began exporting the metal.

With increased demand during World War 1, production and exports increased, the quantity produced in 1917 reaching 54,700 metric tons, and smelting furnaces numbering 16. The zinc refinery capacity for 1944 was 178,600 metric tons. Approximately 52 per cent of zinc produced in the last few years was electrolytically refined in an average purity of 99 98 per cent, the remaining 48 per cent was distilled average purity of 98.7 per cent.

Zinc ores in Japan exist mainly in igneous and aqueous rocks. The principal ore which yields zinc is zinc sulphide, some of the best of which contains about 67% of zinc and 33% sulphur. Ordinary ores contain 40 to 55% of zinc and 24 to 28% of sulp-

hur. The principal mines are:

Kamioka Mine	in	Gifu	Prefecture
Budé	„	Niigata	„
Ikuno	„	Hyogo	„
Yasuda	„	Nagasaki	„
Hosokura	„	Miyagi	„
Kanayama	„	Wakayama	„
Wanibuchi	„	Shimané	„
Sasu	„	Nagasaki	„

PRODUCTION OF ZINC

(in metric tons)

Year	Production
1936	39,066
1937	49,200
1938	56,584
1939	61,464
1940	63,123
1941	52,972
1942	59,823
1943	61,473
1944	60,041
1945	16,943
1946	11,307
1947	15,000

Aluminium The production of aluminium in Japan dates from February, 1934, with the establishment of the Showa Denko Company's plant in O-machi, Nagano prefecture. This metal was produced from alumina made at the company's Yokohama plant. The company used alumite as raw material since bauxite was non-existent in Japan. But it soon became evident that aluminium extracted from alumite could not compete with that produced from bauxite. Other attempts to produce aluminium from materials other than bauxite such as aluminium phosphate, or high re-serve, of which Japan has a large reserve, were not very successful. Aluminium extracted from these raw materials contain a relatively high percentage of impurity in the form of iron and silica, which is passed on to the finished metal. Considering greater quantities of these materials that must be used for the production of aluminium other than when bauxite is used, the cost of production becomes higher.

Aluminous shale, which can be abundantly found in Manchuria and North China, and to a lesser degree in Korea, perhaps accounted for the largest part of aluminium produced in Japan up to the surrender. Two companies in Korea, the Nippon Chisso Company and the Chosen Riken Company used this shale exclusively during that period of operation. The most successful method of extracting aluminium from this raw material was the soda-lime process.

The growth of the aluminium industry in Japan during its first three years was slow, but it then underwent a period of moderate expansion till about 1940. The production increased sharply after that year and reached the peak in 1943 when approximately 114.000 metric tons of the metal were produced. During that year 281,000 metric tons of alumina were produced in the home islands.

Alumina and aluminium plants are evenly distributed throughout Japan. Sixteen are located in the main island, two in Kyushu, and two in Shikoku. In addition, Japan controlled two plants in Formosa, three in Korea with two more under construction at the close of the Pacific War, one in Manchuria and one in North China. The industry sustained some damages during the War, but not to the extent of hampering production seriously, if the industry were resumed.

During 1946 three companies were operating six plants whose monthly production of ordinary and low quality aluminium was 250 tons and 130 tons respectively. However, due to the exhaustion of stock pile of raw materials, the monthly production of aluminium of ordinary and low quality was reduced in the first half of 1947 to 170 tons and 80 tons respectively.

ALUMINIUM PRODUCTION IN JAPAN DURING

1936—1947

(in metric tons)

Year	Production of Aluminium	
	Primary	Secondary
1936	3,220	0
1937	0	0

1938	0	0
1939	17,800	0
1940	21,600	0
1941	30,000	0
1942	56,100	0
1943	85,210	9,300
1944	114,100	11,200
1945	88,300	10,450
1946	3,192	10,824
1947	2,700	9,144

Coal Mining

Coal Production during the Pacific War To increase the war-time production of coal, both government offices and industrial organizations sponsored an increased production movement in June 1943. The Government on April 2, 1943 published the outline course for consolidating smaller coal mine enterprises and on September 1 of the same year, the outline for enforcement of colliery mergers, providing for the merge of small-scale mine undertakings with a view to rationalizing their producton planning and management. In order to meet the constant rise in material expense and labor management cost, the Government continued its policy of granting subsidies to coal mine enterprises. Furthermore a special bounty system was adopted on July 31, 1943 to reward the output in excess of quotas set in the material mobilization program.

The wages of miners in 1943 were proximate to those of factory workers, which represented difficulties in recruitment of labor in mine work. To alleviate the labor shortage in the industry as from June, 1943 their wages were raised and also labor service corps were mobilized to stimulate the coal production.

In 1943, the Japan Coal Company was established to supervise nation-wide control over coal distribution, and a wartime fuel control cut down coal supplies to factories and workshops during the period from December 1943 to March 1944. In November 1943, the coal mining industry was removed from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and placed under the responsibility of the Ministry of Munitions.

Coal Mining Industry after 1945— Coal production at home, when the war ended was approximately 20 per cent of the prewar production level.

The goal of coal production for 1946 was 23,000,000 tons of which the actual output was 22,461,000 tons or 96.8 per cent. In order to meet the deficit of 1946, the Government increased the production goals to 30,000,000 tons for the period of April 1947—March 1948, nominated a committee for the scientific exploitation of coal mines, and set up the Coal Distribution Corporation as the agency responsible for the distribution of coal on a priority basis. With a view to rehabilitaing the coal mining industry, the Government prepared the Temporary State Control of Coal Mine Bill, which was passed by the Diet and enforced as from December 8, 1947.

COAL MINERS AND PRODUCTIVITY

	Total No. Employed	Underground Workers	Output per month in metric ton per underground worker
1936	198,346	146,458	23.8
1937	222,696	163,607	23.1
1938	263,632	194,096	20.9
1939	293,069	213,625	20.4
1940	323,571	235,551	20.3
1941	342,102	—	—
1942	352,848	—	—
1943	369,615	—	—
1944	380,975	—	—

	Total No. Employed	Underground Workers	Output per month in metric tons per underground worker
1945	396,712	237,361	7.9
1946	314,397	173,412	9.7
1947	408,071	216,052	10.5

MONTHLY WAGES FOR COAL MINERS (yen)

Coal Mining, Underground:	Regular Wages	Bonuses	Total with others
1947	2,400	405	2,976
January	1,177	118	1,419
February	1,253	65	1,431
March	1,368	53	1,549
April	1,492	347	1,972
May	1,615	496	2,246
June	2,0 5	817	3.006
July	2,577	745	3,473
August	2,851	606	3,629
September	3,191	297	3,681
October	3,515	242	3,997
November	3,633	218	4,088
December	4,109	888	5,255
Coal Mining, Surface:			
1947	1,731	315	2,208
January	948	101	1,173
February	995	47	1,150
March	1,081	43	1,239
April	1,157	279	1,562
May	1,230	393	1,745
June	1,475	559	2,176
July	1,858	547	2,546
August	2,063	459	2,686
September	2,292	250	2,725
October	2,447	209	2,884
November	2,498	114	2,910
December	2,722	133	3,113

COAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND
(In 1,000 kg.)

		Imports from		Consumtion			
	Output	Manchuria, Korea	China and Other Countries	Domestic	Overseas	Export	Stockpile at end fiscal year
1936	4,183	1,949	4,414	47,245	876	1,112	1,128
1937	45,258	1,934	4,426	51,157	876	1,028	1,038
1938	48,684	2,752	3,471	55,318	967	758	1,145
1939	52,409	3,808	4,477	61,252	1,052	639	1,473
1940	57,309	5,058	5,065	66,542	943	548	1,762
1941	55,602	4,541	5,266	62,940	1,096	643	3,326
1942	54 179	3,332	5,512	61,992	1,014	582	3,159
1943	55,539	2,169	3,948	59,690	805	285	3,816
1944	49,335	1,129	2,195	50,433	714	0	4,031
1945	22,335	43	226	24,414	371	—	1,342
1946	22,523	0	0	22,234	335	—	923
1947	29,324	*0	0	28,166	0	898	1,665

Source: Japan Coal Association.

ANNUAL COAL DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY
(1,000 metric tons)

Industry	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Manufacturing	31,668	35,304	34,020	31,248	30,578	23,844	9,180	6,048
Iron & Steel	10,056	11,436	13,176	13,320	13,656	11,244	3,300	1,296
Metal Mining & Refining	660	852	948	780	720	600	—	144
Liquid fuel	60	384	600	1,008	1,236	1,572	—	36
Metal products	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,752	84
Shipbuilding & Machinery	1,680	1,968	2,124	2,196	2,460	2,680	—	312
Ceramics	4,116	4,668	3,780	3,456	2,928	2,028	828	924
Chemical Fertilizer	6.420	7,152	6,576	5,808	6,156	3,720	1,908	1,128
Other Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	696
Salt	720	642	360	372	360	336	312	360
Foodstuffs	1,536	1,500	1,524	1,224	960	684	492	408
Textiles	6,420	6,720	4,932	3,084	2,112	1,032	588	660
Transportation	8,796	9.372	8,064	8,820	8,976	9,204	6,888	7,716
Railways	5,076	5,568	5,112	6,300	6,960	8,088	6,384	7,020
Banker Coal	3,720	3,804	2,952	2,520	2,061	1,044	504	696
Electric Power	6,204	5,904	4,200	5,256	5,076	9,708	696	636
Gas & Coke	3,684	3,748	4,080	3,948	3,804	3,360	1,164	1,332
Mine Use	3,156	2.916	29,16	3.192	3,136	3,000	2,736	2,388
Export	1,764	1,572	1,680	1,596	828	720	372	804
Miscellaneous	7,740	9,096	9,792	9,356	8,220	6,432	3,504	2,520
Occupation Forces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	660
Gov. & Public Use	2,448	2,988	4,032	4,524	4,260	3,324	1,152	216
Domestic Use	3,108	3,228	3,360	2,412	2,148	2,028	1,680	1,140
Briquettes	1,668	2,208	1,776	1,356	1,032	444	192	276
All Other	516	672	624	1,044	780	636	480	228
Total	63,024	78,112	64,740	63,384	60,504	50,172	24,648	21,456

Source: Board of Coal, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Lignite Mining

Lignite, a solid fuel of vegetable origin, is considered low-ranking coal. Large deposits are in southern Kyushu, and nothern Hokkaido, commercially exploitable are those in Tohoku, Kinki, and Tokai in Honshu. Lignite mining dates back to 19th century but production did not exceed 20,000 metric tons until 1900. The real impetus was provided by World War II. The highest production was in 1943 with 2,876,011 metric tons. Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce recognized lignite as a mineral in 1898 and with the industry coming under the Mining Law in 1900 large scale mining was undertaken.

LIGNITE PRODUCTION, MINES AND MINERS

	No of mines	Production (metric tons)	Employees
1942	686	1,606,500	22,712
1943	750	2,876,011	28,152
1944	1,016	2,303,860	28,213
1945	1,014	1,643,498	35,065
1946	1,119	2,403,287	37,473

Note: Fiscal year 1 April-31 March
Source: Lignite Section Coal Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

ANNUAL LIGNITE PRODUCTION BY REGIONS
(1936—1946)
(metric tons)

	Tohoku	Kanto-Shinetsu	Tokai-Hokuriku	Kinki	Chugoku	Shikoku	Kyushu	Total
1936	31,492	10,461	66,800	741	—	—	—	109,494
1937	35,110	13,114	72,231	746	—	—	—	121,201
1938	43,951	14,725	81,913	1,136	—	—	—	141,725
1939	57,364	18,785	116,071	1,110	1,291	—	—	194,624
1940	114,725	36,612	119,652	1,732	2,684	—	—	275,405
1941	163,869	44,230	119,062	2,390	3,200	100	1,304	334,155
1942	862,286	107,006	565,271	49,160	9,954	2,665	10,158	1,606,500
1943	1,500,533	130,522	998,444	116,156	39,366	26,592	14,378	2,876,011
1944	1,097,480	206,596	770,459	146,158	45,975	16,983	20,209	2,303,860
1945	769,803	170,020	514,468	133,663	27,620	10,365	15,554	1,643,498
1946	1,045,973	237,762	918,862	125,891	36,574	21,222	17,003	2,403,287

Source: Coal Board, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

PRODUCTION OF COKE, GAS AND CHEMICALS
(in 1,000 tons)

	Gas	Coke	Chemical
1936	166	1,069	219
1937	201	1,134	376
1938	306	1,461	412
1939	578	1,630	447
1940	646	1,803	540
1941	664	1,936	766
1942	668	2,115	671
1943	671	2,082	690
1944	603	1,969	615
1945	412	954	318
1946	605	451	253
1947	406	678	292

Source: Coal Board, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Petroleum

Production The home yield of crude oil until about 1916 was approximately 2,600,000 koku, by no means sufficient to satisfy domestic demand. Notwithstanding yearly increase in demand, output was unable to keep pace with it so that by 1927 domestic production was only able to satisfy 25% of the home consumption. The percentage increased and in 1932 was about 44%.

In 1945, crude oil production was 675 kiloliters per day or 246,400 kiloliters per year from 4,841 wells of which 4,805 were pumping and 36 flowing. Ninety per cent was produced by the Teikoku Sekiyu (Imperial Oil) Company which was established in 1941. During the war period it absorbed most of the independent producers and took over the interests of other large operators.

Extensive efforts were made by the Government during the war, particularly in 1944, to increase home production, and a State subsidy was granted for this purpose. A new company, Hokuritsu Sekiyu, was formed to include all the small producers in the Niigata Districts with the exception of the Daido Oil Company.

Oil fields in Japan are located in various districts in Niigata, Akita, and Yamagata prefectures in the Main Island and several places in Hokkaido. In no other places has oil so far been produced in the country. The quantities of oil produced in these districts during the Pacific war are given below:

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROL 1936—1947
(in kiloliters)

Year	Production
1936	379,284
1937	384,588
1938	382,344

1939		358,212
1940		324,096
1941		306,756
1942		263,817
1943		262,731
1944		269,159
1945		239,364
1946		212,364
1947	Jan.-Nov.	201,924

Quality of Crude Petroleum The crudes of Niigata and Akita Districts are of asphalt base with a percentage of tar ranging from 25 to 75 per cent. Those from Gotsu and Maki in Niigata fields run as low as 10 and 15 per cent respectively. The wax content of the Hondo crudes is negligible. Hokkaido crudes are primarily of paraffin base.

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION BY DISTRICT

Data are for Imperial Oil Co. unless marked.

Oil Field	Year 1946	1947
Hokkaido		
Wakkanai	23	15
Koetoi	141	220
Masuporo	58	53
Menashi	98	49
Toyotomi	47	67
Yuchi(1)	270	150
Ishikari	2,047	1,584
Atsuta	192	138
Kinausu(1)	6	0
Fureoi	1,333	1,218
Karumai	777	663
Total Hokkaido	5,092	4,157
Akita		
Higashi-hachimori	12,036	13,851
Higashi-hachimori(2)	483	211
Higashi-hachimori		
Higashi-hachimori	1,552	5,162
Nishi-hachimori	206	180
Nishi-hachimori(2)	738	2,378
Iwako	90	68
Asanai	203	145
Toyokawa	3,215	2,806
Toyokawa(2)	247	246
Urayama	1,338	950
Kurokawa	4,334	3,111
Michikawa	2,329	1,219
Michikawa(4)	10	17
Ashikawa	7,148	2,744
Ashikawa (4)	214	164
Niida	533	529
Yabase	83,061	73,766
Toyoiwa	242	408
Katsurane	708	992
Harekawa	351	337
Katte	1,392	1,390
Uchimichikawa	3	9
Matsugasaki	3	0
Hibiki(5)	110	117
Kimigano(6)	4	4
Total Akita	120,570	110,804
Yamagata		
Innai	15,866	14,267
Kamioguni	3,455	3,558
Katsurazaka	5,587	4,671
Kotaki	1,823	1,340
Kamihama	1,968	3,675
Chokaizau	3,232	1,667
Ishirazaka	17,638	16,041
Total Yamagata	49,569	45,219
Niigata		
Echigo-kurokawa	2,071	1,428
Echigo-kurokawa(2)	803	1,147
Echigo-kurokawa(4)	2,078	1,498
Shibata(3)	2,790	2,599
Kaji(2)	224	566
Tsukioka(2)	8	4
Niitsu	19,958	16,455
Niitsu(2)	237	214
Niitsu(7)	1,660	1,232
Ohmo	2,178	1,758
Higashiyama	5,393	4,870
Higashiyama (gallery)	5,961	5,660
Kengamine	57	118
Torigoe	335	415
Izumozaki(8)	25	26
Ishiji	122	112
Amaze	101	72
Miyagawa	636	629
Nishiyama	5,510	5,094
Betsuyama	3,422	1,777
Takamachi	2,191	1,309
Kashiwazaki	45	31
Kuwazone	5	4
Maki	789	750
Gohtsu	341	300
Total Niigata	56,940	48,068
Shizuoka		
Sagara	7	6
Sagara(9)	5	5
Total Shizuoka	12	11

Grand Total	232,183	208,259

(1) Hokkaido Oil Development Co. (2) Daido Oil Co. (3) Eguchi Oil Assn. (4) Karita Industrial Co. (5) Nippon Oil Field Co. (6) Ishikawa (7) Hokuriku Oil Assn. (8) Tone Boring Co. (9) Saito

Imports Imports of oil during the war was made exclusively from the southern area for the use of the Japanese Army, Navy and civilian enterprises. The amount of oil imported during wartime is listed below:

IMPORTS OF OIL FROM THE SOUTHERN AREAS, 1942—1945

(In kiloliters)

Origin of Imports and kind	1942	1943	1944	1945
Palembang				
Crude oil	420,000	1,090,000	340,000	75,000
Heavy oil	80,000	420,000	420,000	150,000
Avitation gas	160,000	335,000	500,000	80,000
Mili				
Crude oil	45,000	500,000	450,000	—
Heavy oil	—	45,000	500,000	—
Avitation gas	—	—	—	—
Tarakan				
Crude oil	25,000	51,000	—	—
Heavy oil	25,000	51,000	—	—
Avitation gas	—	—	—	—
Balik Papan				
Crude oil	—	—	—	—
Heavy oil	—	80,000	20,000	—
Avitation gas	—	—	—	—

In order to increase the output of crude petroleum, the Government set up the following five year production and exploitation program for the period of 1946—1950.

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PETROLEUM OUTPUT

	No. of Wells	Production (in 1,000 kiloliters)
1946	63	211
1947	75	241
1948	75	277
1949	100	308
1950	100	355

In April 1947, the Petroleum Distribution Corporation was established to carry out the fair distribution of petroleum.

Domestic Consumption of Petroleum

Civilian consumption during 1930 was 2,205,564 kiloliters, which rose to 4,066,140 kiloliters in 1935 and remained at about this figure until 1938. A minimum of about 4,000,000 kiloliters per annum appears necessary for normal functioning.

Synthetic Petroleum In view of the necessity of developing the artificial petroleum industry as a means of covering the shortage of the resources of natural petroleum in this country, the Government formulated as far back as 1930 a plan to establish a company with a capital of ¥100,000,000 for the production of artificial petroleum.

Before the war measures were taken by the Government to encourage

the artificial petroleum production through Government investments and subsidies. The Fuel Research Institute of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, succeeded in its expriments aiming to transfer from the laboratory to the plant the manufacturing of artificial petroleum by the three processes of low temperature, by distillation, direct liquefaction and synthesization of oils. This success led to the decision to establish a model State-managed plant in Hokkaido at a cost of some ¥20,000,000 as an enterprise covering a period of three years beginnirg 1937.

The enterprise of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which was undertaken through the Fuel Research Institute, was featured by an attempt to lower the production cost through rationally employing the aforementioed three processes. The minimum amount of annual production was then estimated at 20,000 tons.

The organization of a ¥100.000.000 investment company as a semi-official concern was decided upon in view of the necessisty of the Government extendirg financial aid to the industrialists for embarkig upon enterprises of national importance. According to the plar, the new company, the Imperial Fuel Company was established aiming at the annual production of 2,000.000 tons of artificial pertoleum, including 1 000.000 tons of volatile oil and 1,-000,000 tons of heavy oil.

Figures of the artificial oil during the war are not available, but five leading companies in April, 1944—March 1945 turned out 14,015 kilolit-ers of motor gasoline, 241 of aviation gasolire, 31,339 of bunker fuel oil, 3,-032 of lubricating oil.

Storage Facilities Storage facilities included 1,330,896 barrels at production centers, 3,780,546 at refineries, 701,962 at distribution points and 1,-561,551 in storage space for import-ers. Of the total storage space, earthen and underground storage space accounted for only 239,012 barrels. The Navy had a bulk storage space for 5,200 000 metric tons of heavy oil, of which the space for 323,000 metric tons at Kure and the space for 46,-000 metric tons at Yokosuka were damaged during the war. Naval light oil storage facilities amounted to 266,-000 barrels including 160,000 barrels underground.

Natural Gas

To compensate the shortage of petroleum, the Government has been encouraging the production of natural gas. The natural gas production industry made a rapid progress during the war of 1941-1945, when both military and civilian demand for gasoline and oil far exceeded their production. Below are listed the details of natural gas production in 1947.

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

Gas Field	As of Mar. 1947 Wells Producing	Wells Suspended	Area (100 sq.m.)	Fiscal Year 1947 Production (cubic meters)
Otaki Natural Gas Co.				
Mobara (Ceiba)	37	30	1,920	2,849,965
Otaki (Chiba)	25	15	1,300	647,589
Total	62	45	3,220	3,497,454
Biwako Natural Gas Co.				
Yamada (Shiga)	145	8	1,790	448,776
Tendo Natural Gas Co.				
Kuramasu (Yamagata)	91	19	4,550	511,645
Shizuoka Natural Gas Co.				
Shimizu (Shizuoka)	2	8	324	32,385
Nippon Natural Gas Co.				
Kawasaki (Kanagawa)	1	19	1,000	376,632

Gas Field	As of Mar. 1947 Wells Producing	Wells Suspended	(100 sq.m.) Area	Fiscal Year 1947 (cubic meters) Production
Suma Natural Gas Supply Co.				
Suwa (Nagano)	234	58	11,800	948,480
Shikine Natural Gas Co.				
Shikine (Kagoshima)	0	24	0	0
Kyushu Natural Gas Co.				
Yada (Miyazaki)	0	24	0	0
Total	535	205	22,684	5,815,372

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Phosphate Rock

Japan imported phosphate rock chiefly from Angaur Island for the manufacture of chemical fertilizers. During the war the imports dwindled as the following figures show: 1,190,000 metric tons in 1939; 1,110,000 metric tors in 1940; 790,000 metric tons in 1941; 570,000 metric tons in 1942; 460,000 metric tons in 1943; 180,000 metric tons in 1944; and 22,000 metric tons in 1945.

In 1946, SCAP granted Japan to import phosphate rock with a view to helping increase the fertilizer production. Under the SCAP memorandum issued on July, 1, 1947, the mining of phosphate rock on Angaur Island was placed under the Japanese Government. The total amount of phosphate rock shipped from the island to Japan during 1946—May, 1948 was approximately 191,000 tons.

CHAPTER XVI

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

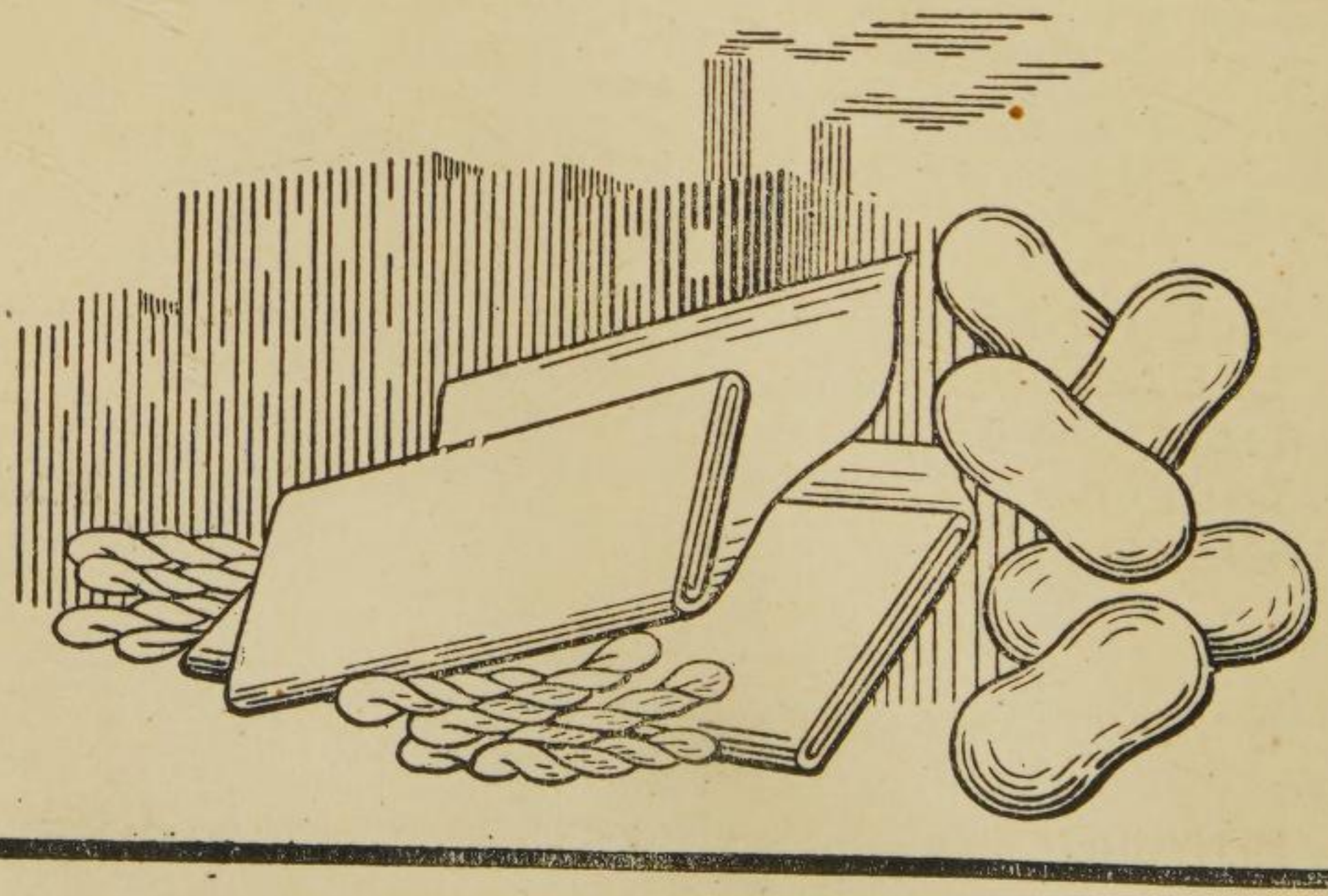
TOYO TEXTILE CO., LTD.

KYOTO, JAPAN

MANUFACTURERS & EXPORTERS

OF

SILK & RAYON TEXTILE



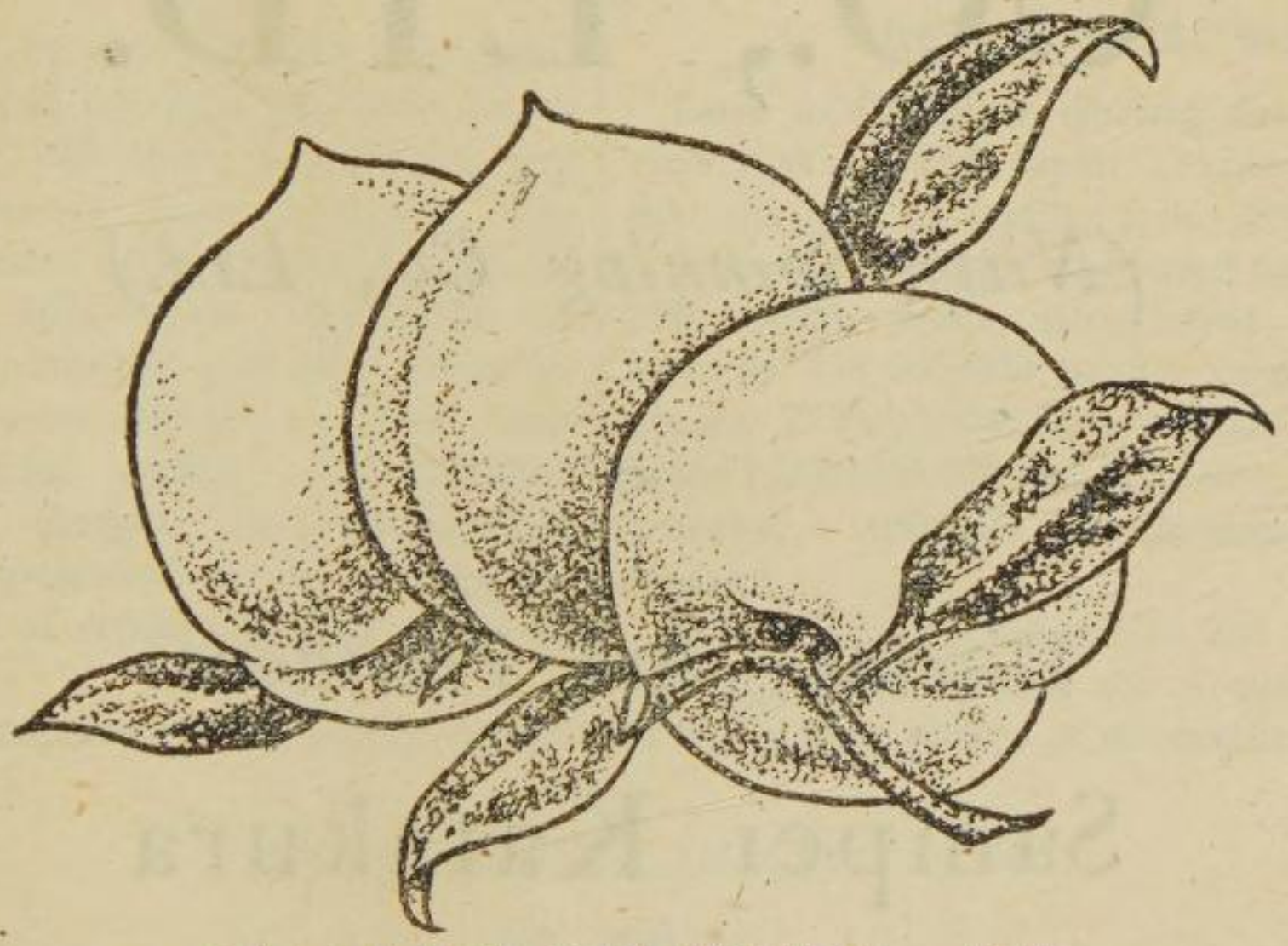
NISSHIN BOSEKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA

NISSHIN COTTON SPINNING CO.,LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1907

TRADE MARK

PRESIDENT TAKESHI SAKURADA



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BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING OF CLOTH.
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3 YOKOYAMA-CHO NIHONBASHI CHUO-KU, TOKYO
BRANCH
MENYUREN BLDG., No.26, 2CHOME HONMACHI HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA

NITTO BOSEKI CO., LTD.

(Nitto Spinning Co., Ltd.)

◇

Director and President

Sampei Katakura

◇

No. 2, Kyobashi 3-chome,

Cyuo-ku, Tokyo,

Japan

CHAPTER XVI

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Textile Industry

Before the war, the total output of textiles averaged in terms of yarn 220,000,000,000 pounds, its exports exceeding the ¥100,000,000,000 mark.

With the advent of new era in Japan after the surrender, the textile industry has become one of the foremost peace industries.

Background

Consolidation in the Japanese textile industry was pushed forward by three stages since autumn of 1940 when the spinning and weaving departments were combined. On each occasion, units of enterprise were consolidated, with idle mills suspended or closed. The improvement and rationalization of management were stressed to cope with emaciating material supply. Accordingly, unification and merger were undertaken voluntarily by operators, in an attempt to enlarge the scale of remaining unit of enterprise.

At first, in compressing the textile enterprises, factories were divided into four classes: those to stay in operation, reserve plants, conservation plants and others to be eliminated. But in 1943, reserve factories were mobilized for munition making.

Imports of Materials Before the war wool were imported from Manchuria, North China and Inner Mongolia, raw cotton from Burma, the Philippines and other Southern areas and hemp from Manchuria, the Philippines and French Indo-China.

After the Pacific War

Loss of Textiles during the War It is estimated by the Japan Textile Association that the loss of textiles from fire and bombing during the war amounted to 2,033,000,000 square yards, distributed as follows: in mills 458,000,000 square yards; in warehouses 275,000,000 square yards; in households 1,300,000,000 square yards. The plants, however, suffered considerably less war damage.

Below is the comparative list of the post-war capacities against the prewar capacities of the various phases of the textile industry:

PRODUCTION CAPACITY

(In yen)

Industry	1945 Post-war Capacity	1936 Pre-war Capacity
Textiles	3,235,316,236	2,165,201,802
Spinning cotton and staple fibre	532,288,075	2,651,208,503
Rayon	113,905,440	448,446,613
Staple fibre	176,418,000	498,355,932
Spun silk	52,134,144	136,120,480
Worsted	77,031,055	325,025,549
Woolen	45,892,120	72,729,192
Flax	31,218,162	47,661,316
China grass	41,336,640	63,109,374

Industry	(In yen) 1945 Post-war Capacity	1936 Pre-war Capacity
Homespun by cotton and woolen coarse	60,027,120	91,644,458
Jute	18,940,545	28,916,863
Manila rope	37,254,240	56,876,702
Looms-cotton	719,876,751	2,228,720,591
Silk & rayon	163,278,056	487,397,182
Woolen	200,511,336	561,656,403
Hemp (heavy, light, hose, jute)	241,583,760	268,426,400
Dyeing and finishing	146,061,000	439,942,771
Wool finishing	41,216,972	81,135,772
Raw silk	148,900,000	518,815,331

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

SPINNING CAPACITY IN 1945

	Installed Spindles	Operating Spindles	Annual Output in lbs per Spindle	Annual Output (1,000 Pounds)
Cotton	2,712,694	2,190,219	224	490,629
Staple Fibre		386,840	154	59,573
Rayon	212	153	792,000	121,176
Staple Fibre	469	300	—	237,600
Worsted	397,724	351,951	80	28,636
Spun Silk	150,852	135,766	40	5,431
Woolen (Cards)	425	382	76,420	29,231
Flax	50,610	43,018	410	17,637
China Grass	67,544	57,412	360	20,668
Jute	17,616	14,973	2,300	34,438
Others	98,084	83,371	360	30,014
Manila (hand)	883	750	83,350	62,475
(automatic)	3,028	2,574	13,224	34,039
Raw Silk	28,344 Basins			13,200

WEAVING CAPACITY IN 1945

	Installed Looms	Operating Loom	Annual Output (In 1,000 of Sq. Meters)
Cotton	102,280	66,929 (B)	1,038,481
		12,371 (N)	115,170
Staple Fibre	31,540	20,019 (B)	128,532
		3,701 (N)	14,257
Silk	9,526 (B)	8,097 (B)	2,658
	3,209 (N)	2,728 (N)	618
Rayon	75,352 (B)	55,932 (B)	311,728
	36,221 (N)	18,843 (N)	73,513
Worsted	10,400	5,658	39,733
Woolen		3,182	33,251
Flax and China Grass	14,602	11,682	136,416
Jute	590	472	32,966

N.B. B-Broad N-Narrow. Source: Japan Textile Association

YARN PRODUCTION

(In 1,000 pounds)

	1937	1941	1944	1945	1946	1947
Cotton	1,586,480	769,143	58,654	41,479	129,406	267,209
Raw Silk	731,198	536,226	142,722	72,155	97,795	14,680
Woollen	147,902	57,914	7,458	13,928	28,176	20,079
Rayon	335,957	168,100	22,811	3,778	9,028	16,304
Stable Fiber	80,507	67,526	31,990	13,318	20,491	18,750
Flax	—	—	—	16,875	14,799	11,857

FABRIC PRODUCTION

(In 1,000 sq. yards)

	1937	1941	1944	1945	1946	1947
Cotton	4,826,000	1,329,000	552,000	182,000	243,500	662,300
Silk	1,216,352	494,752	172,145	53,010	35,741	37,625
Woollen	279,608	74,691	14,215	5,784	22,938	20,696
Rayon	804,453	632,781	82,119	47,905	42,116	46,222
Stable Fiber	52,000	101,042	50,975	19,203	30,912	32,040
Flax	—	—	—	46,000	20,815	15,147

Note: The production for 1937 is listed for the purpose of comparison.
Source: Silk Bureau, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

EXPORT OF TEXTILE GOODS BY DESTINATION

Item	Destination	Unit	1946	1947	1948 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Cotton yarn	Korea	lbs	59,000	—	—	—	—
	Hongkong	„	2,200,000	12,200,000	1,500,000	—	—
	Afganistan	„	—	24,800	—	—	—
	Australia	„	—	1,200	—	—	—
	Ceylon	„	—	1,000,000	—	—	—
	Burma	„	1,100,000	5,000,000	—	—	—
	Tripolitania	„	—	56,000	—	—	—
	Turkey	„	—	6,000,000	—	—	—
	U.S.A.	„	—	—	—	50	—
	Total		3,359,000	24,282,000	1,500,000	50	—
Spun-rayon yarn	Hongkong	lbs	—	195,000	120,000	—	60,000
	Egypt	„	—	—	15,000	—	—
	Total		—	195,000	135,000	—	60,000
Rayon yarn	China	lbs	1,800,000	2,815,400	—	750,000	—
	Hongkong	„	—	1,191,000	600,000	—	—
	Australia	„	—	302,000	—	—	—
	Malay	„	—	14,000	—	—	40,000
	India	„	—	2,200,000	—	—	—
	Egypt	„	—	600,000	26,000	—	—
	U.S.A.	„	—	100,000	—	139,000	77,200
	Siam	„	—	—	40,000	—	—
	Total		1,800,000	7,222,400	626,000	929,000	117,200
Raw silk yarn	U.S.A.	bales	84,475	4,094	—	3,360	3,560
	Great Britain	„	1,212	7,260	1,000	—	925
	Australia	„	700	2,516	—	—	480
	Newzealand	„	40	173	—	—	—

—Continued on P. 354

Item	Destination	Unit	1946	1947	1948 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	India	„	—	3,000	—	—	—
	Egypt	„	—	50	40	—	—
	Hongkong	„	—	—	200	30	275
	Switzerland	„	—	—	—	720	135
	French Indo-china	„	—	—	—	236	—
	France	„	—	—	—	—	300
	Total		86,427	17,093	1,240	4,346	5,675
Wool yarn	Korea	lbs	—	300,000	—	—	—
	Hongkong	„	—	—	—	—	22,610
	Total		—	300,000	—	—	22,610
Thrown silk yarn	U.S.A.	lbs	—	50	—	—	—
	Total		—	50	—	—	—
Cotton fabrics	Korea	yards	981,796	—	—	—	—
	Great Britain	„	3,014,000	63,698,501	—	—	2,796,079
	Hongkong	„	—	5,323,830	500,000	69,600	—
	Philipine Islands	„	—	7,216,772	—	—	1,907,872
	Sweden	„	—	20,735,789	—	—	—
	Malay	„	—	7,013,367	249,705	—	2,499,373
Cotton fabrics	Borneo	yards	—	526,245		—	—
	Dutch East Indies	„	39,419,000	106,677,087	20,773,371	16,132,976	12,267,777
	Egyptian Sudan	„	—	17,044,590	—	—	—
	Siam	„	—	25,153,225	110,205	1,473,754	709,892
	Italy	„	—	600,800	—	—	—
	Aden	„	—	8,320,962	—	—	—
	Italian Eritrea	„	—	1,250,400	—	—	—
	Italian Cyrenaica	„	—	150,400	—	—	—
	Turkey	„	—	46,657,971	—	—	—
	Ceylon	„	—	5,999,260	—	—	—
	Nyasaland	„	—	1,095,700	—	—	—
	Tanganika	„	—	2,392,780	—	—	—
	Kenya, Uganda & Somaliland	„	—	3,569,364	—	—	—
	North Rhodesia	„	—	999,960	—	—	—
	Gold coast	„	—	1,799,800	—	—	—
	Cambia	„	—	180,285	—	—	—
	Nigeria	„	—	3,610,600	—	—	—
	British Sierra Leone	„	—	359,880	—	—	—
	Congo	„	—	1,461,920	—	—	—
	Argentina	„	—	1,100,430	—	—	—
	Australia	„	—	11,580,938	—	—	107,190
	Guam	„	—	697,094	—	—	—
	Saudi Arabia	„	—	5,236,990	—	—	—
	Iran	„	—	326,520	200,215	—	104,478
	The Straits Se tlements	„	—	316,698	—	—	—
	India	„	—	23,252,088	—	—	—
	Burma	„	—	9,139,204	862,111	—	—

Item	Destination	Unit	1946	1947	1948 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	U.S.A.	"	—	6,912,913	974,245	537,654	1,767,060
	Syria	"	—	300,640	299,045	—	—
	Afganistan	"	—	51,600	51,600	—	—
	Holland	"	—	628,155	—	—	—
	Canada	"	—	—	—	399,600	202,905
	Sweden	"	—	—	—	—	420
	Morocco	"	—	—	—	—	100,200
	Total		42,433,000	391,382,761	24,020,497	18,613,584	22,462,947
Staple-fibre fabric	Hongkong	"	—	—	—	—	49,500
	Total		—	—	—	—	49,500
Rayon fabric	Hongkong	yards	—	928,731	111,506	469,805	471,348
	Dutch India	"	—	449,648	—	—	—
	Belgium	"	—	1,746,164	—	—	—
	U.S.A.	"	—	251,403	15,375	159,439	366,766
	Iran	"	—	766,246	—	—	50,682
	Siam	"	—	31,607	—	85,147	155,596
	Malay	"	—	574,345	775,057	185,167	—
	Canada	"	—	—	—	550	—
	Total		—	4,748,144	901,938	900,108	1,044,482
Silk fabric	Korea	yards	148,715	2,098	—	—	—
	U.S.A.	"	751,364	17,447,662	437,582	768,594	3,396,936
	Hongkong	"	—	245,619	—	22,161	64,999
	Burma	"	—	195,032	—	—	—
	Hawaii	"	—	16,843	3,483	—	—
	Malay	"	—	115,629	—	—	81,679
	Philipines	"	—	6,291	—	—	—
	Egypt	"	—	54,051	467,902	—	22,450
	Switzerland	"	—	32,200	7,516	—	27,500
	Belgium	"	—	15,000	—	—	15,000
	Guam	"	—	2,517	—	—	—
	Italy	"	—	10,600	—	—	5,000
	Great Britain	"	—	2,517	—	—	—
	Canada	"	—	—	85,000	—	29,980
	Syria	"	—	—	—	—	24,975
	Total		900,079	18,146,060	1,001,483	790,755	3,668,519
Wool fabric	Hongkong	"	219,358	562,496	51,647	178,510	102,804
	Korea	meters	21,802	168,211	—	—	—
	China	"	—	698	—	—	—
	U.S.A.	"	—	5,233	25,596	15,798	6,203
	Malay	"	—	10,365	12,729	—	34,093
	Egypt	"	—	41,787	55,924	—	39,710
	Total		*{219,358 / 21,802	{*168,211 / 620,579	145,897	194,308	182,811
Hosiery & shirt	Dutch East Indies	dozens	—	519,362	—	—	—
	Total		—	519,362	—	—	—
Linen fabrics	Hongkong	yards	302,555	—	—	—	—
	Total		302,555	—	—	—	—

IMPORT OF TEXTILE MATERIALS

Item	Unit	1946 Total	1947 Total	1948 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
C.C.C. Cotton	bales	704,710	436,058	122,104	1,300	—	—
Indian Cotton	lbs	—	169,989	—	—	—	—
Q.M. Cotton	"	—	—	—	—	46,560	2,563
Egyptian Cotton	"	—	1,981,335	—	2,500	600	800
Soft Hemp	"	—	1,981,335	—	—	—	—
Manila Hemp	"	—	9,263	—	3,816	—	23,018
China Ramie	"	—	1,131	1,145	—	—	—
Raw wool	"	—	8,503	—	693	699	5,422
Raw wool (Old wool)	"	—	—	—	—	182	324

Textile Industry Employees At the end of December 31, 1946, the textile industry workers including small scale mills numbered 270,556.

NUMBER OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY WORKERS

(As of December 31, 1946)

Cotton spinning and weaving	79,406
Silk spinning and weaving	12,606
Woolen and worsted	25,618
Hard Fiber	11,484
Rayon yarn and rayon staple	21,612
Rayon pulp	3,211
Raw silk	69,269
Others	47,350

Source: Raw Silk Association of Japan and Textile Industry.

Below are listed regular wages and extra bonuses for Textile workers:

REGULAR WAGES AND BONUSES FOR TEXTILE WORKERS

(In yen)

Year	Regular Wages	Bonuses	Total
1947	1,280	165	1,561
Jan.	647	73	797
Feb.	770	17	851
Mar.	819	26	920
Apr.	910	25	1,013
May	1,038	32	1,160
Jun.	1,267	126	1,498
Jul.	1,342	113	1,577
Aug.	1,475	77	1,686
Sep.	1,569	39	1,751
Oct.	1,649	73	1,864
Nov.	1,868	132	2,148
Dec.	2,006	1,248	3,470

Cotton Industry

Production Capacity At the end of the Pacific war the production capacity of the cotton industry in Japan found itself reduced from 13,000,000 spindles of prewar days to 2,500,000 spindles as of the end of January 1946, of which those in operation were 1,115,000 spindles.

Cotton spinners have been steadily rehabilitating the industry since the arrival of the first shipments of American cotton in Japan in June 1946.

If average per capita consumption of cotton textiles during the period of 1930–1935 is taken as minimum, Japan requires 1,900,000 square yards of cloth a year to meet minimum domestic needs, for which an estimated annual import of 443,500,000 pounds (887,000 bales of 500 lbs) of raw cotton is required.

Below is listed the number of spindles and looms as of June 30, 1947.

SPINDLES AND LOOMS

(As of June 1947)

	Spindles	Looms
Installed	2,852,812	137,261
Operable	2,731,000	120,187
Operating	2,252,750	75,846
Equipment in 1937	12,165,000	362,000

(Source: The Japan Spinners Association)

Production A total output of 129,406,000 pounds of cotton yarn of 1946 equals 8.6 per cent of the annual average output of 1935–37

(1,484,599 pounds); the amount of cotton fabrics produced in 1946 was 243,500,000 square yards, or 5.9 percent of the 1935–37 yearly-average of 4,144,704,000 square yards.

Export Eighty per cent of the cotton goods produced since June 1946 were exported.

Import Between June 1946 and April 1947, 891,552 bales of cotton were shipped from the U.S.A. to Japan to aid the recovery of her textile industry, the most important item in her postwar export industries. With the establishment of a dollar credit fund of $500,000,000 for Japan on August 15, 1947, the cotton industry received the appropriation of $60,000,000 for its revolving fund, for which Japan was to import 35,000 bales of cotton from the U.S.A., 17,000 bales from India and 5,000 bales from Egypt. The first shipment of the above from the U.S.A. and India arrived in Japan in October 1947. The Japanese Government granted the rehabilitation fund of ¥600,000,000 on March 14, 1947. The demand for the increased cotton textile production and the rapid hike of inflation necessitated the Government on September 29, 1947 to appropriate another rehabilitation fund of ¥718,954,280 to the industry with the addition of ¥280,000,000. The Government is planning to increase the third appropriation of rehabilitation fund for the cotton industry; the fund will in all amount to ¥1,970,000,000.

The following table shows the production and exports of cotton yarn and fabric since 1936:

PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN & FABRIC

Yarn
(In 1,000 lbs.)

1936	1,442,983	1942	245,825
1937	1,586,480	1943	136,061
1938	1,222,640	1944	58,654
1939	1,115,960	1945	41,479
1940	824,779	1946	129,406
1941	547,260	1947	167,115

Fabric
(In 1,000 sq. yds.)

1936	3,496,000	1942	1,354,000
1937	4,826,000	1943	941,000
1938	3,297,000	1944	552,000
1939	2,951,000	1945	182,000
1940	2,624,000	1946	243,500
1941	1,329,000	1947	662,305

Source: Japan Textile Association

Cotton Mill Workers The table below lists the number of cotton mill workers employed in the industry since 1941. The downward trend in employment during the war and the substantial increase in 1946 is noteworthy. As shown by the table, 85 percent of the workers are women, of whom the majority are between 15 and 18 years of age.

COTTON MILL WORKERS

Year	Men	Women	Total
1941	23,622	141,606	165,228
1942	17,263	99,180	116,443
1943	12,756	66,459	79,215
1944	6,126	46,153	52,279
1945	5,248	28,457	33,705
1946	6,464	59,802	66,266
1947	13,763	74,083	87,846

Efficiency of Cotton Mill Workers Listed below is a comparative table of the number of cotton mill workers and cotton yarn production.

COTTON MILL WORKERS AND PRODUCTION IN 1946–1947

		Number of Workers	Yarn Production (in Bales)	Output per Month per Worker (in Bales)
1946	April	29,065	6,008	0.2
	July	33,803	22,287	0.7
	Nov.	38,999	59,160	1.5
1947	April	50,037	68,486	1.4
	July	46,746	63,212	1.4
	Nov.	40,721	37,337	0.9
	Dec.	44,152	43,199	1.0

Silk Industry

Silk Weaving Districts As early as the days of the Emperor Suinin, about 1,960 years ago, weaving was already carried on, on a fairly large scale, under encouragement of the Imperial Court. During the Yedo Age the weaving industry made marked development as one of the most important domestic in-

dustries. The Ryomo district, which is one of the chief weaving districts for silk textiles for domestic use, has been known as a very prosperous weaving center for centuries. This district is in Gumma and Tochigi prefectures and includes great weaving centers such as Ashikaga, Kiryu, Isézaki, Sano and Tatebayashi.

Another important weaving district is Fukui, followed by Kyoto, Ishikawa, Niigata and Tokyo in the order named. Among silk weaves of Japanese manufacture, habutaé, taffeta, poplin, chiffon, pongee, fuji silk, crêpe, etc., are well known abroad. In addition to these, there are many varieties, which are used by the Japanese at home, but these weaves are generally of narrow width, omeshi, ro, sha, meisen, nishijin, etc.

Production Capacity Production of silk fabrics in 1937 aggregated ¥213 million, or 13 per cent of the ¥1,562 million total of all fabrics according to the Factory Statistics compiled by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry. Prior to 1937, there were 313,000 looms for silk, of which quite a large number were scrapped due to the wartime industrial readjustment and were damaged by air raids, and today there are 117,219 looms, or only one-third, operating.

In this connection figufes available at the end of 1945 of the weaving capacity of silk textiles reveal that there were 9,526 looms of broad weaves, of which 8,097 were operable with an annual output of 2,657,750 square meters. Of 3,209 looms of narrow weaves, 2,728 were operable with an annual production capacity of 617,771 square meters.

Regarding the processing of silk textiles, the total dyeing capacity in 1945 was 146,208,-500 square meters, the printing capacity 11,072,100 square meters, and the refining capacity 51,552,900 square meters.

Export Export of silk fabrics in 1937 amounted to ¥72 million, or 33.8 per cent of the output of the same year. The smalll percentage of exports against the output of silk goods was ascribable to the fact that the big portion of silk output was shipped abroad in the form of raw silk. In 1937 raw silk exports reached as much as ¥407 million, or 5.6 times more than silk fabrics shipped. It is generally estimated that of the total raw silk output, 70 per cent was exported as raw silk, whereas 30 per cent was reserved for fabric production, and of which 13 per cent was sold abroad and 17 per cent consumed at home.

The first shipment of silk textiles since the occupation was sent in August 1946 to the United States. It comprised of 5,000,000 yards of assorted grades for both industrial and clothing purposes.

PRODUCTION OF RAW SILK, SILK YARN & FABRICS (1936–1947)

Year	Raw Silk (In bales)	Silk Fabrics (In 1,000 sq. yds.)	Year	Raw Silk (In bales)	Silk Fabrics (In 1,000 sq. yds.)
1936	913,612	1,147,794	1942	473,475	432,313
1937	721,193	1,216,352	1943	265,365	272,999
1938	698,096	1,220,290	1944	103,027	172,145
1939	737,552	461,255	1945	72,155	53,010
1940	711,901	472,013	1946	88,852	35,741
1941	536,225	494,752	1947	111,441	37,236

Note: The production of silk yarn was 4,080,000 lbs. for 1946 and 8,047,000 lbs. for 1947.

Source: Japan Textile Association.

Rayon and Staple Fibre Industry

In 1938 the rayon and staple fibre industry produced 541,114,000 pounds, or 28 percent of the total output of the entire world. In 1936 when exports of rayon yarn and fabrics totalled 47,939,000 pounds and 628,539,000 square yards respectively, Japan was the largest rayon exporter, shipping chiefly to the southeastern countries in Asia.

The outbreak of the war caused the industry suffer a serious blow due to the shrinkage of overseas markets, the shortage of coal, power, labor and industrial chemicals.

Production Capacity During the war rayon plants lost 73 per cent of their equipment and staple fibre factories 61 per cent. At the beginning of 1946, it was estimated that with the equipment and installations for the production of rayon then available, an annual output of 121,176,000 pounds was possible and for staple fibre 237,600 pounds. SCAP has authorized Japan to retain the artificial fibre production capacity of 330,600,000 pounds per year.

As for rayon weaving machines, 75,352 looms of broad weaves were operable, which could produce 67,118,400 pounds of rayon cloths a year, and 36,221 looms of narrow weaves, produceable of 15,828,120 pounds.

Regarding the refining and dyeing capacities of rayon cloths, the former is 12,348,000 pounds and the latter 35,200,000 pounds yearly.

Staple fiber looms at the beginning of 1946 numbered 31,540, of which operable broad weave machines were 20,019, with annual output of 38,436,480 pounds, and those of narrow weaves 3,701 with 4,263,552 pounds.

Rayon production in Japan is today at an abnormally low stage, due to scarcity of raw materials, and the shortage of caustic soda for the manufacture of rayon from pulp. The industry's stock of wood pulp at the end of 1945 was 10,000 tons, while 170,000 tons of wood pulp is required to meet the scheduled annual production.

According to the report of the Japan Textile Association the following principal materials, expressed in metric tons, are needed to bring the present equipment into full operation: 65,000 of rayon pulp, 729,000 of coal, 47,000 of caustic soda, 102,000 of salt, 17,000 of carbon disulfide and 57,000 of sulphuric acid.

In June 1947 only one-half of the production capacity of the filament branch and 15 per cent of the capacity of the staple branch were actually being utilized. Production volume of rayon and staple fiber is at present only 5 per cent of prewar peaks.

FILAMENT YARN AND SPUN RAYON YARN STOCK

—June 30, 1947—

(Thousands of pounds)

Filament yarn	
Rayon mills	2,272
Weavers	3,960
Other manufacturers	1,400
Spun rayon yarn	
Spinners	4,965
Independent weavers	4,103
Other manufacturers	222
With dealers	14

Exports From the surrender to the end of 1946, 1,800,000 pounds of rayon were exported to China. In the first five months of 1947, rayon exports aggregated 1,220,000 pounds, of which 618,000 went to China, 302,000 pounds to Australia and 300,000 pounds to Hongkong. In the same period, 195,000 pounds of staple fibre and 449,648,000 square yards of rayon fabrics were shipped to Hongkong and the Netherlands East Indies respectively.

PRE-WAR WORLD OUTPUT OF RAYON

(1939) (1,000 metric tons)

U.S.A.	150.2	France	25.5
Japan	108.6	Holland	11.0
Germany	66.5	Soviet Union	7.7
England	54.5	Canada	6.4
Italy	54.0	Belgium	5.9
		Others	23.9
Total output of the world			514.2

RAYON OUTPUT IN 1936–47

Year	Rayon Yarn (In 1,000 lbs.)	Rayon Fabric (In 1,000 sq. yds.)	Spun Rayon Fabric (In 1,000 sq. yds.)
1936	273,095	754,413	—
1937	353,967	805,632	16,753
1938	213,904	1,164,878	60,357
1939	238,563	1,086,414	48,286
1940	216,094	771,485	24,220
1941	168,100	632,781	20,538
1942	85,387	332,563	13,375

Year	Rayon Yatn (In 1,000 lbs.)	Rayon Frbric (In 1,000 sq. yds.)	Spun Rayon Fabric (In 1,000 sq. yds.)
1943	50,431	181,551	13,725
1944	22,811	82,119	17,994
1945	3,778	47,905	2,121
1946	9,024	42,120	20,383
1947	16,304	46,222	32,040

STAPLE FIBRE PRODUCTION
(1936–1947)

Year	Staple (In 1,000 lbs.)	Staple Fibre Yarn (In 1,000 lbs.)
1936	45,850	29,780
1937	175,494	80,507
1938	327,209	273,589
1939	301,267	182,418
1940	285,816	155,161
1941	296,604	66,175
1942	174,451	41,426
1943	121,739	26,506
1944	83,308	11,516
1945	21,773	13,318
1946	20,483	19,537
1947	18,750	18,750

Source: Japan Textile Association.

Woollen and Worsted Industry

More than 90 per cent of the wool consumed in Japan was imported from Australia, South Africa, South America and China.

During the war, the woollen and worsted industry lost 29 and 17 percent respectively of their equipment by air raids.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED EQUIPMENT
June 30, 1947

February 1947	Worsted spindles (in units)	Woollen cards (in units)	looms (in units)
Number of mills	17 (1*)	60 (1*)	577 (41*, 60**)
Number of Equipment			
Installed	428,688	453	11,045
Operable	378,061	427	10,710
Operating	95,880	262	3,665

* Indicating idle plant and equipment.
** Indicating factories with additional operations and their loomage.
Source: The Bank of Japan.

On September 30, 1945, wool stock totalled 174,060 bales (300 pounds per bale), stocked in army and navy warehouses or private companies. By February 28, 1946, 4,650 bales had been released and processed for domestic consumption.

Woolen and worsted yarn and cloth stocks at the end of June, 1947 are listed below.

WOOLEN & WORSTED YARN AND CLOTH STOCK
June 1947

	Yarn (in bales)	Cloth (1,000 sq. yrds.)
Woolen	5,150	1,029
Worsted	2,469	658

Output and Exports The output of woolen yarn and fabrics in 1946 represented only about 13 and 7 per cent respectively of the annual average during 1935–37 as shown in the table given below. The fabrics exported in 1946 were pre-war stock and included no new manufactures. They were shipped entirely to Korea. Since the beginning of 1947, 128,000 square meters have been sold to Korea and 240,000 square yards to Hongkong. Stock is estimated at about 2,000,000 square yards, after the foregoing shipments were made.

OUTPUT AND EXPORTS OF WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS IN 1946–1947

	Woollen and Worsted Yarns		Woollen and Worsted Fabrics	
	Output	Exports	Output	Exports
	(in 1,000 lbs.)		(in 1,000 sq. yds.)	
1946	28,176	—	22,936	331
1947	26,264	300	21,140	892
1935–37 average	145,192	7,416	306,361	43,525

* Indicating 1,000 square meters.

Source: The Bank of Japan.

Hemp Industry

Hemp is many and various in kind. In addition to Oasa (commonly called hemp) and ramie, there are jute, from which Hessian cloths and gunny bags are manufactured; Manila hemp, for making fishing nets and other nets; flax, which serves as the principal material for the linen industry; Nanking hemp, imported from China and Maoran hemp, produced in New Zealand. In the early days of the Meiji era, the hemp industry was overshadowed by the rapid advance of the cotton industry. Yet, by 1940, Japan became self-sufficient in flax and Oasa hemp, though dependent largely on China and India for the supply of jute. Manila hemp was supplied by the Philippines. The manufacturers have found it profitable to produce thick yarn, and are specialized in manufacturing thick fishing-net yarn.

During June 1947, the first shipment of Manila hemp (1,600 bales) arrived from the U.S.A. The hemp was distributed to jute and hemp spinning mills to manufacture hession cloth for packing export cotton fabrics. Stock on hand, June 30, 1947 of jute, ramie, flax, hemp and others is listed below.

HEMP STOCK ON HAND,
June. 30, 1947

Sisal	185
Jute	1,043
Ramie	201
Flax	7,297
Hemp	
Domestic	4,774
Manchurian	849
Manila	357
American	647
New Zealand	1,207
Fiber	0
Bamboo	340

MACHINERY, JUNE 30, 1947

	Spindles	Looms
Ramie	16,971	770 (including hemp)
Flax	48,255	2,250
Jute	2,638	40

OUTPUT AND EXPORTS OF HEMP YARN AND FABRIC

	Production		Exports
	Yarn (1,000lbs.)	Fabric (1,000 sq. yds.)	Fabrics (1,000 sq. yds.)
1945	16,875	46,000	0
1946	15,895	20,815	303
1947	18,050	19,976	0

Source: The Ministry of Commerce & Industry

Knitting and Hosiery

While the production of knitted undershirts, stockings and gloves slowly increased after the war, the industry is still operating at about 10 per cent of its capacity. This is due to the continued scarcity of skilled labor, spare parts and knitting needles.

The stress on heavyweight materials in recent years led to the scrapping of fine gauge machines and no new machines have been installed since 1938.

The January 1946 meeting of the Knitting and Hosiery Section of the Japan Textile Association scheduled a plan to get more coordination and cooperation in the knitting

industry, and to promote the reconstruction of about 600 of the 1,600 damaged factories.

There are 631 mills in operation but operating machinery is only about 15 per cent of the total machinery registered; the kinds of machines installed are as follows:

KNITTING MACHINERY

(June 30, 1947)

Fabric	Operable	Operating
Warp	253	74
Circular	10,317	3,332
Flax	10,041	3,059
Hosiery		
Circular	10,123	3,803
Full fashioned	1,855	1,108
Sewing Machines		
Foot operated	223	55
Power operated	9,650	4,389

Source: The Japan Textile Association.

CHAPTER XVII

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

HEAVY AND FINE CHEMICALS

Organic & Inorganic Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Aromatics & Pharmaceutical Products.

NIPPON SODA COMPANY, LTD.

One of the Largest Manufacturers of Chemicals in Japan

HEAD OFFICE
OMOTEMACHI, AKASAKA, MINATOKU, TOKYO

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CHAPTER XVII

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

General Survey

The shortage of coal and hydraulic power has continued to be the most critical problem in chemical industry since the end of the war. The production of organic chemicals was restricted during wartime with the result that the production of dyes and dye intermediates and other coal-tar derivatives was almost nil in 1945. A general survey of chemical products in the latter half of 1945 showed:

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN DECEMBER, 1945

(metric tons)

Product	Annual Production Capacity	Annual Production	No. of Factories	Factories Operating
Soda ash	290,000	19,600	4	1
Caustic soda	380,000	16,400	39	12
Chlorine	130,000	13,400	35	11
Salt	750,000	300,000	—	—
Coal-tar crudes	445,000	67,000	132	—
Benzene	24,000	6,000	15	4
Naphthalene	23,000	840	15	6
Toleune	5,400	150	14	3
Celluloid	8,200	240	7	1
Dyestuff	12,800	120	71	18
Ammonium sulfate	500,000	300,000	15	10
Calcium cyanamide	150,000	60,000	12	8
Ammonia	169,800	96,000	15	—
Sulfuric acid (chamber 62.5%)	767,000	164,000	46	11
Ethyl alcohol (in kiloliters)	216,000	30,000	31	16

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Paper

Historical and General

Paper-making in Japan remained a handicraft for over twelve centuries after a Korean priest, Doncho, introduced the technique in 610 A.D. During this long period of time, various grades of paper were produced from fibers of certain shrubs such as "kozo,"[1] "mitsumata,"[2] "gampi,"[3] etc.

1 Paper mulberry. 2 Golden flowered Edgeworthia (Edgeworthia chrysantha). 3 Indigenons plant (Wikstroemia sikokiana).

Foreign-style paper was made for the first time in the 7th year of Meiji, 1874, in a small miil, the Yukosha, Tokyo, through the assistance of an English engineer. Several more mills were established during the followiug year, but the development of the industry was naturally slow on account of the small demand. The materials used for the manufacture of foreign-style paper were chiefly rags, but in 1889, wood pulp was used for the first time in a mill belonging to the Oji Paper Mills, Ltd. The war against Russia in 1904–5 gave the industry a great chance of

development. In 1940, the Tomakomai Mill of the Oji Paper Mills, Ltd. began operation. With the establishment of the Tomakomai Mill, Japan became self-supplying with respect to newsprint. The Oji Paper Mills, Ltd. took the initiative in establishing a pulp mill in 1912, in Odomari, Saghalien Island, which was quickly followed by the Fuji Paper Mills, Ltd., and the Karafuto Industrial Co., Ltd. The industry was just getting well settled when World War I broke out. The importation of foreign-style paper ceased and its domestic production inereased, with the result that the industry expanded at great stride. The production of foreign-style paper in 1881 was only 3,968,000 lbs., but increased to 327,614,000 lbs. in 1914, 519,141,000 lbs. in 1919, 317,383,000 lbs. in 1924, and 1,418,187,000 lbs. in 1929.

In 1932 the Oji Paper Mills, Fuji Paper Mills and Karafuto Industrial Company were merged into one firm under the name of the Oji Seishi Kabushiki Kaisha (Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, Ltd.). It had a subscribed capital of ¥300,000,000, and had virtually monopolistic control over 80% of the total paper production in the country. The real strength of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd. lay in its almost complete monopoly of pulp production. In 1939 it turned out 1,621,200,000 lbs. of paper and 528,586,000 lbs. of pulp, both equivalent to 80 per cent of domestic production.

The economic control since 1937 aimed at the expansion of the heavy industries at the sacrifice of various peacetime industries. But the paper manufacturing industry was one of the voluntarily controlled enterprises in the country which were able to cope with the emergency period with the minimum amount of sacrifice. The conditions of paper industry and trade in 1940, were steady, and the profits increased in spite of State control on the manufacture and consumption of high grade papers in the year.

Of a total production of paper in 1943 amounting to 58 million pounds, Oji produced 81%, Hokuetsu 7%, the Mitsubishi Paper Manufacturing Company 5.4% and the Japan Paper Manufacturing Company 3.8%.

Below is given a table showing paper production during the period from 1936 to 1947.

PAPER PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION DURING 1936–1947
(in thousands of pounds)

	Domestic Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Consumption
1936	2,879,072	199,976	225,080	2,554,567
1937	3,354,170	141,876	271,098	3,224,948
1938	2,983,078	18,582	331,180	2,670,479
1939	3,391,508	3,748	422,816	2,972,434
1940	3,406,073	4,262	314,425	3,095,109
1941	3,337,534	1,067	243,873	3,094,722
1942	2,679,539	44	104,391	2,514,691
1943	2,002,400	0	44,634	1,937,765
1944	1,231,610	0	10,121	1,220,889
1945	492,775	0	0	—
1946	512,562	0	0	—
1947	698,470	0	0	—

Source: The Paper Distridution Control Association.

Hand-Made Japanese Paper

The production of hand-made Japanese paper in 1940 totalled 8,260,495 kan.

The Japanese-style paper industry made a remarkable development at the time of the Russo-Japanese War and was very active

during the World War I when the domestic demand for Japanese-style paper greatly increased. The area of field where paper-mulberry and edgeworthia chrysantha, two cardinal materials for Japanese-style paper are planted, showed a steady increase. There is little doubt, however, that hand-manufacturing has been replaced by machine-manufacturing, except in the production of a few special items such as Tengu paper. Thus, the production of hand-made Japanese-style paper, which accounted for 79 per cent of the total production of Japanese-style paper in 1925, dropped to 34 per cent in 1932.

The production of the two kinds of Japanese paper manufactured by machine and by hands is given in the following table.

PRODUCTION OF JAPANESE-STYLE PAPER

(in thousands of pounds)

	Machine-made	Hand-made	Total
1936	294,911	70,000	364,911
1937	300,202	70,000	370,202
1938	293,064	70,000	363,664
1939	358,062	70,000	428,062
1940	400,070	71,706	471,776
1941	3o1,278	67,361	458,639
1942	356,336	33,137	389,472
1943	251,563	25,535	277,098
1944	133,147	12,324	135,471

Pulp Production—The domestic production of pulp has been so meagre that it can hardly meet one half of the requirement by paper manufacturing and other industries. Before 1945, a greater part of pulp consumed in Japan was imported as shown below.

PULP PRODUCTION IN JAPAN, SAGHALIEN, KOREA AND MANCHURIA DURING 1936–1947

(metric tons)

	Japan		Saghalien		Korea		Manchuria	
	No. of Mills	Production	No. of Mills	Production	No. of Mills	Production	No. of Mills	Production
1936	—	445,808	9	435,964	2	19,980	0	0
1937	—	485,625	9	465,450	3	42,340	0	0
1938	—	529,175	9	489,776	4	45,229	1	5,676
1939	—	632,604	9	476,456	4	48,875	3	22,195
1940	—	706,007	9	570,738	4	56,733	3	39,638
1941	138	844,684	9	456,574	4	52,786	3	53,962
1942	138	730,535	9	387,829	4	47,224	3	43,882
1943	138	635,772	9	260,586	4	34,890	3	31,907
1944	88	397,200	9	198,890	5	20,773	3	15,396
1945	82	178,380		0		0		0
1946	82	226,799		0		0		0
1947	85	312,580		0		0		0

PULP IMPORTS DURING 1936–1945

(in metric tons)

	Rayon Pulp	Sulphite	Soda	Kraft	Others	Total
1936	250,251	352,897	1,528	25,649	168	630,493
1937	389,320	491,318	2,115	40,833	254	833,840
1938	227,091	221,362	1,717	9,830	0	460,000
1939	268,175	234,722	0	5,124	3,355	511,376

—Continued on p. 366

	Rayon Pulp	Sulphite	Soda	Kraft	Others	Total
1940	279,621	219,602	0	7,134	20,263	526,620
1941	125,768	178,245	0	4,822	46,257	355,092
1942	16,317	146,657	0	0	11,643	174,617
1943	1,125	72,127	0	0	6,897	80,149
1944	5,615	38,899	0	0	1,302	45,816
1945	156	3,924	0	0	0	4,080

Note: Imports of pulp were made from Korea, Manchuria, the U.S.A., Norway, Finland, Sweden, Canada, Formosa and Saghalien.

After the Pacific War Today with the loss of the pulp resources in Saghalien, Korea and Formosa, the paper manufacturing industry finds a considerable setback. Especially Kraft paper for packing purposes and printing paper made of sulphite pulp are suffering the heaviest blow.

Since the loss of the Kraft paper installations in Saghalien affects the packing paper industry in Japan, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry is encouraging the operation of the two Kraft paper plants in Hokkaido, one at Asahikawa operated by the Kokusaku Pulp Company and the other at Ebetsu by the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company.

Fertilizers

Superphosphate of Lime and Ammonium Sulphate The problem of food production in Japan is a serious one, for the Japanese population is constantly on increase, and the small area of arable land has been subject to intensive farming for many years. Under such circumstances, chemical fertilizers constitute a prerequisite for the increased production of staple food.

Of all the chemical fertilizers, superphosphate of lime and sulphate of ammonia are the two most important ones. The principal raw material for the manufacture of superphosphate of lime is phosphate rock, which Japan has been importing from Angaur Island. Since July 1947, in accordance with SCAP memorandum the mining of phosphate rock in Angaur Island has been placed under the responsibility of the Japanese Govern- and the amount of phosphate rock imported in 1947 approximately reached a prewar figure. (See Chapter on Mining)

The demand for ammonium sulphate has been steadily increasing for years. The domestic production of ammonium sulphate reached 1,000,000 metric tons in 1938, and maintained that production mark for several years, making thereby Japan self-supporting in the production of ammonium sulphate.

IMPORT OF PHOSPHATE ROCK
(metric tons)

Year		Year	
1936	829,812	1942	570,000
1937	922,320	1943	460,000
1938	—	1944	180,000
1939	1,190,000	1945	22,000
1940	1,110,000	1946	169,485
1941	790,000	1947	1,087,779

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS
(in metric tons)

Period	Ammonium Sulphate	Calcium Cyanamide	Calcium Superphosphate
1937	930,996	255,996	1,583,100
1938	1,107,996	243,996	1,239,996
1939	1,008,996	174,000	1,460,004
1940	1,109,004	192,996	1,640,004
1941	1,242,000	231,996	1,251,000
1942	1,098,996	203,004	567,996
1943	966,000	165,996	561,000
1944	711,996	165,000	111,996
1945	243,000	62,400	11,004
1946	466,824	145,284	171,216
1947	720,984	175,128	708,936

Lime nitrogen Lime nitrogen has been a fertilizer difficult for farmers to use, but

because of its low price, it has begun to win popularity. The production of lime nitrogen in 1937–1945 is given in the table below.

PRODUCTION OF LIME NITROGEN

(in thousands of metric tons)

Year		Year	
1937	257	1942	235
1938	244	1943	155
1939	176	1944	165
1940	192	1945	80
1941	232		

Potash Manure In view of the low output in the mining of the ore and its inadequate transportation facilities, the current actual output is extremely negligible. Below is given the production of potash manure in 1937–1945:

OUTPUT OF POTASH MANURE

(in 1,000 metric tons)

Year		Year	
1937	10	1942	3
1938	15	1943	3
1939	1	1944	3
1940	1	194′	1
1941	3		

Soy-bean Cake This is another item of fertilizer which was imported into this country before the war, principally from Manchuria. Of the demand for some 1,000,000 tons, 60 percent was imported in the form of soy-bean cake and 40 percent in the form of soy-bean.

Pyrites Mention is made here as to pyrites, the essential material for the production of chemical fertilizers such as ammonium sulfate and superphophate of lime. The output of pyrites since 1935 is as follows:

OUTPUT OF PYRITE

(metric tons)

1935	1,338,000
1936	1,750,000
1937	1,928,000
1938	2,122,000
1939	1,797,000
1940	1,525,000
19?1	1,519,000
1942	1,338,000
1943	1,167,000
1944	716,000
1945	440,000
1946	486,003
1947	818,852

Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Sulphuric Acid

Soda Ash In Japan, soda ash has to be prepared from salt, and as salt is a Government monopoly, the price of soda ash is considerably high. After World War I, when the Asahi Glass Co. started the production of soda ash, the Government granted the Company liberal subsidies in order to encourage the domestic production of soda ash. However, the production of salt has remained so negligible, that Japan has to be entirely dependent upon imported salt for both household and industrial consumption. Consequently with limited import of foreign salt after the surrender in 1945, the production of soda ash has fallen sharply, almost to 5 percent of the prewar peak year production.

Below are listed the domestic production and imports of salt and the production of both soda ash and caustic soda for the period of eleven years.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF SALT

(metric tons)

	Domestic Production	Imports
1936	604,320	1,415,700
1937	518,688	1,789,080
1938	535,644	—
1939	483,600	1,786,000
1940	636,336	1,724,000
1941	573,576	1,505,000
1942	389,436	1,534,200
1943	475,416	1,410,100
1944	414,612	943,800
1945	345,156	356,900
1946	358,945	282,557
1947	142,718	759,091

Source: Government Monopoly Bureau.

PRODUCTION OF SODA ASH AND CAUSTIC SODA

(metric tons)

	Soda Ash	Caustic Soda
1937	633,000	340,752
1938	672,000	440,760

	Soda Ash	Caustric Sada
1939	626,004	423,180
1940	594,996	410,400
1941	377,004	282,396
1942	299,496	224,100
1943	263,496	218,256
1944	187,500	140,580
1945	55,500	35,772
1946	23,473	28,561
1947	38,021	43,397

Caustic Soda Caustic soda is manufactured from soda ash. Consequently, as is the case with soda ash, the production of caustic soda has decreased due to the shortage of salt. Bleaching powder, a commercial production of caustic soda, also has been showing a decline.

Sulphuric Acid Prewar Japan ranked second in the world in the output of sulphuric acid. A large quantity of sulphuric acid was used for fertilizer production.

OUTPUT OF SULPHURIC ACID

(metric tons)

Year		Year	
1937	3,866,748	1943	2,384,988
1938	3,422,112	1944	1,596,372
1939	3,071,016	1945	476,640
1940	3,145,476	1946	918,602
1941	3,303,768	1947	1,487,541
1942	2,544,912		

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Soap Making

The industry was started early in the Meiji Era (1868–1911), but no great progress was made until after the Russo-Japanese war of 1904–1905, when machinery was introduced from abroad. During World War I, the industry enjoyed great prosperity, but suffered the depression very severely in 1920. However, during those difficult times, the foundation of the industry became more consolidated and the quality of soap improved greatly.

Tokyo and Osaka are the two principal places of production, the former producing about 50 percent of the total production in the country, while Osaka produces about 30 percent.

The annual output of soap in prewar Japan was 250,000 tons, of which 50,000 tons were exported. Soap production was dependent on fish-oil obtained in large quantities in home waters, palm oil from the south and beef tallow. During wartime, the output declined sharply, due to the marked decline in the output of fish-oil and the restriction in the importation of palm oil, bean oil, peanut oil and cotton-seed oil. The minimum requirement of soap is estimated at 196,464 metric tons a year.

The production of soap before and after the Paciffic War is listed below:

PRODUCTION OF SOAP

(metric tons)

Average Annual Production 1939–1941	255,253
Annual Production	
1945	8,217
1946	15,925
1947	5,421

Tallow and Candle Manufacture

Japanese tallow is a vegetable fat which maintains its solidity at normal temperature and is one of the special products of Japan. Its total output before the war was about 4,000 tons, of which about 80 percent were exported to the U.S.A. and Europe, and used for the manufacturing of candles and textile glazing material.

Candle Industry The major candle manufacturing companies suffered practically no damage during the war. The number of workmen averaged 645 in 1941 and 458 in 1945. The trend of production has declined since the peak year of 1940, due to the shortage of raw materials.

The industry is encouraged by the Government, for the majority of candles produced is allocated to prefectures where electricity is scarce.

CANDLE PRODUCTION DURING 1936–1945

(in pounds)

	Basic Components		
	Stearic Acid	Paraffin	Total
1936	12,742,584	11,762,389	24,504,973
1937	16,436,780	12,969,683	29,406,463
1938	19,525,293	18,136,211	37,661,504
1939	17,965,621	15,912,763	33,878,384
1940	23,902,380	19,556,092	43,458,472
1941	16,199,400	16,860,600	33,060,000
1942	14,149,680	12,593,656	26,743,336
1943	5,064,792	9,470,588	14,535,380
1944	2,049,720	2,093,800	4,143,520
1945	551,000	506,920	1,057,920

Source: Nippon Candle Control Association.

Rubber Industry

The rubber industry in Japan began with the establishment in 1886 of the Mitatsuchi Rubber Company, a limited-partnership concern, in Tokyo. The industry developed steadily through the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars of 1894–1895, and 1904–1905. In 1909 there were 20 mills, 900 workers and production reached ¥4,000,000 in value. During World War I the industry further developed. The earthquake of 1923 destroyed about 80% of the rubber manufacturing capacity of Tokyo and Yokohama districts, but reconstruction quickly took place and the factories were rebuilt. In 1937 the total production in the country by mills employing more than 5 persons was as large as ¥184,764,000 in value, but the figure would be much larger if goods produced by people working in their own homes were included.

In August 1944, the Committee on Rubber Industrial Technique of Japan issued a report on new articles using rubber as material. The list includes the following:

Valve packing for water works, horsements, sole crepes of rubber-silk laminations originally intended for bullet-proof fuel tank, truck guard for use in fencing, small-calibre rubber hose substituting plumbing, coupling for high-grade cast iron tubing, and all-rubber hose for air and water.

Rubber is the special product of South Asia, and Japan imported in prewar days 60,000 tons of raw rubber (¥50,000,000–¥60,000,000); and the exports of rubber goods on the other hand reached ¥40,000,000-¥50,000,000.

The minimum quantity of rubber required by domestic consumption is about 36,000 tons a year. The output of rubber goods for the eight months, from October 1945 to May 1946, classified by kinds is as follows:

PRODUCTION OF RUBBER GOODS

(1,000 metric tons)

Kinds	From October 1945 to May 1946
Motor-car tire tubes	1,633
Bicycle tire tubes	1,033
Jap. Socks with rubber soles	1,342
All rubber shoes	1,178
Canvas shoes with rubber soles	310
Shoe fittings	455
Belts	427
Hose	303
Rubberized cloths	733
Reclaimed tire material	155
Medical articles and fittings	244
Rice cleaning rolls	400
Industrial fittings	1,590
Latex	37
Total	9,847

Source: Rubber Control Association.

In order to make up for the shortage of raw rubber, efforts are being made to utilize waste rubber. For a half year period, from November 1945 to April 1946, the total collection of waste rubber amounted to 252,031 kan (one kan equals to 3.75 kg.) and the total output of reclaimed rubber was 350,200 tons.

Celluloid

The Japanese celluloid industry made considerable development during World War I. Owing to a heavy demand coming from European countries, where factories were closed by the War, Japanese celluloid products

once dominated the world markets. With the termination of the War, however, the Japanese celluloid industry shared the world-wide depression. On the other hand, it began to win popularity at domestic market.

The Dai Nippon Celluloid Kaisha is the largest manufacturer, with 70 percent of a total production capacity of the industry. The Fuji Photo Film Co. established in 1939 and the Oriental Photo Industrial Company are noted as manufacturers of Japanese photo films.

The production of celluloid for 1944. 1945 and 1946 was 2,000,030 kg., 2,150,000 kg. and 2,242,091 kg. respectively.

Dystuffs

Through Governmental protection extending over many years, the Japanese dyestuff industry was well established. Japan used to supply 99 percent of all sulphuric dyes demanded domestically. Concerning ratios of high-grade dye supplies, Japan supplied 86 per cent of miscellaneous dyes, 85 percent of acid dyes, 88 per cent of mordant dyes and 94 percent of vat dyes for domestic use. Research in producing these dyes was made by the Mitsui Mining and the Japan Dyestuff Manufacturing Companies. The Teikoku Senryo (Imperial Dyestuff Manufacturing Company) is another producer of dyestuffs.

Almost all kinds of dyestuffs were supplied within the country before the war ; the exports, on the other hand, reached around ¥10,000,000. During wartime, however, many plants were converted into munitions factories, and it is problematical today to what extent the dyestuff industry can be restored.

The postwar production of dyestuffs, however, increased markedly as seen in the table below :

POSTWAR OUTPUT OF DYESTUFFS

(in kilograms)

1945	652,000
1946	1,884,000
1947	44,446,025

Pyrethrum

Pyrethrum, an important insecticide used in the form of extracts or liquid sprays, is a perennial plant of the chrysanthemum family. Until 1914, Dalmatia was almost the only source of pyrethrum. This supply was cut off by the first World War and Japan captured the market which it had held until the beginning of World War II. Prior to the war, the United States imported approximately two thirds of Japan's total export.

Hokkaido is noted for producing the pyrethrum flower. Pyrethrum was formerly exported through Kobé merchants, but owing to inconvenience the Hokkaido Government encouraged direct shipments from Hokkaido. The first direct shipment was made in September 1933. The Hokkaido Government also caused pyrethrum manufacturers to organize the Manufactured Pyrethrum Industrial Guild, as the first step to encourage the export of manufactured pyrethrum abroad. (It had formerly been exported in the shape of dried flowers.) As an international commodity, manufactured pyrethrum is steadily gaining ground, and under the encouragement of their Govern ment, the Hokkaido pyrethrum raisers were manufacturing it for direct export to the United States, Saigon, Bangkok, Rangoon, Manila, Singapore, Sourabaya, Batavia, Calcutta and Bombay, and to such European markets as London, Hamburg and Paris. Wakayama prefecture is also noted for growing pyrethrum flowers.

Japan's annual domestic consumption of the insecticide amounts to 10 million pounds. The amount being produced at present can not meet such a demand.

The 1945 acreage planted with pyrethrum was 20,053 acres showing a considerable decrease from the 1930–35 average annual acreage of 42,936. In 1947, areas planted with pyrethrum was 6,450 hectares and the crop of pyrethrum flowers of that year was 1,252 metric tons.

Camphor

Camphor is produced by scaling off the bark and distilling its ingredients. Japan used to produce roughly 4,000 to 5,000 tons of camphor in prewar days, and occupied almost a monopolistic position so far as the output of natural camphor is concerned. With the loss of Formosa, however, Japan is no longer in that position, but even so,

it is possible to obtain an annual output of 2,000 to 3,000 tons of camphor, of which some one-half or two-thirds can be exported.

PRODUCTION OF CAMPHOR AND CAMPHOR OIL DURING 1936–1947

(in metric tons)

	Crude Camphor	Refined Camphor	Camphor Oil
1936	1,680	996	2,568
1937	1,192	996	2,652
1938	1,416	1,032	2,208
1939	1,020	924	1,620
1940	744	564	1,176
1941	900	540	1,368
1942	948	540	1,404
1943	804	540	1,188
1944	516	540	780
1945	564	468	768
1946	498	205	612
1947	1,231	332	1,231

Source: Government Monopoly Bureau.

Due to the development of synthetic camphor, natural camphor has steadily lost ground because of its high price.

Natural camphor, however, has several advantages over the synthetic product; and since the German industry, which was the largest supplier of synthetic camphor in pre-war days, has now totally collapsed, natural camphor will be popular in world markets for some time to come.

The first shipment of natural camphor after the war's end amounted to 15 tons to the U.S.A.

PRICES OF CRUDE CAMPHOR AND CAMPHOR OIL

(yen/kilogram)

		Crude Camphor	Camphor Oil
1935–1937		1.33	0.65
1938		1.48	0.75
1939		1.64	0.91
1940		2.00	1.10
1941		2.75	1.50
1942		2.75	1.50
1943		3.00	3.00
1944		5.00	5.00
1945		10.50	10.50
1946	Jan.–Jun.	12.00	12.00
1946	Jul.	30.00	30.00
1947	Jun.	75.00	80.00

Source: Price Board.

CHAPTER XVIII

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

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Wheat Flour

Before the Russo-Japanese War It was not until after the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5) that the wheat flour industry made any progress in Japan. Prior to the war there was a fairly large consumption, but manufacturing was limited, the production being dependent solely on water-wheels. The daily output by this method was only 10 to 60 bags; the quality was poor and not uniform. It was only in the year 1895 that wheat flour was first produced on a modern basis by machinery. In that year, the Nippon Seifun Kaisha, Ltd., began to operate mills with a capacity of 200 koku per day, and gradually, mills with a capacity of 50 to 100 koku a day were established. The demand for flour increased and as production could not keep pace with it, imports naturally increased. In 1895, imports were 280,000 bags, and ten years later imports increased to 4,990,000 bags. The imported flour coming chiefly from the United States of America, was of a far superior quality to the home product.

After the Russo-Japanese War

During the time of the great boom which followed the Russo-Japanese War, production capacity was greatly expanded. In 1914, when the World War started the production capacity was 9,060 barrels and this, by 1922, increased to 20,000 barrels. During those seven years the industry experienced unprecedented prosperity, and with the modernization of the industry and the increased domestic production of wheat flour, imports of flour considerably decreased.

IMPORT OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR DURING 1936–1947
(in metric tons)

	Wheat	Wheat Flour
1936	313,980	22,572
1937	191,724	9,384
1938	64,057	418
1939	31,267	2,684
⋮	⋮	⋮
1946	454,847	96,788
1947	809,939	228,375

Note: Data for the period of 1940–1945 are not available.

From 1942, a year after the outbreak of the Pacific War, the production of wheat considerably decreased, due chiefly to the Government's wartime policy of encouraging the production of rice at the expense of other agricultural products. Below is listed the domestic production of wheat and its acreage during the period of 1936–1946.

PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC WHEAT AND ACREAGE

Year	Production (koku)	Acreage (cho)
1936	8,961,329	688,959
1937	9,996,048	724,602
1938	8,971,563	725,100
1939	12,113,058	746,000
1940	13,093,758	841,201
1941	10,665,147	815,706
1942	10,114,535	863,109
1943	7,990,485	809,871
1944	10,111,202	837,468
1945	6,891,661	729,680
1946	4,496,303	637,395

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT FLOUR DURING 1936-1947

(metric tons)

1936	836,600	1942	674,844
1937	797,676	1943	514,428
1938	1,028,676	1944	559,876
1939	886,620	1945	202,428
1940	975,132	1946	537,228
1941	747,276	1947	769,001

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Sugar

History and Development The art of making sugar was introduced from China in the middle of the 18th century, but no great progress is recorded in sugar manufacture until after the Restoration, and even then it remained as a farmers' sideline until the end of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5, when Formosa was ceded to Japan. This marked a new era in the sugar industry. In 1896, a sugar refining company wasorganized in Osaka and from that time the industry began to develop.

The Government undertook to levy a duty on raw sugar in 1899. In 1911, a tarrif of similar nature was imposed on refined sugar.

In view of the fact that Formosa is ideal both in temperature and for cane growing, the Government encoruaged the establishment of sugar mills on the Island,and subsidized sugar companies in establishing sugar mills and purchasing the required machinery. It imported cane seedlings and distributed them to cane growers. In 1902, the production of raw sugar in Formosa was only about 600,000 piculs, but by 1931 this had increased to over 13,000,000 piculs.

In 1901, the Formasan Sugar Co., Ltd., was organized. Raw sugar mills with new machines were established and war was declared against the old fashioned machines which were only able to produce raw brown sugar. During the prosperity that visited Japan after the Russo-Japanese War, many new companies were organized and the industry developed rapidly.

Sugar Production After 1945 With the loss of Formosa, Japan must fall back on its areas, namely, Hokkaido and Kagoshima for sugar production. The sugar production in both areas in the past was inconsequential. However, a five year plan for increased sugar production provides for an increase in cultivating areas to 100,000 hectares in Hokkaido, and to 3,000 hectares in Kagoshima, with a total harvest of 200,000 metric tons of sugar.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS DURING 1941–1946

(in metric tons)

	Imports		Domestic Production		
	Formosa	South Sea Islands	Hokkaido	Other Parts in Japan	Total
1941	799,694	59,283	25,698	12,035	896,710
1942	1,084,011	47,139	31,636	13,087	1,175,873
1943	1,022,196	56,529	31,733	8,906	1,119,358
1944	880,266	16,746	12,279	9,890	919,181
1945	297,644	—	10,879	2,488	311,011
1946	—	—	8,185	5,951	14,136

EXPORTS OF REFINED SUGAR BY DESTINATION 1940–1945

(Unit Metric tons)

Year	Korea	Manchuria	China	Siam	Hongkong	Others	Total
1940	36,101	47,053	50,863	—	—	—	134,017
1941	32,740	53,524	52,523	—	—	—	138,787
1942	31,020	40,411	41,412	27,000	—	—	139,842
1943	33,372	36,830	50,304	—	—	—	120,506
1944	14,420	15,975	34,360	—	555	51	65,361
1945	657	—	10,479	—	924	171	12,231

Beer

History Beer was brewed in Japan about 85 years ago by a certain scholar, Ko Kawamoto, who, learned the art when he visited Commodor Perry's fleet, on the latter's visit to Japan. In 1870, beer was brewed for the first time on a modern industrial basis by an American, Gobland, at Amanuma, Yokohama. Four years later, the then Marquis K. Kuroda saw that the soil of Hokkaido was particularly suitable for barley, so he established a brewery in Sapporo, and soon others were built in Meguro, Tokyo, in Suita, Osaka, in Hodogaya, Yokohama, and the industry so developed that at one time Japan had 4 brewery companies and fifteen breweries with a total capacity of about 2,000,000 koku. During the war and the period thereafter, the production of beer was drastically curtailed by the enforcement of foodstuff control policy.

Below is given the table showing the production of beer during the period of 1936-1947.

PRODUCTION OF BEER DURING 1936–1947

(in koku)

	Production		Production
1936	1,312,406	1942	1,165,686
1937	1,275,055	1943	866,762
1938	1,472,408	1944	553,735
1939	1,722,886	1945	542,687
1940	1,249,324	1946	474,041
1941	1,411,706	1947	247,473
1941	1,411,706	Jan.-Jun.	

Exports of Beer The exports of beer in 1939 amounted to 179,192 koku, the highest figure ever achieved. After trade control was enforced due to wartime emergency, exports of beer greatly decreased. The prospect of exporting beer in the immediate future is not feasible, due to the lack of large scale production facilities and the absence of hops formerly imported from Germany. Hops produced in Japan are considerably inferior in quality. In 1947, the area for hop cultivation was 228 hectares with a total production of 160 metric tons.

Japanese Sake

History Japanese saké, brewed from rice, has been the principal alcoholic of the Japanese. It is brewed throughout the country, but the most famous place is the "Nada Gogo," or five villages in Hyogo prefecture, where the climatic conditions are peculiarly suited for the brewing of sake. In recent years, Hiroshima and Fukuoka prefectures have also begun to brew saké of superior grade. The best rice for saké brewing is raised in Kumamoto, Hyogo and Okayama prefectures.

As saké has been the chief drink of the people for many centuries it has been heavily taxed all along. In 1879, a tax of ¥2 per koku was levied and since then the rate increased repeatedly.

No study of brewing saké on a scientific basis was started until as late as 1895. In 1904, a Brewery Experimental Station was established by the Government, at Oji, Tokyo. The art of brewing has now advanced a great deal and the quality of saké brewed has become practically uniform.

The annual production of saké in the peak year before the Pacific War, reached 5,000,000 koku, of which 90,000 kuku was exported. During war, the enforcement by the Guvernment of the foodstuff control law greatly curtailed its production, as witnessed by the table below:

PRODUCTION OF SAKE AND OTHER BEVERAGES 1937–1946

(in koku)

	Refined Sake	Synthetic Sake	Unrefined Sake	White Sake	Sweet Sake	Distilled Sake	Fruit Sake	Miscellaneous Sake
1937	4,069,973	—	5,258	5,398	92,251	556,297	733	152,039
1938	3,689,231	—	5,334	5,047	81,150	472,568	412	174,680
1939	2,281,389	—	5,380	4,509	74,959	458,344	204	197,405

	Refined Sake	Synthetic Sake	Unrefined Sake	White Sake	Sweet Sake	Distilled Sake	Fruit Sake	Miscellaneous Sake
1940	2,457,041	—	5,694	4,322	67,982	499,678	—	13,504
1941	2,073,550	421,736	5,299	2,821	58,745	328,038	84,065	79,553
1942	1,630,422	384,187	5,428	2,634	44,430	300,570	103,996	69,605
1943	1,063,865	284,686	2,952	50	30,790	204,350	175,866	51,729
1944	1,077,199	135,703	2,273	—	17,103	145,987	174,271	34,091
1945	838,269	122,879	80	—	17,383	180,659	38,291	37,833
1946	1,014,143	147,551	989	—	17,789	184,728	41,227	23,069

Flavors

Oriental fiavors are produced in considerable quantities as indispensable for Japanese cooking, of which soy, or Japanese sauce and miso, or soybean paste are important items.

The domestic production of soybeans being insufficient, Japan imported before the war or in 1941–45 twice as much soybeans as domestic production from Manchuria and Korea to meet the home consumption of soy and miso.

SOYBEAN IMPORTS DURING 1940–1944

	Imports from Manchuria	Korea	Central China	Total
1940	526,936	35,489	—	562,425
1941	566,347	27,333	9,182	602,862
1942	615,274	916	18	616,208
1943	679,500	22,012	—	701,512
1944	927,358	4,266	—	931,624

Note: Computed at bean fiscal year of from October to September of the following year.

Average domestic output of soybeans in the above years was 300,000 tons.

PRODUCTION OF SOYBEANS

	Area Planted (1,000 cho)	Soybean Crops (1,000kan)	Dried Soybeans (1,000 koku)
1943	312	7,609	2,309
1944	296	8,072	2,072
1945	278	11,098	1,321
1946	233	8,026	1,565

SOYBEAN ALLOCATIONS BY KINDS IN 1941 AND 1944

(in metric tons)

	1941		1944	
Kind	Allocation	Percentage	Allocation	Percentage
Miso	213,464	34.8	103,981	10.3
Soy	171,796	28.0	35,928	3.6
Staple food	—	—	785,635	78.0
Other food	140,827	23.0	34,055	3.4
Chemical	15,000	2.4	4,901	0.5
Fodder	55,045	9.0	27,379	2.7
Others	17,600	2.8	16,098	1.6
Total	613,732	100.0	1,007,977	100.0

PRODUCTION OF MISO AND SOY DURING 1937–1946

	Miso (in 1,000 kan)	Soy (in 1,000 koku)
1937	151,362	5,076
1938	154,914	5,119
1939	159,049	4,947
1940	150,035	5,082
1941	117,900	5,059
1942	127,050	4,016
1943	140,051	3,872
1944	136,126	3,498
1945	75,299	2,727
1946	47,635	2,710

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Tea

Next to silk, tea is Japan's most important industrial export item. The estimated annual domestic consumption is 70 million pounds.

Japanese green tea has been exported to the U.S.A. and other countries, and it is possible to restore those markets after the reopening of foreign trade.

Originating in China, the green tea was introduced in Japan one thousand and several hundred years ago. Green tea unlike black tea is not subjected to the process of fermentation, and maintains chlorophyle and vitamin C.

The quantity of tea on hand at the end of 1945, available for export was 3,584,000 pounds. The tea acreage has consistently decreased since 1940 due to the pressing demand for foodstuff production.

If tea acreage again reaches the 1935 figure of 96,000 acres, a reasonable estimate would be that Japan could export 50 million pounds of tea per year.

TEA PRODUCTION DURING 1936–1946

	Area Planted (in chobu)	No. of Factories	Green Tea (Superior)	Green Tea (Ordinary)	Japanese Black Tea	Black Tea	Others	Total
1936	—	1,129,324	79,792	9,389,152	2,463,713	795,723	56,505	12,784,885
1937	—	1,124,406	82,879	10,238,478	2,712,526	235,934	106,945	14,376,762
1938	—	1,109,715	74,234	10,664,825	2,821,991	773,769	256,445	14,591,264
1939	—	1,093,691	77,653	11,123,464	3,027,786	514,336	582,032	15,325,273
1940	—	1,074,149	73,777	10,970,648	3,184,982	779,857	519,359	15,528,623
1941	39,179	851,699	116,431	11,883,932	2,700,474	617,109	211,387	16,508,604
1942	36,449	489,174	162,777	13,042,698	2,532,158	56,669	151,641	16,274,097
1943	34,533	749,592	157,719	11,727,798	2,486,203	32,807	176,279	15,058,710
1944	31,514	799,620	172,728	9,254,710	2,197,230	31,843	553,098	12,553,216
1945	26,694	710,491	196,772	4,249,586	1,378,322	32,421	258,607	6,306,852
1946	24,558	587,863	140,777	3,809,803	1,393,750	23,012	62,231	5,711,516

In spite of the reduced output, Japan exported 1,500,000 pounds of tea on August 18, 1946, the first shipment to the U.S.A. since the war's end, followed by another shipment of 3,000,000 pounds.

TEA EXPORTS FROM JAPAN

		(metric tons)
1930		10,700
1936		16,400
1937		24,600
1938		16,800
1939		15,900
1946		3,420
1947	(Jan.-June)	954

Tobacco

The tobacco industry and wholesale business in Japan are monopolized by the Government by virtue of the Manufactured Tobacco Monopoly Law of 1904 and the regulations issued in 1931. The imports of manufactured tobacco gradually decreased and finally stopped in 1939. The production of the Monopoly Bureau factories barely supplies the domestic demand. The trade and production of various kinds of tobacco in recent years were as follows:

PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO LEAVES AND GOVERNMENT PURCHASE PRICE DURING 1941–1946

	Government Purchase Price (¥1,000)	Area Planted (hectares)	Annual Yield (1,000 kan)	Indemnified Amount (¥1,000)	Tobacco Leaves Imported (¥1,000)
1941	247.4	46,498	21,881	112,997	228
1942	—	—	—	—	—
1943	241.3	43,792	22,196	129,428	2,461
1944	207.8	36,157	17,102	136,384	189
1945	254.2	31,087	36,165	158,933	—
1946	240.1	22,839	27,988	884,715	—

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO DURING 1936–1947

	Cigarettes (1,000,000 pieces)	Fine Cut Tobacco (1,000 kg.)	Rough Cut Tobacco (1,000 kg.)
1936	39,048	21,084	0
1937	40,508	21,396	0
1938	42,664	19,776	0
1939	45,876	18,176	0
1940	53,088	20,484	0
1941	56,028	20,112	0
1942	59,700	20,184	0
1943	60,864	19,964	0
1944	61,176	17,952	240
1945	45,084	12,876	7,640
1946	15,351	14,401	14,303
1947	17,896	13,979	15,800

Source: Government Monopoly Bureau.

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO LEAVES AND CIGARETTES

	Tobacco Leaves Exported			Cigarettes Exported	
	China (¥1,000)	Others (¥1,000)	Total (¥1,000)	Quantity (1,000 kg.)	Value (¥1,000)
1941	9,812	706	10,518	4,828	16,833
1943	11,296	3,810	15,106	5,173	31,437
1944	89,701	970	90,671	3,003	22,177
1945	9,488	—	9,488	305	7,855

Tobacco Price Revisions To increase the State revenue by ¥2,600,000,000. the Government revised prices on both rationed and unrationed tobacco on December 20, 1947. The new scale of prices is as follows:

TOBACCO PRICE REVISIONS

(Yen)

	Unit	Previous Price	Date of Previous Revision	Price Revised Dec. 1947
Hikari cigarettes	10 pieces	4.00	Apr. 47	50.00
Astoria cigar	5 pieces	100.00	Nov. 47	150.00
Momoyama pipe tobacco	100 grams	300.00	Nov. 47	500.00
Asahi cigarettes	10 pieces	3.00	Apr. 47	7.50
Kinshi cigarettes	10 pieces	2.50	Apr. 47	6.00
Minori pipe tabocco	10 grams	2.00	Apr. 47	5.00
Nozomi pipe tobacco	10 grams	2.00	Apr. 47	5.00

Source: Ministry of Finance, Monopoly Bureau.

Dairy Products

The dairy industry has been showing considerable improvement, due to the increased milk output, which in 1946 reached twice as much as the quantity produced in the previous year. Below are listed milk output and milk products.:

PRODUCTION OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS
(1931–1946)

Commodity	1931–1940 Annual Average	1945	1946
Butter (metric tons)	2,478	2,268	1,600
Casein (metric tons)	196	1,000	400
Cheese (metric tons)	147	22	60
Condensed milk (metric tons)	17,181	3,811	6,300
Powdered milk (metric tons)	1,357	3,539	5,300
Fluid milk (liter)	272,855,000	163,636,000	234,500,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Cement

History In 1871, cement works were established by the Government in Fukagawa, Tokyo. This was the origin of the cement industry in Japan. For ten years the works gradually expanded so that by 1891, the total capital invested in the industry was ¥1,000,-000, the works numbered ten and the capacity was about 300,000 barrels a year.

In 1898, there were sixteen works with an aggregate capacity of 1,000,000 barrels and imports were entirely eliminated. In 1912, there were nineteen companies and twenty-three mills. The total capital invested amounted to ¥18,000,000 while the capacity increased to 4,000,000 lbs.

During World War I, the industry enjoyed unprecedented prosperity and expanded rapidly. New companies were formed and new mills added. At the end of 1926, companies numbered twenty-one with thirty-four mills, the total authorized capital was ¥118,000,000 of which ¥85,000,000 was paid up, and the total production capacity increased to 17,-500,000 barrels.

During the subsquent years, demand for cement increased every year with five exceptions, there was a 2% decrease in 1912 and a 10% in 1915 and 1919. The average rate of increase was about 11%. But in 1930, domestic consumption suddenly decreased by 12%, the first time that any such sharp decrease had ever been experienced. The decrease was due to the general depression and the economic retrenchment policy of the Government following the removal of the gold embargo in January 1930. In 1931, there was a further decrease, but in 1932, with general activity in industry having been felt, there was some recovery over the previous two years.

The Industry Prior to the Pacific War For some years in the past, the interest of cement industry in Japan centered on the question of the adjustment of overextended capacity of production. The result was a large curtailment of production.

In 1925 capacity was about 50 percent larger than the output, which became almost 100 percent in 1934. Later the greatest consumption of cement, including domestic consumption and export, was 480,000 tons in May 1934, while the production capacity at the end of November of the same year was 1,020,000 tons a month, resulting in a drastic curtailment of almost 57 per cent of production capacity by the Cement Associations (Cement Rengokai).

The cause of this abnormal condition of the industry was due to the fact that in fixing production curtailment ratio of the member companies of the Rengokai, it was based on the capacities of production of the members. This led the member companies to expand capacities to get larger shares of business.

The situation culminated in the latter part of 1934 in forcing the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to apply the Major Industries Control Law to the cement lindustry.

The total production of cement in 1939 reached 5,074, 454 metric tons owing mainly to the halt in construction activities due to the State economic control, and the decrease of demand for Japanese cement in foreign markets.

In 1939 the exports to China was recovered amounting to 125,274 metric tons, an increase of 65 per cent as compared with the previous year.

After the Pacific War Annual cement ouput in the prewar days amounted average to 5,000,000–6,000,000 metric tons, of which some 10 percent was exported. From 1945 cement output declined to 1,000,000 tons a year. While the amount of damage sustained by the cement plants is comparatively small, the industry is seriously affected by the low supply of coal; the output of cement declined simultaneously with the abrupt fall in the coal production following the war's end.

The overall production capacity of cement as of July 1946 was 271,000 metric tons per month, and through the steadily increasing volume of coal being supplied to the industry, the output is increasing, the total output of clinker in the month of August, 1946 reaching 84,402 tons and that of cement, 87,263 tons.

Below are given cement statistics during the period of 1940–1947.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF CEMENT DURING 1940–1947
(in metric tons)

	Domestic Production	Imports	Domestic Consumption	Exports
1940	6,048	0	4,829	529
1941	5,836	0	4,967	762
1942	4,357	17	3,966	165
1943	3,769	128	3,469	96
1944	2,964	32	2,865	15
1945	1,176	0	1,038	3
1946	929	0	916	31
1947	1,228	0	—	0

Note: Imports from Formosa and Korea.
Source: Cement Industrial Association.

Asbestos Cement Products Asbestos cement production has been greatly encouraged, as its various products are utilized in the reconstruction of war-damaged areas. Following are the list of sasbestos cement products with threemonths' production volume.

ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS
(For the last three months in 1946)

	October	November	December
Asbestos cement high pressure pipe (metric tons)	828	540	847
Concrete pipe (metric tons)	8,673	8,650	9,295
Corrugated sheets (tsubo)	75,025	60,473	48,990
Slates (tsubo)	13,085	11,359	4,595
Wall board (tsubo)	51,315	49,535	37,478

Note: One tsubo equals to 36 square feet.
Source: Japan Asbestos Products Association.

Ceramics

Pottery making has an old history in Japan. As far back as can be traced in history some potters appear to have had their secret proprietary methods of production. In the Meiji Era (1868–1911) especially after the Russo-Japanese War, along with the advance in industry in general, pottery making was industrialized, a procedure which was thought difficult of accomplishment.

The chief places of production are Nagoya and Seto, both in Aichi prefecture, and the eastern part of Gifu prefecture. The quantity produced in these places amounts to about 70% of the country's total production. Seto is so famous for pottery that the Japanese commonly call chinaware "Seto-mono." Besides the products named above, "Kutani" ware of Ishikawa prefecture, "Shimizu" ware of Kyoto prefecture, and "Arita" ware of Saga prefecture, are all famous though produced in small quantities only.

Pottery was for the first time made, in a crude form admittedly, at the time of the Emperor Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan, who lived about 650 B.C. At the time of the Emperor Suinin, that is, 56 A.D., a Korean prince was nationalized, and one of his retainers, who knew the potter's art, was able to give instruction on foreign manufacturing methods. Later, at the time of the Emperor Kammu, (781 A.D.) pottery was imported from China, and the art made furthe progress.

In 1221 A.D., a man named Kagemasa Kato studied the art of pottery making in China. When he returned, he settled in Seto village, Aichi prefecture, and made chinaware of superior quality, the orign of the present "Seto" ware.

After that, many master artisans arose and tea-sets, rice bowls, pitchers, incense burners, etc., now of great rarity and value were produced.

The peculiarity about chinaware intended for domestic use is that it must be made by small factories run on family basis. The reason is that the taste of the Japanese for chinaware is varied, differing according to each individual; as to the form, color, design, etc., thus making it impossible to produce on large scale mass production principles.

Due to the postwar shortage of coal, some of small porcelain and chinaware plants operating are using wood fuel and producing low-fire domestic ware. Below are given two tables showing ceramic ware production in recent years.

PROCUCTION OF CERAMICS
1941–1947
(metric tons)

1941	155,686
1942	—
1943	—
1944	59,000
1945	50,000
1946	285,834
1947	2,114,549

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN PRODUCTION BY KINDS
DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1946

	October		November		December	
	Pieces	Weight (kilograms)	Pieces	Weight (kilograms)	Pieces	Weight (kilograms)
Electrical porcelain insulators	5,206,401	924,191	4,669,638	1,263,451	4,220,607	1,165,148
Industrial ware	48,205,448	5,616,334	33,837,903	6,829,771	22,428,003	5,207,699
Laboratory ware	5,590	62,873	4,580	7,114	3,400	6,700
Domestic potteries	5,170,067	1,624,201	5,857,869	3,755,227	3,315,966	2,222,656
Sanitary ware	24,245	271,207	22,014	266,547	7,832	136,319

Source: Porcelain and Chinaware Control Association.

Exports of Chinaware The exports of chinaware amounting to ¥1,300,000 were made as early as in 1886. In 1904, the Nippon Toki Kaisha, Ltd., was organized, to be quickly followed by the Toyo Toki Kaisha, Ltd., and the Nagoya Seito-sho. Each of these companies established large mills with up-to-date equipment and began to produce chinaware on a big scale. Painstaking studies were made to improve the products and build up an export business. These, together with other special factors, account for the remarkably large increase in exports. The special factors are:

(1) Japan is able to produce specially thin chinaware that other countries cannot.

(2) Japanese artisans are especially clever at their work.

(3) The cost of production is reassonable.

Of the ceramic ware for export from Japan there are two kinds: one which is classified as objects of art and the other for practical use. The latter, exported in large q uantities comprises of table-ware, sanitary ware, tiles and terracottas. These formerly occupied some 80–90 percent of the total exports of ceramic ware, which amounted to ¥40,000,000–¥50,000,000 annually.

The recovery of the Japanese ceramic industry to its pre-war standard mainly depends on the reopening of foreign markets, and if the present coal shortage be eliminated in near future, the production of ceramic ware for export can meet any demand abroad.

Roofing Tile

This industry is compose of a large number of small factories widely scattered throughout Japan. The capacity of the industry in 1941 was about 400,000,000 pieces per year. The table below shows a marked decline in the industry after 1945.

ROOFING TILE PRODUCTION

	No. of Plants	No. of Workers	Production	
			Pieces	Value (yen)
1942	7,658	30,918	387,000,000	48,375,000
1943	7,459	25,608	303,000,000	60,600,000
1944	7,257	18,919	152,500,000	53,375,000
1945	6,905	15,264	71,280,000	35,640,000
1946	—	—	59,601,000	80,641,000

Source: All-Japan Clay-Tile Controlling Association.

Vitreous Enamel

The present production of enamelware is confined to household items. There are 29 enamelware plants in Japan of which 19 are in operation, the remaining 10 being now under repair.

The total output of enamel ware reached some ¥22,000,000 in prewar days, of which about 60 percent was exported to various countries in Asia. Since the outbreak of the war, (1941–45) however, due to the restricted use of iron and steel, the manufacture of this industry was drastically curtailed. Due to an acute shortage of raw materials after 1945, the recovery of the industry will require some time yet.

Brick

Of 362 brick factories, 48 are operating employing more than 30 workers each. With the increased supply of coal, the production of refractory brick has been showing a steady increase, as witnessed by the table below:

REFRACTORY BRICK PRODUCTION
Jan.—Jun. 1947
(in metric tons)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
Fire Clay	10,559	9,857	11,365	12,067	13,310	13,799
Siliva	1,804	1,995	1,866	3,965	3,981	4,241
Chrome	445	379	278	306	242	362
Magnesia	62	19	54	31	39	70
Corhart	105	188	103	80	200	227
High Alumina	130	188	103	80	155	173

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Glass and Glass Manufactures

Origin and Development As far as historical record shows, the art of glass manufacturing was developed in the Nara period, that is about 700 A.D. Later, technics of manufacturing were imported both from the South Sea Islands and China, and put into practice in Osaka, Kyoto and Tokyo, where the industry developed. After the Meiji Restoration, the Government established a model factory to encourage the development of the industry and various attempts were afterwards made to make glass and glassware both by the Government and by individual concerns, but it was not until after the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–1905, that the industry made any great progress.

Glass Tableware Glass tableware was early manufactured in Kagoshima and the old province of Satsuma in Kyushu Island. After the Meiji Restoration it was manufactured by the Shinagawa Shoshi Seizosho (Shinagawa Glass Co.) which was under Government control. At present it is manufactured by the Fukushima Glass Co. organized in 1896, Koidé Shoshi Seizosho (Koidé Glass Co.) established in 1898, Marasa Glass Co., organized in 1918, and the Kawai Shoshi Shokki Seizosho (Kawai Table Glassware Co.) organized in 1920, etc.

Other Glass Articles Glass articles for scientific and medical purposes were manufactured as early as 1850. There are many manufacturers of these articles in Tokyo district.

The manufacturing of eye-glasses was first practised as early as 1600. In 1873, a certain Matsugoro Asakura from Tokyo, went to Austria and learned the art of manufacturing eye-glasses on modern principles.

Red glass was manufactured by the Kagoshima clan prior to the Meiji Restoration, and later by the Shinagawa Shoshi Seizosho under Government control. Also, a certain Tokijiro Iwashiro succeeded in manufacturing lenses for the use of searchlights, and lighthouses. The right of manufacturing these lenses was later transferred to the Nippon Kogaku Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd. (The Nippon Optical Science Industrial Co., Ltd.). Iwashiro's son later succeeded in manufacturing cut glass.

Glasses for optical work were mostly imported from Germany before World War I, but when the supply was cut off by the war, it was determined that "lenses for optical science must be produced at home at any cost." The Nippon Kogaku Kaisha, Ltd., to which all the results of studies made by the naval arsenal were transferred in 1914, and the Osaka Industrial Research Institute, which started research work in 1921, continued research work. The Osaka Institute succeeded in 1925 in discovering a formula for manufacturing lenses, superior to German makes at reasonable cost. The Nippon Kogaku Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd., also succeeded in manufacturing lenses of superior quality.

Glasses for the chemical industry, that is, hard glasses, are manufactured in several mills in Japan. High grade hard glass which is not in any degree inferior to the best imported is now manufactured by several firms for thermometers, gauges and the

chemical industry.

In 1938 Japan had 1,080 glassware factories with a combined annual production capacity of 506,400 metric tons. During wartime, their number was reduced to 180 with a total annual capacity of 156,300 metric tons.

After 1945, coupled with a considerable war-damage on the plants, the shortage of coal and necessary raw materials such as soda ash, of which the production is restricted by comparatively small output of raw salt, and quality silica, which was formerly imported from French Indo-China, the production of glassware was greatly decreased, and in 1945 reached the lowest point in the past 20 years. Below is given the glass-ware production during the period of 1937-1945.

GLASSWARE PRODUCTION

(metric tons)

Year	Production
1937	460,000
1938	426,000
1939	385,000
1940	351,000
1941	270,000
1942	207,000
1943	102,000
1944	53,800
1945	19,000

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Sheet Glass Though many efforts were previously made to manufacture sheet glass, it was not until 1904 that a Magoichi Shimoda, after two years of experimental manufacture, was successful in producing sheet glass that could be put on the market.

In 1907, the Asahi Glass Co., Ltd., was organized in Amagasaki, Hyogo prefecture, by the Iwasakis. An expert and five skilled workmen were brought over from Belgium and commenced to manufacture sheet glass from 1909. The company struggled for 7 years against difficulties in technique and pressure of foreign competition. In 1914, a patent, which enabled the company to produce sheet glass by a mechanical process was bought from the American Window Glass Co., Ltd., and a factory was established at Makiyama in Tobata, Fukuoka prefecture. On account of the cutting off of imports from Europe during World War I, the company not only increased production, but exported their products to South Africa and London. In 1916, the company established a factory in Tsurumi, Yokohama, and in 1917 another in Yawata, Fukuoka prefecture. In 1923 and 1924, the factories in Makiyama and Tsurumi were extended, and the company was capitalized at ¥41,-250,000 and had a productive capacity of 846,000,000 sq. feet, besides producing soda products, calcium chloride, fire brick and Corhart electrocast-brick.

The Asahi Glass Co., Ltd., the Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Ltd., the Nippon Thick Glass Co., Ltd., and the Tokunaga Sheet Glass Co., Ltd. were manufacturing sheet glasses before the Pacific War.

GLASS PRODUCTION

(Cases of 100 square feet)

	Sheet Glass of 2 mm. thickness	Polished Plate Glass of all thikcness
1937	4,069,704	20,964
1938	3,047,712	17,940
1939	2,774,508	25,716
1940	3,570,444	27,876
1941	3,202,704	21,264
1942	2,426,376	23,616
1943	2,281,680	36,552
1944	1,239,288	35,112
1945	321,708	10,644
1946	754,562	12,186
1947	1,169,928	4,356

WINDOW GLASS SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION DURING 1936–1947

(in cases)

Year	Production	Domestic Consumption
1936	3,936,662	3,663,662
1937	4,689,574	4,360,574
1938	3,899,808	3,660,808
1939	3,778,978	3,349,978

1940	4,648,220	4,263,220
1941	3,685,183	3,288,183
1942	2,877,879	2,837,879
1943	2,450,237	2,450,237
1944	883,809	883,809
1945	292,662	62,925
1946	740,361	—
1947	1,159,835	—

Note: One case contains 100 square feet
Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Optical Glass and Optical Instruments Optical glass was produced on a very limited scale prior to 1936. Since then considerable development and expanision was made in the industry to meet the requirements of the military forces during wartime. Some production facilities were destroyed by fire during the Pacific War but sufficient equipment exists to produce 330 short tons per year, provided coal and raw materials are available. Production from 1936–1945 was as follows:

OPTICAL GLASS AND INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION

Year	Optical Glass Production (short tons)	Optical Instrument Production (thousand yen)
1936	13	13,967
1937	24	16,651
1938	52	22,467
1939	92	27,785
1940	112	42,921
1941	138	65,218
1942	251	85,813
1943	353	132,308
1944	475	223,817
1945	132	16,356

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Fiber Glass The fiber glass industry of Japan expanded rapidly from 1936 to 1944. Items maufactured included yarn, tape, cloth, separators for storage batteries, retainer mats, fiber glass paper, resin treated fiber plates for electrical insulation and other products for thermal insulation and filtration.

FIBER GLASS PRODUCTION

1936–1945

	No. of Plants	Amount (metric tons)
1936	1	4.4
1937	1	16.8
1938	2	16.5
1939	4	22.5
1940	4	77.3
1941	6	259.0
1942	6	240.0
1943	7	436.4
1944	7	798.0
1945	7	695.4

Cameras and Photographic Supplies Paradoxical though it may seem, this industry improved during wartime when imports of foreign cameras ceased and Japan had to depend on her own products.

The total output of photographic cameras in 1941 was 52,000 pieces. After the Pacific War the production has been limited to the manufacture of cameras for export. The production data after the war end of cameras and other optical goods, as obtained from the Japanese Association of Optical & Precision Instruments Manufacturers are as follows:

PRODUCTION OF CAMERAS, BINOCULARS & MICROSCOPES

(Pieces)

Year	Cameras	Binoculars & Opera Glasses	Microscopes
1945 (Oct–Dec..)	865	1,452	112
1946	23,814	37,725	2,846
1947	52,922	30,588	7,104

Electric Bulbs In the days of the world-wide depression, Japanese electric bulbs practically inundated world markets at exceptionally low price. In 1940, it constituted an important item for export.

The government has decided to give priority to the electric bulb production as regards the supply of coal and soda ash.

According to the figures given by the Japan Electric Bulb Manufacturers Association, the production and exports of the industry are as follows:

PRODUCTION & EXPORTS OF ELECTRIC BULBS

(1,000 pieces)

Year (April-March)	production	Exports
1935	324,800	193,960
1936	428,540	314,169
1937	464,680	315,150
1938	310,760	183,310
1939	274,300	153,600
1940	304,800	177,800
1941	220,100	172,800
1942	220,350	60,800
1943	139,630	—
1944	53,770	—
1945	11,179	—
1946	41,143	—
1947	31,187	—

Source: The Japan Electric Bulb Manufacturers Association.

Lacquerware

Industry Inherent Japan is the only country in the world enjoying world-wide renown in the technical art of lacquerware manufacture. The various industrial arts of Japan such as the porcelain and weaving owe their origin to China or Western countries, but as regards lacquer, Japan acknowledges no teacher. From remote antiquity, especially in the technique of relief lacquer, the art has developed without aid from any foreign methods of manufacture or materials. For more than two thousand years the craftsmen of Japan, having striven to improve, finally attained a degree of wonderful skill. The production of lacquer-ware is confined to Oriental countries only,—Japan, China, Korea and India,—where lacquer juice, known as urushi, is obtainable, although there is an evident tendency in Western countries in recent years to maufacture lacquerware of industrial art value. The application of mother of pearl, known as nacre work, became common during the Nara period. A large number of ancient examples of lacquerware that have served as models for succeeding generations are still kept in the Shosoin, the Imperial Treasure House in Nara. These represent products of the Tempyo era, when even large wooden buildings were lacquered. Among such buildings left standing are the Chuson Temple in Iwaté Prefecture and the Byodoin Temple in Kyoto Prefecture. Embossed lacquer-ware was invented during the Kamakura Age, when tasteful designs of chrysanthemums and other fiowers were in vogue.

From Toyotomi Downward A golden mother of pearl inkstone case in embossed lacquer with a chrysanthemum design is now treasured in the Hachiman Shrine at Kamakura. The pomp and glory of the third Ashikaga Shogun stimulated the art and resulted in the perfecting of embossed lacquer work and the extension of its application to articles of daily necessity. Hideyoshi Toyotomi accomplished his gigantic task of pacifying the counrty. Grandeur was a feature of his administrative policy. The grand Momoyama style named after his palace, reflected on the industrial arts. Koetsu relief lacquer was supreme and Kodaiji relief lacquer was also produced, both representative of lacquer products of those days. When the third Tokugawa Shogun, Iyémitsu, came into power, he erected the great Nikko mausoleum and Zojoji Temple at Shiba, Tokyo for his grandfather and father respectively, and lacquer was amply applied to these buildings. During the reign of the fifth Shogun, Tsunayoshi, an exquisite technique attained its zenith, defying all the imitative powers of succeeding generations. It was applied to scabbards of swords, miniature medicine cases (known as inro) and various articles used by the Daimyo. Notable lacquerers such as Koami Choju, Koma Ikyu, Ogata Korin and others flourished during this period. Since that time the production of lacquer has spread to various localities throughout the country, and unique local color has been freely introduced into the design. Some of the products of those days were exported abroad.

Japanese industrial arts were almost wholly neglected during several years following the Meiji Restoration. Lacquered articles of artistic value were sold at ridiculously low prices and these were purchased by foreigners who had eyes for their value and who took them to their own countries. This provided an opportunity to introduce the Japanese lacquer art to foreign countries, but at the same time Japan lost many articles of both aesthetic and monetary value.

The domestic output of lacquer until the beginning of the Meiji era (1867–1911) was some 200,000 kan but the output decreased to less than 10,000 kan before 1941 making it necessary to import some 400,000 kan from French Indo-China and China. The Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry has been encourging lacquer production but the development of this industry depends entirely on the amount of lacquer imported.

Lacquer ware Wajima lacquer ware, a product of Ishikawa Prefecture, is scheduled for a sizable increase in output. The expected annual production is around ¥80,000,000 or 10 times the prewar yen valuation.

PRE-WAR EXPORTS OF LACQURE WARE

(in ¥1,000)

Year	U.S.A.	England	France	Holland	Netherlands	Kwantung Province	Manchuria
1936	677	387	10	71	30	134	104
1937	750	539	111	90	40	125	112
1938	200	230	56	70	20	157	183
1939	123	191	18	78	19	218	376

Source: The Ministry of Finance.

LACQUER WARE PRODUCTION DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTH IN 1947

(Pieces)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Tables (Japanese)	41,860	38,510	32,730	19,155	18,465	19,304
Tables	11,850	9,900	6,930	88,457	8,198	9,032
Soup-bowls	203,800	187,500	161,250	107,348	95,200	96,100
Trays	63,570	58,480	49,330	58,012	49,940	50,790
Boxes	45,660	42,000	33,820	35,519	28,670	29.510
Plates	138,820	127,700	104,120	85,114	94,660	95,500
Saucers	103,780	97,300	77,800	88,457	84,400	86,440
Chopsticks	196,400	182,000	191,100	363,880	345,680	346,518
Miscellaneous	4,450	4,100	5,125	55,601	38,960	39,530

Source: Union of All-Japan Laquer ware Manufacturers.

Matches

The Industry in the Past A factory for making matches was first established in Japan, in Tokyo, in April 1875, by a certain Makoto Shimizu, who had just returned from studying the subject in a French technical school and a match factory managed by the French Government. In the same year a factory was established in Osaka, and in 1877 another was established in Kobe. In 1878, three years after the first factory was established, matches to the value of ¥24,000 were exported, and in succession factories were established in Shizuoka, Aichi, Osaka and Hyogo prefectures. By 1889, not only had the importation of matches ceased, but large quantities, in face of strong foreign competition, were being exported to China. In 1887, Hyogo-ken Match Seizogyo Kumiai (Association of Manufacturers of Matches in Hyogo prefecture) was formed and in 1900

the Dogyo Kumiai (Association of Traders in Matches) was organized. The industry experienced great prosperity during the Russo-Japanese War, exports having been made not only to China, but also to the South Sea Islands, Straits Settlements and India. But from about that time the match industry began to develop in China and by 1908 it had developed to the extent that the market in China was considerably curtailed for the Japanese product. Then when India raised her tariff on matches, and the Dutch East Indies imposed an excise on them, exports of matches to countries in the Orient were considerably reduced. Exports for some time became almost negligibly small until 1933, when they suddenly increased to ¥3,248,000.

The development of the match industry during World War I was such as to make the industry a menace to the International Match Company. This company, therefore, commenced negotiations with and was successful in amalgamating the Nippon Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which was one of the Mitsui interests, and the Nippon Match Co., came under foreign management for three years, that is, until 1927, when the largest match manufacturer in Japan, the Toyo Match Co., Ltd., seeing the advantages which would accrue from co-operation with the International Match Company agreed to amalgamation. The Daido Match Co., Ltd. was organized with a capital equally subscribed by Japan and Sweden and management was placed in Japanese hands, avoiding in this way competition in foreign markets.

When the Japanese match industry was influenced by Swedish interests the export field was limited to China and part of the South Seas. America, Australia, the Near East, Africa and Europe were monopolized by Swedish interests. After Kreuger's downfall, Japanese match exporters regained their old markets. In 1936, the Japan Match Manufacturing and Trading Company was established by the amalgamation of several companies, and the industry and trade in matches became unified.

Match Production after 1945 Of the former 68 major match manufacturing plants, 34 remained at the time of surrender, 14 were destroyed by fire incident to air-raids and 20 discontinued operation during wartime due to the shortage of raw materials.

The number of plants operating increased in 1947 to 42 with a maximum monthly production capacity of approximately 1,000 match tons. Due to the scarcity of glue, paraffin, and splints (during pre-war days poplar splints were used whereas nowadays pine splints—less combustible than poplar—are used) average monthly production is 15,000 match tons.

The leading match makers operating as of 1947 are: Nissan Norin K.K. (monthly capacity at 6,200 match tons), Kobayashi Match Kogyo K.K. (2,200 match tons), Otani Shogoro (1,800 match tons), Tohoku Shinko Match K.K. (1,700 match tons) and Asahi Match K.K. (1,600 match tons).

MATCH PRODUCTION AND PARAFFIN CONSUMED 1936–1947

	Production (match tons)	Paraffin (pounds)
1936	495,639	4,460,751
1937	456,416	4,107,744
1938	441,004	3,969,036
1939	423,823	3,814,407
1940	428,739	3,840,651
1941	414,919	3,734,271
1942	355,974	3,203,766
1943	250,381	2,253,429
1944	187,421	1,686,789
1945	99,016	891,144
1946	150,857	—
1947	185,824	—

Note: A match ton is 600 small boxes of matches.

Source: The Match Control Company, Ltd.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF MATCHES

(1936–1946)

(Unit: 1,000 match tons)

Year	Home Consumption	Exports			Total
		Korea	Formosa	Other Countries	
1933–36 average	255.0	77.7	57.0	109.8	499.5
1937–41 average	258.7	45.4	27.5	101.0	432.6
1942–43 average	235.1	4.5	16.1	47.4	303.1
1944	175.7	—	1.9	9.8	187.4
1945	92.4	—	0.3	6.6	99.3
1946	148.6	3.4	—	—	152.0

Source: The Nippon Match Sangyo K.K.

Bicycles

Bicycles and parts constituted important export items of Japan in prewar days when Japan manufactured about 3,000,000 bicycles a year.

The unique feature of Japanese bicycles lies in the fact that some 80 parts, constituting a bicycle, can be divided into independent items of merchandises for transaction. These parts are all manufactured at different plants, and finally assembled.

As of April 1947 there were 50 assembly plants and some 400 parts manufacturing factories. The production of bicycles for 1945 was 15,165 and that for 1946, 113,306. The output for the three months of April-June, 1947 was 47,658 bicycles and in the following three months of July-September, 70,000 bicycles.

Exports for the first six months of 1947 were 3,450 for Korea, 2,600 for China, 300 for Hongkong, 600 for Formosa and 2,018 for the Dutch East Indies.

Clocks and Watches

The manufacture of clocks commenced early in the Meiji era (1868–1912). The manufacture of watches and wrist watches dates back only about 30 years. Today Japan produces all kinds of watches and clocks, including electric clocks. Tokyo and Aichi prefectures are manufacturing centers.

The exports of clocks and watches amounted to ¥3,000,000—¥4,000,000 in pre-war days. As the demand in Asia has been steadily increasing, clock and watch manufacture proves to be one of promising dustries of Japan. Below is the table showing the production of watches and clocks during 1937–1948.

PRODUCTION OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS

(in pieces)

	Watches			Clocks			
	Wrist Watches	Pocket Watches	Total	Alarm Clocks	Desk Clocks	Wall Clocks	Total
1937	1,182,492	347,508	1,530,000	788,496	259,500	165,000	1,212,996
1938	1,171,500	390,504	1,562,004	930,000	309,996	225,996	1,465,992
1939	1,225,500	408,504	1,634,004	1,029,000	342,996	294,996	1,666,992
1940	1,310,756	436,752	1,747,008	386,256	127,740	275,004	789,000
1941	1,274,256	424,752	1,699,008	256,500	85,500	300,000	642,000
1942	871,248	278,748	1,149,996	0	0	227,004	227,004
1943	430,248	147,756	578,004	0	0	227,004	227,004

	Watches			Clocks			
	Wrist Watches	Pocket Watches	Total	Alarm Clocks	Desk Clocks	Wall Clocks	Total
1944	186,000	62,100	248,100	0	0	165,000	165,000
1945	18,248	6,756	126,004	0	0	44,104	44,004
1946	108,492	30,888	139,380	213,048	214,812	119,268	547,128
1947	280,728	51,864	332,592	667,092	280,956	298,572	1,246,620
1948							
Jan.–Mar.	111,489	20,350	131,839	239,962	79,845	150,788	469,592

Business Machines

Production of Japanese typewriters, the major product of the industry, declined due primarily to lack of tin plate and rubber for platens. Output of calculating machines, mimeographs and cash registers increased. During April, 1947, 24 plants were in operation. Below is given the table showing business machine production for the first five months in 1947.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

(Jan.–May, 1947)

	January	February	March	April	May
Japanese typewriters	179	270	651	511	475
Teletypewriters	4	1	60	54	4
Calculating machines	135	179	151	190	216
Mimeographs	3,027	3,007	1,033	2,210	2,246
Files for mimeographs	1,000	1,400	2,000	3,000	2,400
Blueprinting machines	0	8	0	4	25
Cash registers	20	—	20	25	10
Time recorders	30	36	0	38	35

Source: Nippon Office Appliance Association.

Sewing Machines The production of sewing machines shows a steady increase as witnessed by the following table:

SEWING MACHINE PRODUCTION
1937–1947

	Household	Industrial
1937	51,588	0
1938	69,468	0
1939	74,436	0
1940	77,196	0
1941	53,592	2,952
1942	38,496	3,636
1943	26,040	4,092
1944	16,044	5,448
1945	2,148	2,268
1946	16,546	5,951
1947	69,124	10,192

Containers

The use of containers such as cans, bottles, paper containers and boxes is limited, due to the shortage of basic raw materials. Most commodities are transported in crude boxes, rice-straw bags or casks. In 1939, 14,854,000 cases of tin cans (48 cans per case) were produced as compared to the post-war production capacity of 12,500,000 cases. Production of tin cans is confined to six plants operated by two companies, of which five are operating.

The manufacture of paper containers in 1946 was carried on by six plants, of which the annual production capacity is 6,451,200 pounds of paper containers. The items of paper container manufacture vary in size from 15

mm. to 220 mm. in diameter and 95 mm. to one meter in length.

Glass containers for beer, liquor, soft drinks, soy sauce, milk, ink, etc. are manufactured by 40 glass container factories, which, equipped with 100 American automatic bottle making machines, have an annual production capacity of 132,000 metric tons.

Musical Instruments

Within two years after the end of the Pacific War, 28,000 portable phonographs were manufactured, of which some 7,500 were exported by the end of 1947.

As for phonograph records 17,250 records were exported by the end of 1947, to Korea and Formosa, the best customers, who had bought approximately six million records yearly in the prewar days. In January 1947, 656,000 records were manufactured, and in May production increased to 822,280 records.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION DURING DECEMBER, 1947

December

Accordions	438
Brass instruments	334
Harmonicas (dozens)	12,307
Musical strings (dozens)	13,649
Pianos	47
Plectrum instruments	5,038
Reed organs	270
Violins	834
Vilolin bows	2,190
Woodwind instruments	84
Xylophones	1,000

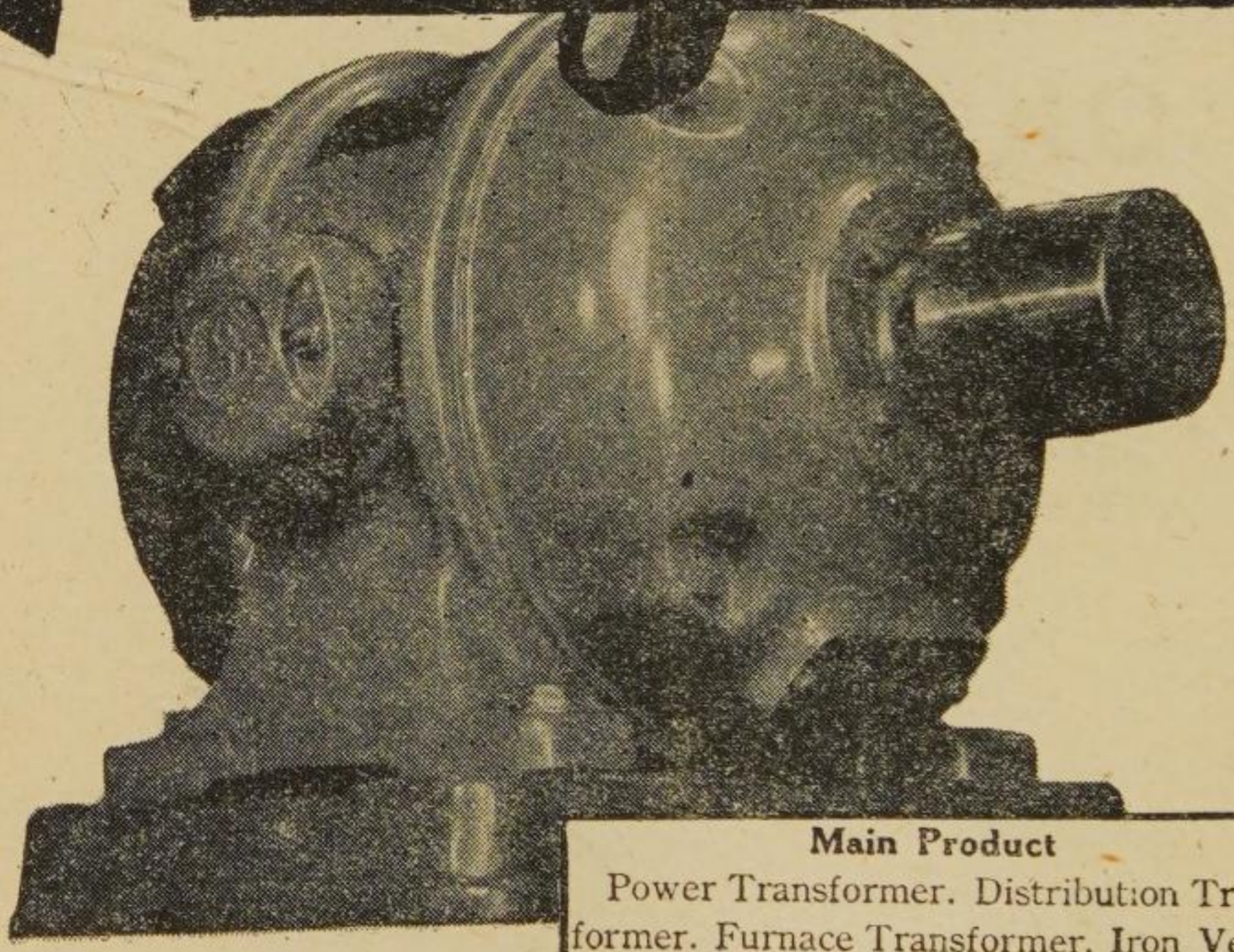
Surce: Musical Instruments Association.

CHAPTER XIX

PUBLIC UTILITIES

富士電機

ELECTRIC MFG. CO., LTD.



Main Product

Power Transformer. Distribution Transformer. Furnace Transformer. Iron Vessel Type Mercury Arc Rectifier. Alternator with Water Turbine. Static Condenser. Turbine Pump. Single Phase Motor. Pot Motor for Rayon Spinning. Electric Fan. Hot Plate. Room Heater. Rice Threshing Machine. Rice Cleaning Machine. Centrifugal Pump. Pole Mounting Transformer Watthourmeter. Tester. Indicating Meter for Switch Board. Induction Motor. Loom Motor for Cotton Spinning. Local Fan for Coal Mines.

TOKYO—6 Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
OSAKA—4 Dojimahamadori 2-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka.
NAGOYA—4 Hirokoji 3-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
MOJI—4392 Dairi, Moji, Fukuoka.
SAPPORO—4 Odorinishi 10-chome, Supporo, Hokkaido.
MANUFACTORY—Kawasaki, Toyoda, Fukiage, Matsumoto, Mie.

O.K.I.

OKI DENKI K.K.

(*Oki Electric Co., Ltd.*)

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APPARATUS & SWITCH
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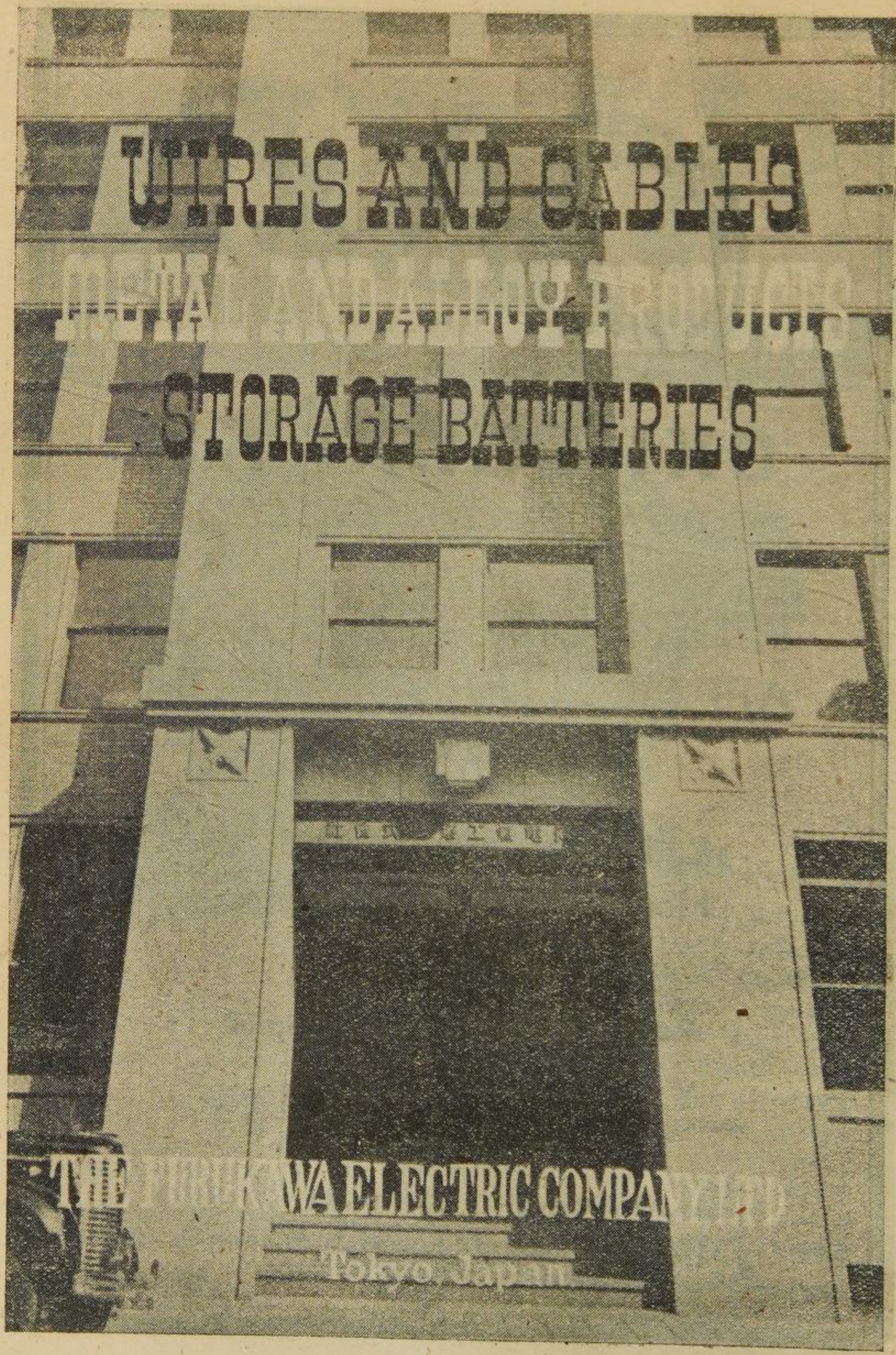
TIRES AND CABLES
STORAGE BATTERIES
WA ELECTRIC COMPA
Tokyo, Japan

CHAPTER XIX

BUBLIC UTILITIES

Electricity

Background The Nippon Hasso Den (Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company)—In December 1938, a successful merger of the then existing 33 electric power generation companies resulted in the establishment of the Nippon Hasso Den with a capital of ¥753,100,000. Of the merged 33 companies, those whose capitals were valued at over ¥10,000,000 were Tokyo Electric Light Co., Daido Electric Power, Nippon Electric, Kwansai Kyodo Electric, Toho Electric Power, Ujigawa Electric Power, Sanyo Central Electric, Kyushu Electric, Hiroshima Electric Power, Showa Electric Power, Yamaguchi Prefecture Electric, and Chugoku Godo Electric.

The company enjoys no privilege in the way of exemption from taxes but debentures it issues have the guarantee of the Government, so that the company will have no difficulties in matters of finance.

The First Program The Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company worked out a plan for generating electric power at seventeen sites scattered throughout the country. This project, aiming at generating 450,000 kilowatts of electricity, was begun in 1939 and completed in 1943. Moreover, the electric power companies, which had become the components of the Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company, worked on the construction of water power plants so as to increase 1,000,000 kilowatts yearly. The annual increase in the output of electricity averaged 300,000 kilowatts, but beginning 1943 it has averaged 400,000 kilowatts, thus meeting the increased demand for electric power caused by the expansion of industrial production.

The seventeen sites selected by the Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company for developing electric power generation included two sites on the Ishikari River and one on the Tokachi River in Hokkaido; one on the Aga River, three on the Tone River, one on the Oi River and one on the Kuzuryu River in Central Japan; one on the Ota River, two on the Ezawa River and one on the Takatsu River in Western Japan; and one on the Watashigawa River in Shikoku and one on the Itsuse River in Kyushu.

Number of Electric Power Generating Plants—The number of electric power generating plants and their capacity at the end of 1945 were as follows:

NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC AND THERMAL PLANTS AT THE END OF 1945

Hydro-electric Plants

	Public Utilities		Private	
	No. of Plants	Capacity in Kw.	No. of Plants	Capacity in Kw.
Under 5,000 kw.	1,157	1,166,109	56	61,185
5,000 to 49,999 kw.	264	3,636,955	13	175,450
Over 50,000 kw.	17	1,118,400	0	0
Total	1,438	5,921,460	69	236,631

Thermal Plants

	Public Utilities		Private	
	No. of Plants	Capacity (in kw.)	No. of Plants	Capacity (in kw.)
Under 5,000 kw.	60	41,677	100	229,990
5,000 to 49,999 kw.	37	141,100	64	748,000
Over 50,000 kw.	20	2,220,500	1	68,000
Total	117	2,903,277	165	1,045,990

Increase of Electric Power Load—The electric power load has grown steadily since the end of the Pacific War; the load in December, 1945 was 57 percent of the December average 1943 kilowatt hour load, and the first and second 10 day periods of February 1946 showed 75 and 79 percent respectively of the same periods in 1944. The postwar increased load is attributed to the use of domestic cooking and heating appliances, and extensive substitution of electric heat for coal and other fuels in industrial purposes.

During the dry season of March–April, the electric power generated by some hydro-electric plants drop as low as 20 to 30 percent of full capacity. Chugoku and Kyushu are regarded as critical areas of electric supply, for snowfall is comparatively slight in those districts.

ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA
(in 1,000,000 KWH)

	Hokkaido			Honshu			Shikoku		
	Hydro	Thermal	Total	Hydro	Thermal	Total	Hydro	Thermal	Total
1936	732	72	804	15,372	3,132	18,504	456	84	540
1937	768	108	876	17,316	2,856	20,172	564	108	672
1938	792	168	960	18,348	3,528	21,876	660	120	780
1939	804	252	1,056	19,356	4,104	23,460	708	144	852
1940	900	228	1,128	18,960	4,572	23,532	672	216	888
1941	924	228	1,152	20,532	3,996	24,528	852	204	1,056
1942	1,068	180	1,248	23,640	2,724	26,364	996	168	1,164
1943	1,044	216	12,60	21,876	4,104	25,980	780	432	1,212
1944	1,104	132	1,236	23,628	3,468	27,096	1,008	336	1,344
1945	1,128	84	1,212	24,204	1,788	25,992	996	180	1,176
1946	1,058	2	1,061	21,801	128	21,929	940	6	946
1947	1,191	25	1,216	24,329	529	24,858	898	36	934

	Kyushu			All Japan		
	Hydro	Thermal	Total	Hydro	Thermal	Total
1936	1,944	696	2,640	18,504	3,984	22,480
1937	2,112	912	3,024	20,760	3,984	24,744
1938	2,064	1,308	3,372	21,864	5,124	26,988
1939	2,112	1,632	3,744	22,980	6,132	29,112
1940	1,956	1,980	3,936	22,488	6,996	29,484
1941	2,184	2,052	4,236	24,492	6,480	30,972
1942	2,688	1,980	4,668	28,392	5,052	33,444
1943	2,376	2,244	4,620	26,076	6,996	33,672
1944	2,496	2,112	4,608	28,236	6,048	34,284
1945	2,196	2,004	4,200	28,524	4,056	32,580
1946	2,620	505	3,125	26,419	643	27,062
1947	2,214	950	3,164	28,717	1,540	30,257

Operation of Hydro-electric Plants—The hydro plants are designed to take advantage of the maximum water flow during the highest three months of the year, namely June, July and August. This arrangement results in such irregular supply from hydro-electric plants as to require supplemental steam generation.

There are two types of hydro-electric plants; one that has a storage reservoir which can partially level off generating capacity with variation in river flow, and the other or natural flow type of plant dependent upon daily river flow. Some of the latter type have a forebay or small pool above the dam which provides extra water for the daily peak loads.

During high water season operation of hydro-electric plants equipped with reservoirs is stopped, while the natural flow hydro plants are run at full capacity.

As water flow decreases, forebay type hydro-electric plants commence their operation, taking care of the short heavy peak load, and thermal plants supply longer period peak loads, while base load is carried by run of the river plants.

During low water season, storage reservoir hydro-electric plants supplement natural flow plants on base load, forebay type plants take short period peak loads and thermal plants operate to supplement the insufficient capacity of hydro plants.

With future development, potential hydro-electric power generation capacity will reach a minimum of 4,527,000 kilowatts in dry season and a maximum of 13,776,000 kilowatts during the wet season.

Below are given statistics of electric power generation and consumption.

ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION

(in 1,000,000 Kwh.)

	Public Utilities			Government Railways	Private Plants	Total
	Hydro	Thermal	Total			
1936	18,504	3,984	22,488	276	2,544	25,308
1937	20,760	3,984	24,744	264	3,000	28,008
1938	21,864	5,124	26,988	192	3,672	30,852
1939	22,980	6,132	29,112	240	3,792	33,144
1940	22,488	6,996	29,484	372	3,996	33,852
1941	24,492	6,480	30,972	540	3,990	35,460
1942	28,392	5,052	33,444	528	3,888	37,860
1943	26,076	6,996	33,072	552	3,996	37,620
1944	28,236	6,048	34,284	552	3,828	38,664
1945	28,524	4,056	32,580	516	3,204	46,300
1946	26,419	643	27,062	448	1,457	28,967
1947	28,717	1,530	30,257	488	n.a.	n.a.

ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED PER KILOWATT OF CAPACITY

	Generation (1,000,000 KWH)			Capacity (1,000 KW)			Generation in KWH (per kilowatt of Capacity)		
	Hydro	Thermal	Total	Hydro	Thermal	Total	Hydro	Thermal	Total
1936	20,758	3,985	24,743	3,652	2,074	5,726	5,684	1,921	4,321
1937	21,856	5,133	26,989	3,852	2,263	6,115	5,674	2,268	4,414
1938	22,972	6,134	29,106	4,085	2,386	6,471	5,624	2,571	4,498
1939	22,498	6,990	29,488	4,474	2,627	7,101	5,029	2,661	4,153
1940	24,493	6,481	30,974	4,916	2,817	7,733	4,982	2,301	4,005
1941	28,385	5,054	33,439	5,141	2,900	8,041	5,521	1,743	4,159

	Generation (1,000,000 KWH)			Capacity (1,000 KW)			Generation in KWH (per kilowatt of Capaeity)		
	Hydro	Thermal	Total	Hydro	Thermal	Total	Hydro	Thermal	Total
1942	26,071	6,995	33,066	5,399	2,943	8,342	4,829	2,377	3,964
1943	38,234	6,055	34,289	5,569	2,938	8,507	5,070	2,061	4,031
1944	28,528	4,061	32,589	5,748	2,866	8,614	4,963	1,417	3,783
1945	19,520	539	20,059	5,819	2,839	8,658	3,355	190	2,317
1946	26,419	643	27,062	5,688	2,808	8,496	4,645	229	3,185
1947	28,717	1,540	30,257	5,727	2,812	8,539	5,364	548	3,543

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATED AND ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION BY USE

(in 1,000,000 KWH)

	Electric Power Generated	Electric Power Consumption				
		Lamp & Heater	Contract less than 500 KW	Mining	Metal Industry	Manufacturing Industry
1936	25,010	2,830	300	2,346	2,175	835
1937	27,179	2,950	310	2,450	2,508	989
1938	29,347	3,000	320	2,656	4,457	1,327
1939	29,856	3,000	330	3,301	5,148	1,553
1940	31,510	2,900	335	3,571	5,434	1,583
1941	33,969	2,850	350	3,765	6,662	1,945
1942	33,620	2,600	350	3,720	8,410	2,287
1943	34,835	2,404	3,454	3,899	8,940	2,187
1944	33,100	2,132	3,025	3,255	8,837	2,750
1945	21,000	—	—	—	—	—
1946	26,561	6,015	3,835	3,124	2,890	723
1947	30,255	6,033	4,805	3,219	2,963	791

	Electric Power Consumption						
	Chemical Industry	Ceramics	Textile Industry	Electric Railway	Public Enterprises	Others	Total
1936	6,029	990	2,344	1,384	900	962	21,095
1937	7,144	1,048	2,638	1,438	930	995	23,400
1938	7,747	1,078	2,245	1,530	960	1,293	26,613
1939	7,626	1,045	2,128	1,540	1,000	1,687	28,358
1940	7,792	1,045	1,853	1,684	1,089	1,290	28,576
1941	8,256	937	1,428	1,737	1,296	1,197	30,423
1942	7,412	845	994	1,779	1,469	1,176	31,042
1943	4,226	560	—	1,861	1,758	2,298	31,587
1944	3,867	420	—	1,663	1,934	1,528	29,411
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	6,755	155	359	907	347	375	25,485
1947	7,261	166	528	1,012	364	537	27,679

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Gas

Introduction When compared with the electric industry, the gas industry has been very slow in its development. The introduction of gas took place in 1885, when it was used in Yokohama for street lighting purposes. Later in the same year Tokyo adopted it for the same purpose. The capital invested in 1885 was ¥54,000, and a slow but steady increase took place until 1925, when the invested capital stood at ¥276,373,000. After that year the industry made great strides as the following figures show:

SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION OF GAS

	Coal Consumed (metric tons)	Output (1,000 cubic meters)	Amount of Gas Supplied (1,000 cubic meters)	Number of Consumer (families)
1936	1,613,753	872,511	810,094	2,111,511
1937	1,703,981	940,870	859,423	2,233,136
1938	2,149,329	1,076,366	976,030	2,333,196
1939	2,405,517	1,130,781	1,112,089	2,356,158
1940	2,739,084	1,273,936	1,221,287	2,424,808
1941	2,855,328	1,358,380	1,317,342	2,456,413
1942	3,012,923	1,397,510	1,317,557	2,471,332
1943	2,872,157	1,342,940	1,278,113	2,389,892
1944	2,746,904	1,432,948	1,315,105	1,024,143
1945	893,597	415,194	256,833	964,060
1946	657,164	308,802	223,421	11,266,247
1947	1,025,327	493,348	363,408	11,069,487

Source: Japan Gas Industry Association.

Because the gas industry is a public enterprise in this country, the Government has adhered to a principle of one gas company for one city or town in the past. Under the circumstances, the gas industry in this country is monopolistic in nature. Demand for gas as substitute fuel for heavy oil has gained greatly and is expected to further rise in the future. Gas supply zones extend over 150 cities, inclusive of all major towns and cities in Japan, catering to more than 10,000,000 consumers.

Below is given the table showing the development of gas production for the period of 1936–1947.

PRODUCTION OF GAS DURING 1936–1947

(in thousands of cubic meters)

Fiscal Year	
1936	829,764
1937	872,508
1938	940,872
1939	1,104,540
1940	1,204,080
1941	1,274,052
1942	1,358,436
1943	1,397,508
1944	1,342,944
1945	1,471,824
1946	328,241
1947	503,183

Rehabilitation Program—Following the termination of war, a committee was formed of representatives of gas companies under the auspices of the Government, for the purpose of promoting reconstruction of gas industry. The committee consists of various Government departments concerned, the Tokyo Gas Company, the Japan Gas Industrial Association and the Japan Gas Engineering Society.

Coal Allocation for Gas Industry—Operation of the public utility gas system is still limited by coal allocations. Present operations are three to eight hours daily with better

service in localities close to coal mines. The amount of coal allocated for gas manufacturing industry in 1947 was only 30 percent of the prewar annual allocation.

COAL ALLOCATION TO GAS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

(in thousands of metric tons)

	Amount	Percent
1936	195	4.8
1937	214	4.8
1938	268	5.6
1939	307	5.9
1940	329	5.8
1941	340	6.3
1942	329	6.2
1943	317	6.3
1944	280	6.7
1945	97	4.7
1946	111	6.2
1947	126	5.7

Note: Figures for percent show percentage of allocation to a total output of coal.

Source: Coal Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Waterworks

Modern waterworks in Japan were for the first time established in Osaka under the Waterworks Law of 1895 and then developed remarkably all over the country. The Law was revised in 1911 to give sanction for the construction of waterworks to private associations as public bodies.

In 1946 there were 690 waterworks systems, of which 90 suffered war damages, and the water supply capacity was estimated as 80 percent of the prewar capacity.

The following figures will give some information as to the condition of water supply throughout the country before and after the war:

NUMBER OF RESERVOIRS AND VOLUME OF WATER SUPPLIED

Year	Districts	Water Reservoires	Catchment Area sq. meter	Total Water Surface sq. meter	Total Capacity cub. meter	Volume of Water Supplied cub. meter
1938	Entire Japan (including Manchuria, Korea & Formosa)	62	—	7,235,573	65,740,215	1,155,040,789
1940	,,	73	—	7,752,915	71,556,564	1,251,805,334
1946	Kanto District	3	487,660,000	2,304,000	35,134,379	680,317,970
	Kansai ,,	16	14,826,305	1,924,933	15,045,676	486,677,736
	Chubu ,,	3	4,738,500	184,095	1,904,385	163,657,734
	Tohoku ,,	15	182,622,929	681,130	3,249,682	96,650,094
	Chugoku & Shikoku ,,	19	143,880,853	1,877,443	15,786,752	124,197,822
	Kyushu ,,	23	78,097,511	3,343,127	21,311,747	174,928,724
	Hokkaido ,,	8	33,166,200	215,242	1,325,135	54,990,946
Total		87	944,992,298	10,529,970	93,757,756	* 1,781,421,026

Note: * Figures show the volume of water supplied from October 1, 1945 to September 30, 1946. The rest of the statistics are as of September 30, 1946.

Source: The Water Works & Sewerage Association of Japan.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION SUPPLIED

Districts	Total Population	Population Supplied	Total Number of Households	Number of Households Supplied
August 1941				
Kanto	9,749,761	6,928,336	1,920,167	1,350,122
Kansai	8,956,904	7,409,511	1,789,054	1,459,836
Chubu	3,157,503	2,490,527	602,164	355,447
Tohoku	1,517,525	882,343	312,003	165,232
Chugoku & Shikoku	1,865,097	910,576	381,528	203,481
Kyushyu	2,590,424	1,383,526	510,393	284,816
Hokkaido	913,591	682,059	176,279	120,858
October 1, 1947				
Kanto	6,066,440	3,483,115	992,801	532,450
Kansai	4,878,124	3,557,716	1,135,261	819,652
Chubu	2,384,726	1,014,747	469,196	218,114
Tohoku	1,641,479	880,910	371,092	163,166
Chugoku & Shikoku	2,070,795	1,026,938	432,721	218,611
Kyushyu	2,419,220	1,159,868	491,865	239,817
Hokkaido	967,008	639,118	193,101	125,510

Source: Waterworks & Sewerage Association of Japan.

CHAPTER XX

COMMUNICATIONS

N. H. K.

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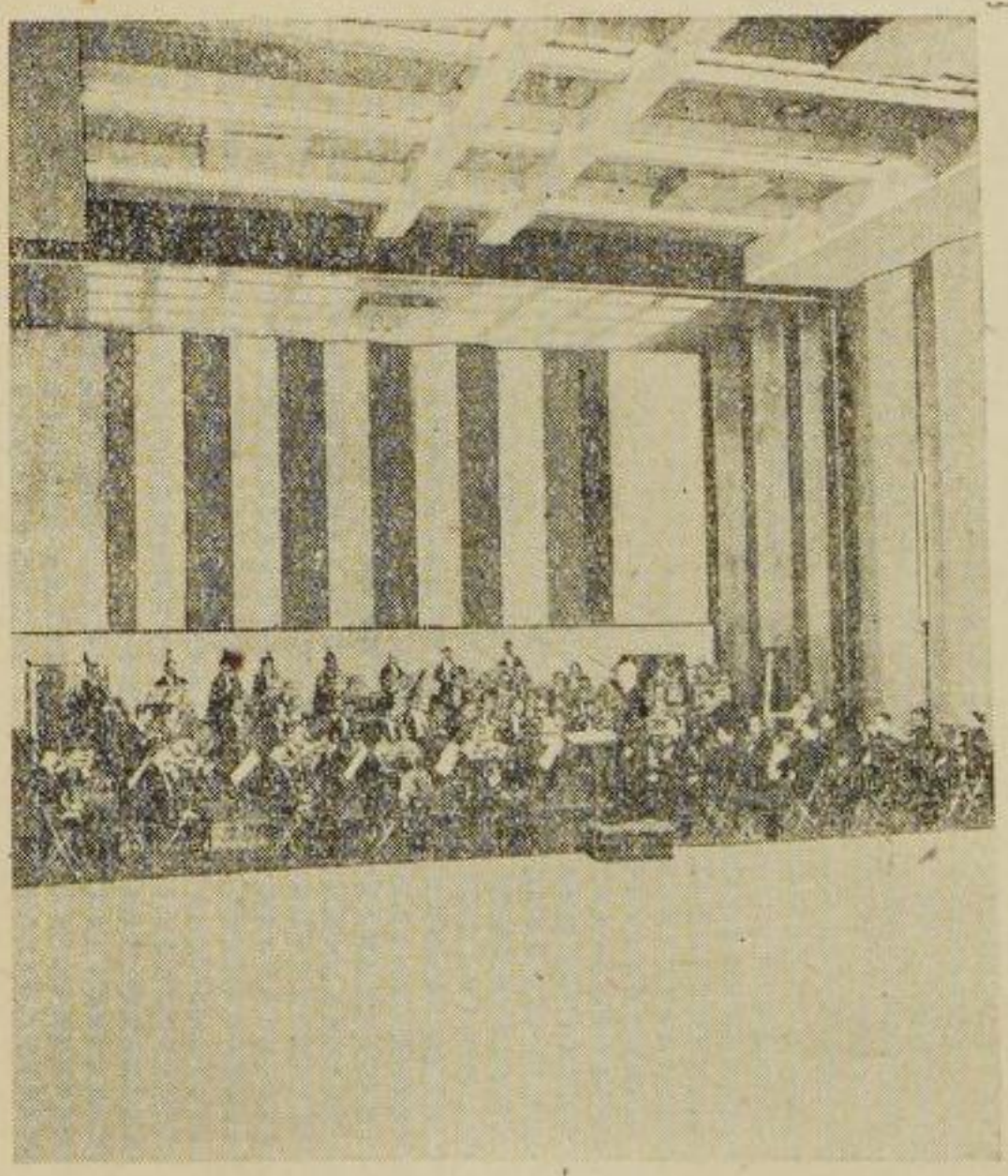

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President Iwasaburo Takano
General Managing Director
Tetsuro Furukaki

CHAPTER XX

COMMUNICATIONS

General

The communications of the country including post, telegraph and telephone are supervised by the Minister of Communications and a special account is established for the management of the same, although at times these were incorporated with other divisions of the government as during the Pacific War, when the communications constituted one of the divisions of the Ministry of Transportations and Communications. While the post and telegraph have advanced comparatively well, telephone is lagging behind in its development.

The total number of postal matters in the prewar Japan ranged 70 to 80 per capita per year, which is about one half of those of the U.S.A., Britain and France. In the case of telegrams, the number of message was one per capita in Japan as against 1.5 of the U.S.A. and Britain, or slightly higher than that of France where the rate was 0.7. In the case of telephones, however, the comparison against population in Japan was 54 against one telephone, whereas in the U.S.A. it was 8, England 16, and France 28.

During the Pacific War, Japan's communication facilities deteriorated greatly due to the heavy war-damage of installations, and the shortage in skilled labor.

March of Rehabilitation After the War

After the end of Pacific War, the primary job in the communications field was demilitarization. All fixed radio stations and telegraph and telephone offices of the Japanese Army and Navy were closed and dismantled, or converted to the use of the Occupation Forces, the Japanese Demobilization Board, or the domestic communications system. Stocks of equipment and supplies were inventoried and distributed to the public communications offices. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, which is the sole broadcasting agency, was reorganized under the guidance of SCAP.

The Japanese Government strictly controls all radio stations, through licensing, assignment of frequencies, and in creased surveillance of operations. In order to speed the work of repatriation, radio broadcasts were beamed to Japanese nationals outside the home islands, and radio facilities were provided to repatriation officials.

At the same time radiotelegraph newscasts from Japan to the outside world were inaugurated and radiotelegraph circuits between Japan and the U.S.A. and London were set up for press messages. Other international radiotelegraph circuits were opened and submarine telephone and telegraph circuits were maintained.

Production of communications equipment, particularly production of vacuum tubes for radios was encouraged.

Two monopolies, the International Telecommunications Company and its principal subsidiary, the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Construction Company, were liquidated, by a SCAP directive issued March 25, 1947. At the peak of its power, the ITC had investments in Korea, Formosa, Mongolia, Manchuria, Central China, the East Indies, Singapore, Hongkong, Hainan and Palao. The ITC had managed its farflung interests through a group of interlocking directorates. Liquidation of these companies has been accomplished through the Holding Company Liquidation Commission and the operation of the facilities of the companies was taken over by the government.

Postal Service

Historical Survey

The postal service system was established in 1871, between Tokyo and Osaka. In August of that year, post offices were opened in Niigata, Hakodaté, Kobé, Nagasaki, and Yokohama. In December a new postal route was established between Tokyo and Nagasaki, connecting the two cities in 7 days and 17 hours. In May 1872, the postal service between Yokohama and Tokyo was greatly improved by the establishment of five deliveries a day, and by July the service was extended to all the cities and towns of importance throughout the country, except a part of Hokkaido.

Foreign Mail Opens In March 1872, a foreign mail service was opened simultaneously with the establishment of official postal regulations. In those days, foreign mail matter in Japan was handled with the aid of the British, American and French post offices in Yokohama, Kobé and Nagasaki. Soon after the conclusion of the America-Japan Mail Service Treaty in 1873, the American post offices were withdrawn from this country. In 1877, an arrangement was made with twenty-five countries participating in the International Mail Service Treaty. Thereupon, the British and the French post offices were also withdrawn from this country.

The post offices were at first classified into five grades, and in March 1886, they were classified into three. In view of the development of telephone and telegraph business, the authorities introduced a revision in the system of the Communications Ministry in 1903, and divided post offices into post, telegraph, and telephone offices each of them being classified into 1st, 2nd and 3rd, or 1st and 2nd in the case of telephone offices. With the rapid increase in the amount of mail matter and telephone and telegraphic messages, the regulations of the Communications Ministry as to the number and kind of offices, were extended from time to time.

The air mail service began in April, 1929 with the establishment of the Japan Air Transport Company.

The Growth The rapid growth of the postal service in the early years is illustrated by the following statistics:

Year	No. of P.O
1871	180
1872	1,160
1873	1,501
1874	3,245
1882	5,527

Following the introduction of a revision in the postal service regulations in 1883, some of the offices were eliminated, the number being reduced to 4,088 by the end of 1889. But the steady development of postal business necessitated an increase of post offices as the following figures for Japan proper show:

As of March 31	Post Office
1931	9,954
1932	10,203
1933	10,322
1934	10,611
1935	10,891
1936	11,253
1937	11,669
1938	12,138
1939	12,803
1940	12,938
1941	13,501
1942	13,716
1943	14,057
1944	—
1945	13,467 (approx.)
1946	13,521
1947	13,835
1948 (Jan.)	13,842*

* The figures include 555 Ordinary Post Offices (formerly 1st and 2nd Post Offices) and 13,287 Special Post Offices (formerly 3rd Post Office.)

Post offices had been classified into three grades, namely 1st, 2nd and 3rd, the 1st being, in such important places as Tokyo, Osaka, and other leading cities, and the 2nd and 3rd in smaller cities, towns and villages throughout the country. But the classification was abolished as from February 1, 1941.

Its Business In addition to ordinary matters relating to post and telegrams, the post offices in Japan receive taxes on behalf of the various tax authorities and pay pensions, annuities, etc. on behalf of the Treasury.

Ordinary mail matter is delivered 5 or 6 times daily in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto, and 4 or 5 times in other large cities. In smaller cities, the offices deliver mails 3–4 times a day. In towns and villages mails are delivered twice a day only. The frequency of collection is the same as that of delivery in most cases.

The parcel post service was started in 1892, the first arrangement as regards foreign connections having been made with Hongkong in 1879. The scope of international service was gradually extended,and covers almost all treaty countries.

Since July 1945, a special official postal service was instituted to ensure delivery for military, official banking and business concerns. However, this system ceased as of December 1945, and the old system of registered post and special delivery post has been reinstated.

The pre-war system of parcel post and 3rd class postal matters was resumed October 10, 1945.

NUMBER OF PARCELS HANDLED

Year	Despatched Total	*(Foreign)	Registered Post	Air Mailed	Received Total	*(Foreign)
1937	80,529,155	1,197,654	29,517,510	57,929	72,614,786	315,941
1938	90,459,387	2,910,492	36,027,662	69,818	77,848,661	585,555
1939	101,241,070	5,093,489	40,678,830	73,869	86,597,782	926,975
1940	102,751,489	5,707,272	43,005,427	74,816	88,482,291	1,608,756
1941	101,019,186	2,494,782	41,417,230	21,524	90,866,342	2,007,056
1942	104,529,439	2,569,635	44,333,603	1,440	99,536,914	3,520,707
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	—	—	—	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	13,389,388	—	9,653,387	—	—	—
1947 (from Sep., 1946 to July 1947)	17,243,375	—	2,327,605	—	536,415	

Note: * The fiugres are included in the total.

Normalization of Postal Services After the War One of the most important problems after the War was the reestablishment of international mail service between Japan and other countries of the world. The first international postal service since the cessation of hostilities was inaugurated since September 10, 1946.

Until January 1947 only personal communications on postal cards in the regular international mails to and from Japan and relief parcels to Japan were allowed. The international airmail was also later reopened.

A marked increase in efficiency has been achieved in the Postal Transfer system through revision of laws, increases in fees, and new budgeting methods. A survey of accounting procedures for receipts and disbursements at post offices has resulted in many improvements, including adequate measures for the protection of funds.

The Postal Savings system, the "poor man's checking account" in Japan, has also undergone a reorganization which has not only increased its efficiency of operation but its reliability.

POSTAL SAVINGS ACCOUNT
1930–1947

	Number of Accounts	Number of Depositors	Account Deposited
1930	1,659,694	38,090	¥3,337,515
1931	1,719,021	38,685	2,609,678
1932	1,949,802	39,413	2,704,482
1933	1,839,028	40,965	2,801,400
1934	1,990,876	43,056	2,950,188
1935	2,108,896	45,512	3,112,457
1936	2,311,333	48,185	3,353,516
1937	2,618,715	53,052	3,685,691
1938	2,177,946	74,222	4,374,838
1939	4,262,156	85,431	¥5,574,454
1940	5,663,302	95,785	7,287,549
1941	6,198,653	110,160	8,938,078
1942	8,778,801	133,698	13,044,113
1943	12,413,595	163,702	18,973,061
1943	12,413,595	163,702	18,973,061
1944	18,950,901	193,790	30,375,461
1945	30,181,072	202,399	47,151,818
1946	46,045,718	193,020	53,355,783
1947	5,026,670 (May)	190,540 (June)	50,839,263

Source: Ministry of Communications.

VOLUME OF MAIL MATTERS HANDLED IN JAPAN

	Ordinary Mail	Parcel Post	Total
1932–1933:			
Despatched	4,253,259	58,472,313	62,725,572
Received	4,294,100,596	54,849,774	4,348,950,370
1933–1934:			
Despatched	4,357,325,600	61,240,342	4,418,565,942
Received	4,402,200,835	57,762,972	4,459,963,807
1934–1935:			
Despatched	4,674,986,977	65,073,439	4,740,060,416
Received	4,773,868,449	61,847,673	4,835,716,122
1935–1936:			
Despatched	4,735,348,007	68,291,938	4,803,639,945
Received	4,901,685,581	64,854,932	4,966,540,513
1936–1937:			
Despatched	4,842,938,022	72,593,332	4,915,531,354
Received	4,934,414,563	68,185,892	5,003,600,455
1937–1938:			
Despatched	4,763,678,174	80,529,155	4,844,207,329
Received	5,032,459,307	72,614,786	5,105,074,093
1938–1939:			
Despatched	4,315,098,400	90,459,389	4,405,557,789
Received	4,844,384,134	77,848,661	4,922,232,795
1939–1940:			
Despatched	5,137,079,629	101,241,070	5,238,320,699
Received	4,585,883,852	86,597,782	4,672,481,634
1940–1941:			
Despatched	4,976,850,000	102,751,489	5,079,601,489
Received	4,484,935,000	88,482,291	4,572 417,291
1941–1942:			
Despatched	4,853,523,137	101,019,186	4,954,542,323
Received	5,239,597,833	90,866,342	5,330,464,175

	Ordinary Mail	Parcel Post	Total
1942–1943 :			
Despatched	4,693,613,313	99,622,225	4,793,235,538
Received	5,188,072,159	93,091,819	5,281,163,978
1943–1944 :			
Despatched	4,760,112,817	47,413,671	4,807,526,488
Received	5,726,846,160	40,500,174	5,767,346,334
1944–1945 :			
Despatched	4,760,112,812	47,413,671	4,807,526,488
Received	5,726,846,160	40,500,174	5,767,346,334
1946–1947 :			
Despatched }	2,167,096,991	23,412,840	2,190,509,831
Received }			
Postal Fee	¥521,150,944.77	¥69,960,691.19	¥591,111,635.96)

Postal Money Order Since 1875 when the business was first opened, the number of postal money orders issued in Japan proper was constantly on the increase, as witnessed in the table below.

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS IN JAPAN PROPER

Fiscal year	Number	Amount (In yen)
1935–36 :		
Issued	36,926,278	751,734,983
Paid	39,348,351	817,399,466
1936–37 :		
Issued	38,146,546	786,476,088
Paid	40,591,334	850,615,079
1937–38 :		
Issued	40,496,288	863,746,668
Paid	42,718,148	926,219,020
1938–39 :		
Iissued	45,379,728	1,023,237,511
Paid	47,259,892	1,079,573,474
1939–40 :		
Issued	58,894,930	1,632,623,104
Paid	58,644,659	1,624,991,957
1940–41 :		
Issued	62,215,338	1,920,135,363
Paid	62,009,646	1,915,191,268
1941–42 :		
Issued	57,770,729	2,148,727,987
Paid	57,513,884	2,135,518,285
1942–43 :		
Issued	61,577,849	2,578,912,965
Paid	57,757,132	2,432,149,703
1943–44 :		
Issued	64,566,729	3,102,306,674
Paid	65,876,301	3,007,341,801
1944–45 :		
Issued	58,743,964	3,842,724,810
Paid	60,052,671	3,647,111,128
1945–46 :		
Issued	37,048,526	3,945,350,735
Paid	41,362,168	3,788,046,589
1946–47 :		
Issued	49,720,841	12,147,907,413
Paid	49,551,318	11,722,771,347
1947 (Jan.–Dec.)		
Issued	44,843,061	23,814,997,686
Paid	44,546,698	23,404,673,471

NUMBER OF POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES AND VEHICLES

	1937	1944	1946	1947
Post Office Employees	203,030	341,694	215,935	403,214
Mail Trucks	—	—	781	838
„ Coaches	—	—	454	459
„ Bicycles	—	—	30,759	28,531

Telegraph Service

Telegraph service in Japan was started in August 1869, but this was for governmental messages exclusively. Public telegraph service was started in September of the same year between Tokyo and Yokohama. Telegrams in European languages were despatched for the first time in April 1870. In August of the same year Osaka and Kobé began to exchange telegraph messages. In June 1871 the laying of the submarine cable between Nagasaki and Shanghai was completed. In February 1873, aerial lines connected Tokyo and Nagasaki and telegraph service for districts along the lines was opened. In January 1879, Japan entered the international telegraph association. With revisions of rules and laws in subsequent years the business was started on a fair and steady road of progress. Wireless telegraph service was installed in 1908, and telegraphic picture transmission was undertaken from August 1930.

All wartime restrictions were practically lifted and the prewar system was reinstated as of December 11, 1945.

The International Telecommunications Company and the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Construction Company On March 25, 1947, the Japanese Government was directed to liquidate the International Telecommunications Company and the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Construction Company. The screening of personnel of the two companies with a view to purging undesirables, was expedited. The International Telecommunications Company had expanded during wartime to such an extent that it had investments in Korea, Formosa, Manchuria, Central China, Singapore, Hainan and Palao, and owned half-interest in the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Construction Company and the Japan Submarine Cable Company. Upon completion of the Holding Company Liquidation Committee's appraisal, the Government purchases the properties of the Company.

NUMBERS OF TELEGRAMS HANDLED

	Domestic		Foreign	
Year	Despatched	Received	Despatched	Received
1937	72,629,960	77,583,878	1,434,315	1,407,762
1938	75,838,875	81,758,927	1,261,295	1,264,133
1939	86,852,977	93,145,724	1,108,945	1,120,845
1940	92,139,135	97,578,119	1,108,704	1,099,284
1941	90,404,881	95,877,729	613,377	653,501
1942	88,851,204	93,934,431	267,960	272,450
1943	101,707,916	107,163,489	187,695	204,031
1944	85,064,625	89,867,979	130,751	167,237
1945	50,356,630	55,708,302	310,049	90,168
1946	73,799,556	76,911,961	345,053	155,808
1947 (Jan.–June)	5,333,550	5,520,185	33,293	14,447

Wireless Telegraph Service

The study of wireless telegraphy was begun in Japan in 1896, one year after the invention of wireless telegraphy by Marquis Marconi. In 1903, an experiment was made between Nagasaki and Formosa by the Communications Ministry with satisfactory results.

The First Station In November 1906, Japan sent a delegation to Berlin to represent her at the First World Conference on Wireless Telegraphy. In May 1908, the first land wire-

less telegraph station was established in Choshi, (Chiba prefecture), whilst the first marine wireless telegraph equipment was set up on the Toyo Kisen liner "Tenyo Maru" in the same year. In July 1908 wireless telegraph stations were established at Ohsézaki in Nagasaki prefecture, Shionomisaki in Wakayama prefecture and Tsunojima in Yamaguchi prefecture. In December 1908, a wireless telegraph station was established at Ochiishi in Hokkaido. At the same time sets were installed on some of our ocean liners. Japan was thus placed on a more or less secure foundation in the sphere of wireless telegraphy.

The circulation of regulations for private wireless telegraph offices in October 1915, greatly facilitated the healthy growth of the business, and the service was extended to wider areas. It was utilized for steamship communication, and contact was also made with steamers and between ships and land stations, and also between aeroplanes and steamers or stations on land. With the enforcement of a law for the establishment of wireless sets on steamers, the number of stations rapidly increased.

International Communications The extension of wireless communication with other countries started in Japan in 1915, when messages were exchanged between Ochiishi station and Petropavlosk in Kamchatka. In 1916, the Funabashi station succeeded in exchanging messages with Hawaii. In 1920, the Iwaki station was established for handling messages between Japan and America. In 1925, the Government issued a law establishing the Japan Wireless Telegraph Company with a capital of ¥20,000,000, with a view to becoming absolutely independent of foreign telegraph companies, with whose co-operation Japan had been exchanging wireless messages with all other countries.

The Government transferred to the Japan Wireless Telegraph Company its Iwaki radio plant and the ground at Yosami and Yokkaichi which it was holding with the intention of erecting radio stations for the services with countries in Europe.

The Company was reorganized in March 1938and assumed the name of the International Tele-Communications Company, increasing its capital to ¥25,000,000 and absorbing the International Telephone Company.

The Company had, according to the Law, to equip and manage the facilities and then rent them to the Ministry of Communications in consideration of a subsidy. Although many improvements were introduced at a considerable outlay over all former installations of Iwaki radio plant by the Company, the advent of short-wave methods compelled it to close the stations upon the completion of its new stations at Oyama and Fukuoka.

The Company's circuits offered from Nagoya direct communication service with England, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Poland, Holland, Mexico and Brazil; and from Tokyo to North and South America, Hawaii, the Philippines, French Indo-China, Siam, Dutch Indies, British India, and Syria.

As of January 12, 1946, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers ordered the Japanese government to prepare the resumption of wireless telegraph service between England and Japan.

Telephone

Development of telephone industry in Japan has been considerably slow. Furthermore in some large towns the rights of subscription are priced very high, a phenomenon which is unusual in other countries. What is further curious is the fact that the nation as a whole has built up a conception today to regard the subscription rights as part of their property, and this used to serve as a security for monetary accommodation, and that the total amount of accommodation of this nature is said to have reached ¥100,000,000 around the end of 1945.

In the days of inception of telephone installations, Japan had a plan of having the same operated under private management (end of the 19th century) but in those days the conditions of the Japanese nation were still low, and it even expected difficult to secure 1,000 subscribers, and there were no private concerns who would undertake the industry, and that is how the government was compelled to make it a governmental management.

Telephone like post and telegraph had the system of having its revenue entered into the general account of the government for many years, and since it was not a special

account but constituted only a part of general account, the budgetary curtailment effected at the Diet used to scythe the expenditure of telephone extension year after year. Consequently in spite of the growing applicants, the actual number of subscribers was extremely small, the subscribers having been decided by lot-drawing, boosting up the value of subscription rights year after year, and eventually making the people to regard the telephone an item of property. This inevitably gave rise to an abuse of making application for subscription where actually no telephone was required because of the idea that they could secure an asset by lottery. In order to exterminate this abuse, the government for many a time in the past planned to carry out a big extension of the industry, but it invariably proved to be a failu**e.**

Another opinion held on the other hand that since a huge amount of monetary accommodation was being made making this as security, it would cause a confusion if the subscription rights were made valueless all at one time, and that, therefore, steady lowering of the appraised value should be induced, but after all no large extension in telephone installations has been carried out. As is well aware, the finances of the Japanese government were invariably weighed down by the ponderous expenditure, and such cultural and civilized installations as telephone has always been sacrificed.

Since the end of the war, the Communications Ministry has been working hard to rehabilitate the industry and on November 21, 1945, they set up the following plan for restoration with all the materials they had in stock and available elsewhere. To repair all damaged telephone lines and telephones by the end of the fiscal year of 1948, that is to say some 50 per cent of subscribers numbering a little over one million who suffered the war-damage, together with approximately 130,000 subscribers, who had their telephones suspended during wartime due to the so called telephone mobilization, 650,000 subscribers in all are to be restored by that time.

The latest development shows that the repairing of telephone exchanges throughout Japan, started in September 1946, has now brought about the rehabilitation of all major offices, thereby improving the service of approximately 600,000 telephones. These including the installation of 130,000 new telephones, the present total in Japan stands at approximately 1,100,000. with 737 exchanges.

The following tables show the development and present scope of the telephone service:

NUMBER OF TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS (1931–1940)

	Subscribers	Applicants for Subscription
1931–32	729,914	172,150
1932–33	761,136	167,276
1933–34	796,538	161,857
1934–35	830,041	154,345
1935–36	870,476	145,049
1936–37	914,320	134,819
1937–38	914,930	124,806
1938–39	1,006,498	123,963
1939–40	1,034,387	123,599

NUMBER OF TELEPHONE EXCHANGES, OFFICES & SUBSCRIBERS AFTER 1940

Year	Offices handling telephone service	Subscribers	Newly Installed	Applicants for Subscription
1940–41	12,216	1,060,964	—	111,402
1941–42	12,553	1,068,746	—	90,438
1942–43	12,862	1,074,836	—	21,568
1943–44	13,103	1,080,969	—	29,856
1944–45	14,319	—	—	—
1945–46	12,227	1,060,523	594,082	—
1946–47	12,651	1,074,579	709,251	113,460

NUMBER OF TELEPHONE MEASSGES IN JAPAN

Year	Local Calls		Long Distance Calls		
	Number of Calls	Hours of Conversation	Requests for Call-ing out	Hours of Conversation	Requests for Calling out
1934–35	3,783,991,018	40,202,841	42,124	236,789,514	2,110,144
1935–36	3,984,266,968	44,791,390	44,494	273,789,863	2,216,320
1936–37	4,412,775,259	51,439,100	61,496	307,733,439	2,357,689
1937–38	4,976,321,936	59,852,742	70,164	342,590,232	2,621,762
1938–39	4,905,000,000	—	84,000	361,690,000	2,829,000
1939–40	5,389,000,000	—	102,000	411,801,000	3,158,000
1940–41	5,845,000,000	—	110,000	455,617,000	3,232,000

(No later figures are available.)

Radio Telephone Service

The first experiment with wireless telephone in Japan was made in 1911 by the Communications Ministry with very satisfactory results. It was in 1923, however, that the service was opened for public use between Kobé city and steamers in the harbor. In 1926, this service was extended to Moji. The result being satisfactory, the Government decided further to extend the service and in December 1932, the International Telephone Company, with a capital of ¥10,000,000, was established through the solicitation of the Communications Ministry to build up stations for the use of the Government and private bodies. This was done to facilitate wireless telephone service between Japan and the world, Japan's colonies and ships at sea. The transmitting station of the company is established at Nazaki, Ibaraki prefecture, and the receiving station at Komuro, Saitama prefecture, and these stations are connected with each other and with the Tokyo Central Telephone Office by cables. Wireless telephone then became available between Tokyo, Nagoya, Kanazawa, Kobé, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Toyohashi, Nara, Himéji, Shimonoséki, Fukui, Fukuoka, Yawata, Wakamatsu, Nishinomiya, Amagasaki and Suma. The service was subsequently opened between Formosa and Tokyo, on June 20, 1934.

In 1934–35 international wireless telephone service was successively opened between Japan and Manchuria, U. S. A., Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Sumatra, England, and Germany. The service with other 28 European countries was opened in July 1935, with China in February 1936, with Cape Town and Brazil in April 1936, with Saigon in May 1936, and with Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, French-Indo-China, Siam, and Union of South Africa in 1937.

International Radio International radio services continued to expand since the war's end. Authorization was given to the sending of private and non-transactional business radiotelegrams between Japan, Hawaii and the United States; radiotelegraph and program transmission was opened between Japan and Manila; and a radio telegraph circuit for official government messages was set up between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies. Other international radio services were started, including beamed radiotelegraph newscasts from Japan to repatriation areas in Southeast Asia and Manchuria. Improvements were made in some services. Due to intolerable delays on the direct Osaka-London circuit, which follows an extremely northern route for considerable distance, the circuit was rerouted via Colombo in May 1947, resulting in an immediate improvement in the service.

Domestic Radio A limited public correspondence was reactivated by the Japanese coastal radio system. Two radio quadrant-indicating aerial beacons were added to the five already operating in July 1946 for the navigation of Occupation Forces aircraft. Regulations governing the operation of Japanese radio stations, as to location, power, licensing and authorizing procedures, and technical standards to be followed, was published in August 1946, and later revised in July 1947.

Telephotograph Service This service has

again been available between Tokyo, Osaka, etc., after the war.

Radio Broadcasting

Radio broadcasting in Japan is under the control of a single organization, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. Advertising is excluded from the daily programs.

RADIO SUBSCRIBERS
(As of Sept. 1947)

Tokyo	547,972
Kanagawa	222,839
Saitama	216,307
Chiba	177,422
Ibaragi	135,492
Tochigi	128,232
Gumma	132,991
Yamanashi	70,761
Niigata	172,943
Nagano	194,114
Hokkaido	243,147
Aomori	61,669
Akita	56,558
Yamagata	83,799
Iwate	60,238
Miyagi	104,125
Fukushima	128,344
Aichi	321,950
Mie	100,107
Gifu	110,356
Shizuoka	202,324
Ishikawa	61,262
Toyama	77,010
Osaka	364,765
Hyogo	241,437
Wakayama	58,518
Nara	77,568
Shiga	65,552
Kyoto	196,996
Fukui	51,995
Hiroshima	160,097
Okayama	120,598
Yamaguchi	106,063
Shimane	59,071
Tottori	43,666
Kochi	44,217
Tokushima	46,697
Kagawa	58,436
Ehime	82,062
Kumamoto	123,706
Fukuoka	200,516
Nagasaki	60,192
Saga	46,144
Oita	73,709
Miyazaki	40,151
Kagoshima	55,206
Total	5,987,324

The First Program The first radio program in Japan went on the air on March 22, 1925, five years after the world's first regular commercial broadcasting by the station KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pennyslvania. The station, using the call letters JOAK, was established in Tokyo, with a power of only 500 watts. This station, established temporarily at Shibaura, on the water front of Tokyo Harbor, was replaced in July by a 1 kw. station at Atagoyama, a hill in the southern part of Tokyo. In the difficult times following the great earthquake and fire of September 1923, which laid waste a greater part of Tokyo, the radio played an important part in comforting and encouraging the citizens who were working hard to rebuild their city and their homes.

Shortly afterwards, small stations were established in Osaka and Nagoya, which form with Tokyo the three largest population centers. The engineers in charge of these stations had been sceptical about their success. There was no assurance that the Japanese public would respond by buying radio sets and listening in, or would like the programs once they were heard. These fears, however, were groundless. For a time there were not enough receiving sets in the stores to meet the demand. Instead of a novelty, the radio became a daily necessity. Elated at their success, the promoters worked out a plan to centralize all the broadcasting in the country, which was heartily approved by the Ministry of Communications. Before the end of a year, the stations in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya were merged, and the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan was formed to assure nationwide cooperation in meeting the demand for more efficient stations and better programs.

After the Pacific War At the end of 1945 the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan was reorganized in accordance with the SCAP memorundam of September 22, 1945.

One of the interesting programs introduced

since the war termination was the "Truth Box" where questions from the Japanese public were answered revealing the truth or the actual state of affairs kept from the public knowledge during the war.

Remarkable in the history of Japanese broadcasting industry was the broadcast of the Emperor's personal message at the end of the Pacific War on August 15, 1945. On February 19, 1946, when the Emperor inspected the Kawasaki Plant of Showa Denko K.K. his conversation and message of encouragement were again broadcast through a record.

The present number of broadcasting stations is eight with 37 substations.

The number of radio listeners is decidedly small compared with the prewar figures due to the shortage of radio sets. The statistics at the end of December 1947, is as follows:

Central Stations	Number of Listeners
Tokyo	2,118,187
Osaka	1,074,950
Nagoya	900,791
Hiroshima	494,718
Sendai	515,228
Kumamoto	602,651
Sapporo	270,402
Matsuyama	239,263
Total	6,216,190

Program Hours The working hours of each broadcasting station in Japan differ according to local conditions and the seasons of the year. According to the report by the JOAK, the average broadcasting hours per day in 1946 were 17 hours, the programs including news, educational informations, entertainments etc. (See Chapter on Amusement)

Television The research on television was totally suspended during the war. However, on October 15, 1945, the Communications Ministry decided to revive the industry. Since the end of January 1946 experimental telecasting has been started.

Communications Equipment Manufacturing The conversion of all communications equipment from war-time to peace-time production is completed. Approximately 90% of all plants have been rehabilitated, and have been operating close to capacity. Production has risen substantially. The output of radio receiving tubes has increased from 160,000 tubes per month at the beginning of 1946 to the present rate of 629,000 tubes per month, and the plan is to bring production up to 1,500,000 tubes per month in 1948.

In order to improve communication equipment production and distribution, the governmental controls are adopted over the distribution of raw materials.

Research and Development The teleprinter weather reporting circuits were established for the first time in Japan in 1947. Two weather reporting stations at Sendai and Sapporo are now linked with Tokyo. Radio teleprinter operation in Japan is still in an experimental stage. A major project to be accomplished in this field is the reorganization of the Ministry of Communications research and development laboratories to increase their efficiency and productivity.

BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN—INCOME AND EXPENSE

(In yen)

Year	Income	Expense	Profit
1936	16,048,599	13,973,786	2,074,813
1937	19,927,120	16,323,919	3,603,200
1938	22,286,061	17,360,624	4,925,436
1939	26,050,613	20,113,917	5,936,695
1940	29,999,532	25,427,937	4,571,594
1941	35,537,886	31,220,314	4,317,571
1942	38,406,382	37,284,947	1,121,435
1943	40,779,992	40,456,181	323,801
1943	40,779,992	40,456,181	323,801

Year	Income	Expense	Profit
1944	46,293,971	46,817,758	−523,786
1945	58,838,602	67,977,384	−9,138,781
1946	215,045,079	234,228,475	−19,183,395
1947	945,105,549	937,009,618	8,095,930

BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN-ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(In yen)

	Assets			Liabilities	
	Plant & Property	Others	Earned Surplus	Others	Total
1947	66,508,836	30,240,666	12,607,328	84,142,174	96,649,503
1936	7,431,951	8,698,273	14,578,742	1,551,482	16,130,224
1937	9,670,057	8,523,504	16,653,556	1,540,006	18,193,562
1938	14,225,645	7,675,555	20,256,756	1,644,444	21,901,201
1939	16,989,036	10,052,808	25,182,193	1,859,651	27,041,845
1940	19,691,517	13,406,648	31,118,888	1,979,276	33,098,165
1941	23,702,961	15,096,144	35,690,483	3,108,623	38,799,106
1942	27,014,847	17,094,323	40,008,055	4,101,115	44,109,170
1943	30,048,843	20,817.762	41,129,491	9,737,115	50,866,606
1944	31,173,943	24,259,240	41,453,292	13,979,891	55,433,184
1945	30,510,358	18,729,549	40,929,505	8,310,401	49,239,807
1946	34,336,201	27,742,039	31,790,723	30,287,516	62,078,240

CHAPTER XXI

TRANSPORTATION

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TRANSPORTATION

Historical Background

Japan's railway projects date from 1869, when the Government formed a plan to lay a truck line linking Tokyo with Kyoto and Kobé, together with some branches to Yokohama and Tsuruga, a port on the Japan Sea. As the first step, half a million yen was sanctioned for the work between Tokyo (Shimbashi and Yokohama, but the Government was in no position to find this amount, while private capital declined to venture into this novel field of investment. It was at this time that an Englishman, Horatio Nelson Lay, by name, came forward with a proposal to furnish the required funds. The terms offered by him were accepted and a Japanese loan for one million sterling was placed on the London market. With the arrival of a British engineering corps and materials, the first sod was dug on the 28.962 kilometer Shimbashi-Yokohama section in March 1870, and on the 32.18 kilometer Kobé-Osaka section in November 1870. The gauge adopted for these lines was one of 1.067 meters, which became the standard gauge of the Japanese railways.

Tokyo-Yokohama and Other Lines The work between Shimbashi and Yokohama was completed in September 1872, while the Kobé-Osaka line was opened to traffic in 1874, which was further extended to Kyoto in 1877. These sections have practically formed the nucleus of what now constitutes the Tokaido Line, one of the main arteries of railway traffic in Japan. In 1880, the Kyoto-Otsu section was completed and in 1884 a further extension with a length of 41.834 kilometers between Tsuruga and Nagahama, a town along Lake Biwa, was completed and opened to traffic in pursuance of the idea of linking up the Pacific and the Japan Sea. Meanwhile, a survey was made on the Otaru-Horonai section in Hokkaido, where colonization work was being encouraged. Construction of this section was soon undertaken and the 88.495 kilometer length was opened to business in 1882, thus bringing the total length of railway line under Government ownership toward the close of 1884 to 185.035 kilometers.

Private Lines Around 1880, the Government was in financial difficulties and the building of Government railways practically came to a standstill except for a few extentions. It was at this time that the Government encouraged private railway building by subsidizing it. Many private railways were built in rapid succession, the most notable among them being the Nippon Railway, the Sanyo Railway, the Kyushu Railway and the Hokkaido Colliery Railway. The length of line built by private capital totalled 1,874.485 kilometers, more than double 886.559 kilometers of the Government railway line built in the same period.

Progress of Railroad Construction The Government decided to lay a trunk line through the Nakasendo, the old mountainous highway of Central Japan, but in view of engineering difficulties along this line, it was subsequently abandoned. Instead, a railroad was built between Tokyo and Kobe covering a distance of 611.42 kilometers, which was completed in July 1889. Then a branch to Yokosuka was opened and a 160.9 kilometers section between Takasaki and Naoétsu was completed with the exception of 9,654 kilometers over the Usui Pass. This difficult section, for which the Abt track rail system was adopted, was not opened for service until 1893.

In view of the industrial progress, there was an urgent demand for the speedy construction of more railways. The

entire length of Japanese railways at that time amounted to only 2,574.4 kilometers and the bulk of contemplated lines was in remote districts with no prospect of immediate profit, and on that account did not appeal to private enterprise. These circumstances showed both Government and public the advisability of state ownership of private lines and opinion was further strengthened by the financial failure of some of the private enterprise. In view of this, in 1892, the Railway Construction Law was passed and the Government set to work constructing important lines. The law embodied a comprehensive program of railway building and contained the guiding principles on which the railway system of Japan was founded. At the same time the matter of consolidating the different lines into one complete system was being studied by a committee of enquiry appointed by the Government. The purchase of private railways was completed in October 1907, the subsidiary businesses being taken over at the same time. Immediately after the nationalization the Government Railways were organized under a Railway Bureau, which was directly responsible to the Cabinet. But in May 1920, a separate Ministry of State was created to deal with railway affairs under the Minister of Railways.

Railway Network The law of 1892 authorized the Government to build certain specified lines within a certain limit of time, and also to buy up such private railways as were deemed necessary for the completion of a unified system. Pursuant to this program the State Railways proceeded with the work of construction and in 1906 and 1907 purchased 17 private lines to a total length of 4,547,034 kilometers, thereby bringing under State control all the railway lines in Japan proper, with the exception of feeding lines of local importance. In 1922 after a careful survey of the State lines, the Railway Construction Law was revised and some new lines were added to the original program. At the same time it was decided that, pursuant to the new law, such local lines as forming a connecting link between the Government lines, either already projected or considered necessary for completing a unified national railway system, be purchased.

Organization of Government Railway Prior to the nationalization of the private lines, the State lines were operated on a departmental system. The system worked well because the management of the State lines was a relatively small enterprise, but when the Government assumed the management of all lines it was found unequal to the extra work, and in December 1908, the Imperial Government Railways were removed from the control of the Minister of Communications and assigned to a newly created administrative body, the Railway Board. The administration was then decentralized and remains so today. The existing system of organization of the State Railways was established in May 1920, when the said Railway Board was made, by virtue of Imperial Ordinance No. 143, an independent department of the Government. According to the regulations, the Ministry of Railways not only controls the whole Government lines, but supervises the private railways. The Ministry maintains one central and six regional offices. The General Board of Railways is placed under the Ministry of Transportation, as central control agency.

The administration of the State Railways is decentralized into six regions, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Moji, Sendai and Sapporo. Each region is a complete unit and a director in charge thereof is vested with power to conduct, at his own discretion, all affairs relative to his jurisdiction, excepting matters of general and large import for which decision of the General Railways Bureau has to be obtained.

Government and Private Railways

NUMBER OF LOCOMOTIVES, PASSENGER COACHES & FREIGHT CARS IN OPERATION

Government Railways

Year	Locomotives	Passenger Coaches	Freight Cars
1936	4,235	9,640	73,184
1937	4,232	9,936	75,292
1938	4,443	10,288	80,338
1939	4,735	10,645	87,373

Year	Locomotives	Passenger Coaches	Freight Cars
1940	5,095	11,037	96,922
1941	5,200	11,344	101,223
1942	5,365	11,440	105,835
1943	5,794	11,598	113,997
1944	6,236	11,675	120,747
1945	6,204	11,028	118,297
1946	6,706	11,724	123,817
1947	6,183	11,706	107,716

Private Railways

Year	Locomotives	Passenger Coaches	Freight Cars
1936	808	4,291	10,989
1937	766	4,233	10,017
1938	726	3,980	10,816
1939	719	4,079	10,837
1940	727	4,089	10,820
1941	752	4,159	10,955
1942	765	4,534	11,242
1943	710	4,333	9,913
1944	685	4,362	9,082
1945	708	4,308	9,138
1946	690	4,237	8,466

OPEN KILOMETERAGE OF GOVERNMENT & PRIVATE RAILWAYS

Year	Government Railways	Private Railways	Total
1936	17,354	7,039	24,393
1937	17,753	6,862	26,615
1938	18,065	6,748	24,813
1939	18,234	6,775	25,009
1940	18,370	6,725	25,095
1941	18,455	6,755	25,210
1942	18,545	6,803	25,348
1943	19,589	6,672	26,261
1944	20,187	5,856	26,043
1945	19,646	5,894	25,540
1946	19,648	5,899	25,547
1947	19,752	5,899	25,651

Railway Passengers and Freight Tonnage—Passengers and freight carried by Government and private railways are listed in the table below.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION

Year	Government Railways				Private Railways			
	Passengers		Freight		Passengers		Freight	
	Number (1,000,000)	Kilometers (1,000,000)	Tonnage Carried (1,000 tons)	Kilometers (1,000,000)	Number (1,000,000)	Kilometers (1,000,000)	Tonnage Carried (1,000 tons)	Kilometers (1,000,000)
1936	1,059	26,216	89,342	15,656	576	4,993	30,318	643
1937	1,156	29,052	88,170	18,253	633	5,455	32,643	670
1938	1,345	33,632	109,588	21,227	738	6,423	35,336	718
1939	1,613	42,057	122,767	24,573	970	8,531	40,227	772
1940	1,878	49,338	137,006	27,202	1,205	10,565	43,720	792
1941	2,172	55,545	141,695	28,947	1,439	12,524	45,299	791
1942	2,280	60,450	147,616	32,729	1,572	14,733	48,620	851
1943	2,648	74,073	166,135	41,221	1,973	18,960	48,306	837
1944	3,008	75,858	155,286	40,656	2,048	21,972	33,060	583
1945	2,913	72,249	98,684	22,197	1,833	19,554	21,260	365
1946	3,176	87,446	76,750	16,533	1,044	11,376	9,556	174
1947	—	61,229	93,429	19,920				

Cost of Management In the fiscal year 1941–42, the expense of management amounted to about 70% of receipts. Passenger fares were raised in April 1942 and the percentage figure came down to 60%. The figure, however, really remained at the old rate because a substantial part of the increased revenue was paid into the special account for emergency military expenditures. The subsequent raises in railway passenger fares in 1944 and 1945, the percentage rose to 75%. However, due to the post-war inflationary tendency, the expense of railway management has mounted rapidly since the surrender in 1945, necessitat-

ing thereby the further raise of passenger fares by 2.5 times and freight rates by 3 times in March 1946. Again in March 1947, the passenger fares was raised by 25% and the freight rates, by 100%.

Below is the table showing the revenues and expenditures of the Government and private railway management between 1936 and 1946.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE RAILWAYS
(1936–1946)

	Government Railways				Private Railways	
	Revenues (10,000 yen)			Expenditures (10,000 yen)	Revenues (10,000 yen)	Expenditures (10,000 yen)
	Receipts from Passengers Transport	Receipt from Freight	Total Including Other Receipts	Total		
1936	34,954	28,596	65,343	35,442	93,244	57,558
1937	40,258	32,872	75,555	40,669	99,080	62,784
1938	50,845	36,807	90,729	47,000	112,229	71,187
1939	60,187	38,567	102,242	55,284	144,026	87,950
1940	—	—	103,949	66,630	177,681	106,606
1941	—	—	112,277	78,046	204,089	125,649
1942	—	—	144,192	90,849	268,800	164,321
1943	—	—	171,167	109,108	342,122	165,750
1944	—	—	186,510	139,700	711,922	235,507
1945	—	—	222,980	280,971	815,028	—
1946	483,936	110,607	626,724	—	672,842	—

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES
(1936–1947)

	Government Railways			Private Railways
Year	Male	Female	Total	Total
1936	219,570	8,119	227,689	40,562
1937	244,721	8,516	253,247	41,836
1938	—	—	272,175	43,330
1939	—	—	309,017	49,183
1940	328,825	10,785	339,610	54,433
1941	371,532	13,022	384,559	58,944
1942	387,379	14,393	401,772	62,587
1943	420,799	49,757	470,556	—
1944	410,996	113,667	524,663	88,392
1945	413,270	104,932	558,202	85,673
1946	—	—	573,086	91,111
1947	572,284	38,259	610,543	—

Air-raid Damage to Land Transportation Facilities The intensive air-raids on Japan Proper resulted in heavy casualties and damages as evidenced by statistics below:

1. Government Railways

Casualities:

Deaths	Missing	Wounded
1,739	472	2,141

Tracks: 1,600 kilometers
Bridges: 45
Elevated lines: 20 kilometers

Station buildings: 100
Signal stations: 170
Water Supply Tanks: 80
Railway Office buildings, hospitals, workshops, dwelling houses and other buildlings totalling 1,080,000 sq. mtrs.
Electric Generating stations: 18
Electric lines: 150 kilometers
Communications line: 90,000 kilometers
Signal lines: 4,200 kilometers
Automatic signals: 600
Workshops: 14
Locomotives: 891 (14.4 per cent)
Passenger coaches: 22,284 (19.2 per cent)
Electric cars: 563 (28.4 per cent)
Freight cars: 9,557 (8 per cent)
Ferry boats: 22

2. Private Railways

Electric tram line: 613 kilometers
Communications line: 100,100 kilometer.
Locomotives: 45
Electric cars: 1,470
Motored cars: 20
Freight cars: 570
Other vehicles: 10
Workshops: 5

3. Communications Equipment: 7

Motor Transport and Its Development

The first motor-car seen in Japan was one imported from America in 1897, and then for the next ten years there was no great increase in the number. In 1907 there were only 16 cars in the whole country. Then came a change. In 1912 there were 520 vehicles and passenger cars numbered 4,683 and trucks 1,000 in 1913. In 1921 passenger cars numbered 4,683 and trucks 7,439. The great earthquake and fire which destroyed Tokyo and Yokohama in 1923 brought about a great demand for motor cars. In 1924, the number increased to 40,070, of which 27,959 were passenger cars and 12,097 were trucks. This rapid development of motor car transport had driven rikishas, tram cars and local trains into the background.

In the fiscal year 1943–44, 8 bus lines and 12 truck routes were newly added to the Government-managed network of motor transportation. During the war, 50 percent of the trolly and bus equipment was destroyed.

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN OPERATION

At the end of	Private	Taxicabs	Trucks	Others	Small cars	Total
1933	7,723	59,010	38,199	5,187	25,124	135,234
1934	7,970	62,511	42,059	4,938	39,095	156,573
1935	9,213	64,795	46,918	5,065	49,913	175,904
1936	— 74,910	—	51,338	4,978	63,348	194,574

1946 March	Private	Government Owned	For Hire	Others	Total
Standard-Size Cars	3,256	1,577	4,294	—	9,127
Trucks	17,773	2,358	14,811	—	34,942
Buses	×	×	3,641	62	3,703
Others	250	169	130	6	554
Total	21,279	4,104	22,876	67	48,326
1947 July					
Standard-Size Cars	4,036	3,174	5,486	6	12,702
Trucks	25,390	5,485	22,884	30	53,769
Buses	85	48	6,906	6	7,045
Others	730	2,352	582	14	3,678
Total	30,241	11,059	35,858	56	77,194

NUMBER OF TRUCKS 1937–1947

	Registered			In Operation		
	For Hire	Privately Owned	Total	For Hire	Privately Owned	Total
1937	43,000	9,995	52,995	34,830	7,596	42,426
|	|	|	|	|	|	|
1941	43,411	10,852	54,263	27,681	6,836	34,184
1942	45,056	11,263	56,319	25,681	6,419	32,100
1943	47,293	12,571	59,864	26,011	6,914	32,925
1944	33,505	11,168	44,673	13,402	6,342	19,744
1945	33,391	11,130	44,521	12,355	3,339	15,694
1946	33,065	34,478	67,543	17,524	18,273	35,797
1947	37,474	77,505	114,979	25,591	53,254	78,845

PRODUCTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES 1936–1947

	1936	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Truck	5,004	34,786	24,000	21,434	6,723	14,062	9,288
Standard-Size Cars	1,819	705	207	19	0	0	48
Small Cars	6,768	804	600	300	0	756	1,644
Electric Cars	36	180	168	120	132	444	948
Three-Wheel Cars	12,924	3,288	1,214	888	264	2,676	7,428
Motor Cycles	732	1,992	1,932	1,032	132	216	2,016

Shipping

Historical Background

The dawn of Japan's history is associated with maritime activities. The national mythology is rich in stories of sea adventures. Later authentic records fully demonstrate the energy and spirit of the early Japanese, who had to fight their way through stormy seas by the primitive craft of those days. The period covered by the latter half of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century marks the golden age of marine activity in old Japan. This was in a great measure due to the stimulus received through the appearance of Portuguese and other foreign ships in Japanese waters. Japanese vessels not only were in South China and the South Sea Islands, but cruised the Pacific as far as Mexico and encouraged maritime enterprises. Thus the shipping trade between Japan and the South Seas and India carried on under letters patent numbered no less than 200 ships at one time.

Ban on Shipping Activities Unfortunately, while the maritime prosperity of Japan was making progress, the Tokugawa Shogunate, in 1634, forbade all commercial relations with foreign countries, and in 1639, the construction of large ocean-going vessels. For more than two centuries the ocean trade of Japan was suspended.

In 1854 treaties were concluded with European nations. Simultaneously with the resumption of commercial intercourse restrictions on navigation and ship-building were withdrawn. The Shogun's Government, finding the old Japanese methods of ship-building and navigation utterly out-of-date, encouraged the introduction of the ideas of the western world. For this purpose, foreign experts were engaged toward the end of the Tokugawa Era. A ship building yard was established in Yokosuka, and a naval school in Nagasaki.

After the Meiji Restoration

The First Steamship Co. In the third year of Meiji (1870) the Government promulgated the Mercantile Marine Regulations. The first company incorporated was the Kaiso Kaisha, or Forwarding and Transport Company, which was later renamed the Teikoku Yusen Joki Kaisha (Imperial Mail Steamship Co.), which ran regular service between Tokyo and Yokohama and between Osaka and Kobé. Yataro Iwasaki, founder of the Mitsubishi interests, organized the Tsukumo Shokai, later renamed the Mitsubishi Shokai, in 1870 and inaugurated a regular passenger service between Tokyo and Kochi in Shikoku.

The N. Y. K. Shigenobu Okuma, then Minister of Finance, and Toshimichi Okubo, then Home Minister, made efforts to organize the Yubin Kisen Mitsubishi Kaisha. The two above-mentioned firms were dissolved and the Government's ships were handed over to the new company. The Mitsubishi interests made larger profits under Government protection. Kaoru Inouyé and Admiral Tsugumichi Saigo, who were Okuma's political opponents, organized a corporation to rival the Mitsubishi's as a means of overthrowing Okuma, and ordered, in 1882, Eiichi Shibusawa, Takashi Masuda and others, to form a semi-Government shipping company under the name of the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha. Keen competition later ensued between the two and threatened to lead them to ruin. Consequently, the Government ordered them to effect a merger. In 1885 the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was incorporated through the investment of ¥5,000,000 by the Mitsubishi and ¥6,000,000 by the Kyodo Unyu. At the time of founding, the company owned 58 steamers with an aggregate of 68,700 tons. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company of America was then operating a regular line between Yokohama and Shanghai with the Golden Age, the Costa Rica and two other ships, all of which were purchased by the Japanese Government in 1874. Iwasaki waged a freight war with the Pacific Mail at that time and finaly purchased these four ships for ¥8,000,000. This price included the Shanghai wharf owned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at Wharmpoo before the surrender.

The O. S. K. In 1884 the Osaka Shosen Kaisha was established in Osaka. It was then a small concern maintaining services in the Inland Sea of Japan, but later developed into a large company. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, while maintaining the services originally inaugurated by its predecessors, opened new lines to Korea and North China, and one between Shanghai and Vladivostok. In 1891, it inaugurated the service between Kobé and Manila and opened its Japan–Australia service. In 1892, the N. Y.K.'s Japan–Bombay service was opened, the first regular Japanese steamship connection with a far-away foreign country. The rapid progress of Japanese shipping is attested by the fact that in the beginning of 1891 the total tonnage owned by Japan was 100,000, and one year later this figure increased by 10,000.

The Sino-Japanese War During the Sino-Japanese War of 1894–5, when the greater part of Japanese shipping space was requisitioned for transport purposes, a large number of steamers were purchased or chartered by Japanese owners. At the close of the war the merchant marine tonnage increased by 100 per cent of the pre-war figures. Meanwhile the Nippon Yusen Kaisha lost no time in consolidating its established lines opening in 1896 three trunk lines, viz., the Yokohama-London-Antwerp line, the Hongkong-Japan-Seattle line and the Yokohama-Manila-Australian line. In 1898 the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha opened a regular fast service between Hongkong and San Francisco via Japanese ports with three fine new passenger ships, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha opened a new line on the Yangtzekiang. In the following year, this company opened a line from Formosa to Hongkong, via Amoi and Swatow. At the end of 1897, it amounted to 270,000 tons, at the end of 1898 to 477,000 tons, to 521,000 tons at the end of 1903.

Foreigners' Services Invaluable contribution was made by foreign experts to the development of the Japanese mercantile marine. Through the remarkable foresight of Iwasaki, not only foreign captains, officers, engineers and pursers were freely engaged afloat, but

numerous experts, business and technical, were employed on shore to conduct the operation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. A large number of these foreigners remained in the company's service for a considerable time. Foremost among them were A. R. Brown, Alexader MacMillan, T. H. James, J. W. Ekstrand, W. H. Hasewell and Hector Frazer, whose names are still familiar to old timers in the Far Estern shipping trade.

When Japan imported the science of navigation from the West early in the Meiji Era, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha owned 57 steamers with a total tonnage of 60,000 and employed about 175 foreigners, the number being increased to 224 during the Sino-Japanese War. During the Russo-Japanese War Japanese mariners assumed greater responsibilities. After the war, in 1907, the number of foreigners employed in merchant marine service was reduced to 87 and by 1920 there was not a single foreign officer on a Japanese ship.

The Russo-Japanese War At the end of the Russo-Japanese War (1905–1906) the total merchant marine reached a little more than one million gross tons, and Japan thus ranked sixth among the great maritime Powers of the world. Through the expansion of trade after the war, sufficient employment was found for these steamers. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha opened its South American service before the war terminated. The Osaka-Shosen Kaisha started in 1909 its Far East Puget Sound service. Elsewhere the expansion was also pronounced, for in 1907 four large Japanese companies trading on the Yangtze-kiang formed the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (Japan-China Steamship Company) and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha in the meantime inaugurated the Tsuruga-Vladivostok and the Osaka-Kobé-Moji-Dairen lines. The general slump in the world shipping trade did not prevent the growth of Japan's shipping, for, in 1914 when the World War broke out, the total gross tonnage of ships flying the Japanese flag was 1,590,000, of which 1,310,000 tons represented ships of more than 1,000 gross tons each. Regarding share which Japanese shipping contributed to foreign commerce, it was found that, where-, as, prior to the Sino-Japanese war (1894–5) only 10 percent of imports and exports were carried by Japanese ships, the proportion increased to 40 per cent after the Russo-Japanese War (1904–5), and just before the commencement of World War I, it had grown to 48 per cent.

World War I The pressing demand for ship space, caused by World War I, expanded Japanese merchant shipping, so much so that the total gross tonnage suddenly swelled by a million tons within a brief period and the yearly ship-building capacity increased from 50,000 tons to a half million gross tons. The share contributed by Japanese vessels during the war to the transportation of imports and exports increased to nearly 80 per cent. Many new shipping services to all corners of the globe were opened during this period. After America's entrance into the War a group of Japanese ship-owners delivered a number of steamers aggregating 150,000 tons to the United States Government on charter.

The inevitable aftermath of the war—shipping depression—set in early in 1920. The Tokyo Kisen Kaisha transferred all of its Pacific ships to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, by which the latter became one of the greatest shipping companies of the world. Japanese shipping in 1937 had 9,680 ships totalling 4,830,000 tons.

At the end of 1938 there were 328 companies engaged in sea transportation business with an aggregate capital of 711 million yen and reserve funds of 176 million yen, raising profits of 80 million yen in that year. The number of companies engaged in shipbuilding was 161 with capital of 372 million yen, and reserve funds of 78 million yen, realizing annual profit of 42.5 million yen.

During March and April, 1944, waterborn transportation by sail-motor vessels increased nearly 20% and that by larger ships 0.7%. Meanwhile longshore efficiency was up 50% already, as compared with the end of 1942.

Sea transportation currently comes under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Transportation.

Shipping during the Paciffic War

Shipping Bottom (Steamships) At the time of the outbreak of the Pacific war, the total

shipping bottom in Japan was 6,384,000 tons, consisting of 2,064,000 tons of Class A ships, 1,945,000 tons of Class B ships, and 2,374,000 tons of Class C ships. The number of vessels and their total tonnage during 1941–1945 are listed below:

VESSELS IN OPERATION FROM DECEMBER 1941 TO AUGUST 1945

(in 1,000 tons)

	Class A		Class B		Class C		Total	
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnag
Steamships								
Dec. 1, 1941	511	2,064	700	1,945	1,525	2,374	2,736	6,384
Dec. 1, 1942	349	1,264	640	1,738	1,741	3,108	2,730	6,111
Dec. 1, 1943	379	1,186	611	1,526	1,634	2,056	2,614	4,749
July 1, 1944	289	837	478	933	1,901	1,983	2,668	3,755
June 1, 1945	107	228	304	430	1,720	1,733	2,131	2,395
Aug. 1, 1945	0	0	1,099	1,561	0	0	1,099	1,561

FUEL ALLOCATION FOR SHIPS DURING 1941–1945

(in tons)

	B Heavy Oil	C Heavy Oil	Total
1941	—	—	521,516
1942	377,034	49,766	426,800
1943	257,284	37,000	294,284
1944	215,844	15,677	231,521
1945	77,028	4,554	81,582

Note: B Heavy Oil for motors; C Heavy Oil for spray furnace.
cation was made.)

War Loss Loss by war was the predominant factor in the fast decline of the shipping bottom. More than 2,320 ships with the total tonnage of 7,897,000 were lost during the Pacific war.

WAR DAMAGE TO SHIPPING INDUSTRY

(December 1941–August 1945)

	Number	
Steamship	2,320	7,897,000 tons
Motored Sailingships	2,070	189,100 tons
Lighters	—	471,000 tons
Tug boats	—	19,000 Horse powers
Warehouses	—	329,000 tsubo
Stored goods	—	498,297 tons
Shipbuilding works	670	
State property (buildings)	—	27,100 tsubo
Light Houses	17	

VESSELS SUNK DURING THE PACIFIC WAR
(in 1,000 gross tons)

Period	Tonnage Lost By					Newly Built	Increase or Decrease	End Month Retained
	Submarine	Planes	Mines	Others	Total			
1941 November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,384.6
December	21.7	16.9	—	13.1	51.6	44.2	—7.4	6,376.6
1942								
Jan–March	48.0	27.4	30.7	16.5	122.6	151.6	29.0	6,405.6
Apr.–June	109.2	20.6	15.2	19.1	164.1	163.0	—1.1½	6,404.5
July–Sept.	146.9	33.1	10.0	3818	228.8	145.6	—83.2	6,321.3
Oct.–Dec.	272.2	201.8	29.2	77.3	580.2	201.6	—378.6	5,942.6
Total	576.3	282.9	85.1	151.7	1,095.7	661.8	—433.9	
1943								
Jan.–March	296.4	98.2	3.1	44.8	442.3	29012	—152.1	5,790.5
Apr.–June	372.0	50.7	—	86.2	508.9	183.9	—325.0	5,465.5
July–Sept.	293.0	30.9	22.2	77.1	423.2	258.7	—164.5	5,301.0
Oct.–Dec.	435.0	204.6	7.4	44.3	691.3	324.3	—359.0	5,944.0
Total	1,396.4	384.4	32.7	252.4	2,065.7	1,067.1	—998.6	
1944								
Jan.–March	898.8	375.9	26.6	62.6	1,463.9	486.0	—977.9	3,966.1
Apr.–June	508.3	125.8	8.2	39.0	681.3	419.6	—261.7	3,704.4
Jul6–Sept.	508.4	306.6	32.4	44.8	891.4	424.5	—466.9	3,237.5
Oct.–Dec.	574.3	455.2	5.7	41.3	1,078.5	405.0	—673.5	2,564.0
Total	2,489.8	1,263.5	72.9	187.7	4,115.1	1,735.1	—2,380.0	
1945								
Jan.–March	210.1	520.7	40.7	55.9	837.4	317.1	—520.3	2,043.7
Apr.–June	141.1	111.7	207.1	24.0	483.9	130.7	—355.2	1,690.5
July	34.2	32.6	48.3	32.3	174.4	15.3	—159.1	1,558.6
August	2.3	5.1	25.1	0.9	33.4	1.7	—31.7	1,526.9
Total	387.7	670.1	321.2	113.1	1,529.1	464.8	—1,064.3	

NUMBER OF VESSELS

	Steam and Motor Vessels		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1930	3,353	3,934,525	15,353	891,697	18,766	4,826,222
1935	3,493	3,874,346	15,321	904,609	18,814	4,778,955
1940	4,250	5,812,400	16,997	1,091,033	21,247	6,903,433
1941	4,420	6,114,423	17,163	1,119,737	21,583	6,234,160
1942	4,505	5,963,949	16,796	1,099,599	21,301	6,950,012
1943	4,656	5,662,828	16,753	1,095,549	21,409	6,758,377
1944	6,230	5,984,627	19,679	1,302,668	25,933	7,288,102
1946 Sept.	4,372	3,424,568	16,809	1,173,241	21,181	4,536,806
1947 March	4,406	3,213,050	16,479	1,102,425	20,885	4,312,475

Source: Maritime Bureau, Ministry of Transportation.

SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRY

1935–1947

Year	Ship Bldg Cos.	Ship Bldg Plts.	Grid-irons	Docks	Laborers	Engineers	Ships Built No.	Ships Built Gross tons	Ships Repaired No.	Ships Repaired Gross tons
1935	18	25	78	54	57,222	6,632	94	132,365	—	—
1940	31	41	126	59	114,025	16,281	110	482,583	3,885	12,418,240
1941	36	47	126	70	123,816	18,776	79	231,257	4,844	16,220,977
1942	36	48	130	71	160,287	25,460	172	424,790	5,259	16,507,867
1943	38	56	132	73	229,106	57,285	424	1,126,040	6,106	14,402,519
1944	38	56	133	78	287,799	45,922	665	1,579,610	7,064	13,838,643
1945	35	50	126	75	—	—	61	168,690	4,402	7,324,118
1946	59	84	162	80	111,126	—	398	130,096	111,031	14,249,225
1947	59	84	138	73	106,673	—	362	111,659	111,937	19,561,719

Note: Figures for repaired ships for 1946 and 1947 include both steel and wooden vessels.
Source: Maritime Bureau, Ministry of Transportation.

SHIP-BUILDING AFTER THE PACIFIC WAR

	Cargo Vessels	Oil Tankers	Ferry Boats	Small Passenger Vessels	Fishing Boats	Others	Total
1945							
Aug.–Dec.	25,120 (3)	—	2,850 (1)	—	—	—	27,970 (3)
1946							
Jan.	14,340 (6)	—	—	—	—	—	14,340 (6)
Feb.	7,200 (1)	—	—	—	610 (3)	—	7,810 (4)
March	9,340 (5)	10,000 (1)	—	—	1,201 (8)	600 (2)	21,141 (16)
April	4,910 (4)	1,100 (1)	—	—	1,511 (16)	150 (1)	7,617 (22)
May	16,950 (5)	—	2,850 (1)	—	1,451 (19)	900 (4)	22,151 (29)
June	21,820 (6)	3,950 (2)	—	—	2,486 (27)	—	28,256 (35)
July	10,770 (5)	—	2,850 (1)	—	2,883 (33)	—	16,503 (39)
August	3,870 (2)	1,100 (1)	—	—	3,461 (32)	100 (1)	8,531 (36)
Sept.	500 (1)	—	—	—	2,101 (23)	450 (3)	3,051 (27)
Oct.	—	—	—	—	14,908 (38)	—	14,908 (38)
Nov.	4,590 (3)	—	—	—	1,600 (14)	—	2,470 (17)
Dec.	870 (1)	—	—	—	4,406 (40)	350 (1)	5,626 (42)
1947							
Jan.	870 (1)	—	—	—	1,600 (14)	—	2,470 (15)
Feb.	—	—	—	—	2,646 (28)	—	2,646 (28)
March	3,000 (1)	—	—	—	5,884 (51)	—	8,884 (52)
April	—	—	150 (1)	—	5,077 (42)	—	5,327 (43)
May	4,000 (2)	—	—	—	3,834 (35)	150 (1)	8,584 (38)
June	9,000 (1)	—	1,500 (1)	800 (2)	4,172 (38)	370 (2)	15,842 (44)
July	—	—	—	—	2,150 (19)	—	2,150 (19)
Total	147,750 (55)	16,150 (5)	10,200 (5)	800 (2)	64,678(496)	1,570 (17)	143,—(—)

Note: Figures in bracket show the number of vessels built.
Source: Shipbuilding Bureau, Ministry of Transportation.

Construction of Wooden Vessels As a step for supplementing the shortage in shipping bottom motored sailing ships or wooden ships were constructed since 1942. On December 1, 1942, there were in operation about 300,000 tons of wooden ships; on December 1, 1943, 340,000 tons; on December 1, 1944, 250,000 tons; and on August 20, 1945, 196,000 tons. After 1944 the operation of wooden vessels was greatly reduced due to mobilization for military service.

After 1942, the ship-building yards for wooden ships were established in rapid succession. It was, however, in 1943 that the plan for such construction came to be actually put into effect, and a total of about 120,000 tons of wooden ships were built in 1943, 260,000 tons in 1944, and 40,000 tons in the first quarter of 1945. Wooden-ships carried 16,000,000 tons of cargo in 1942, 15,000,000 tons in 1943, 92,200,000 tons in 1944, and 1,360,000 tons in the first part of 1945.

CONSTRUCTION OF WOODEN VESSELS
DURING 1941–1945
(in tons)

	Type	1942	1943	1944	1945
Wartime Standard Type	Cargoship (with motor)	340	74,380	103,570	18,620
	Cargoship (without motor)	—	7,200	47,560	1,450
	Oil Tanker	—	3,450	7,100	7,850
	Chartered ships	—	—	12,000	3,850
	Tug boats	—	—	—	450
	Harbor lighters	1,100	—	4,125	2,650
	Fishing boats	—	34,584	505	57
	Total	75,000	121,604	266,340	36,926

Progress in Rehabilitation

Operable gross tons at the time of the surrender was less than one-fifth of its immediate prewar strength. The Shipping Control Authority for Japan (SCAJAP), GHQ, established to supervise the operation of the merchant fleet, directs the activities of the Civilian Merchant Marine Committee (CMMC) which is the operating agency of the Japanese Government functioning under the Ministry of Transportation.

Control for the merchant fleet includes plans for salvage, major repairs and completion of construction of new vessels whose keels have already been laid. Supervision to improve efficiency of operations includes planned maintenance and repairs consistent with the availability of materials, labor and funds. Other function of SCAJAP includes plans for breaking up of monopolistic controls and restraints, financing the costs of salvage and major repairs, and re-establishing a normal pattern of rates, with first consideration given to the reconstruction of serviceable vessels.

The remaining vessels at the time of the surrender, were reported to be 526 steel vessels of over 100 G/T, a total of 736,000 gross tons in active service. A recent figure for Japanese steel vessels over 100 G/T under SCAJAP control shows 777 operating ships with a gross tonnage of over one million tons. The salvage program is approximately one-half completed. Progress is retarded by lack of materials and funds.

The ship-owners and their vessels in Japan as of December 31, 1945, and 1947 stood as follows:

SHIPPING COMPANIES AND THEIR VESSELS IN 1945 & 1947

Shipping Companies	1945 Old Type Vessels		1945 Wartime Standard Vessels		1945 Total		1947 Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage
Nippon Yusen	7	25,347	31	148,082	38	173,429	37	160,450
Osaka Shosen	19	50,200	23	86,387	42	136,587	36	115,618
Yamashita Kisen	1	2,904	21	65,941	22	68,845	16	49,879
Iino Kaiun	5	6,085	12	61,145	17	67,230	13	56,163
Mitsui Kisen	8	21,032	11	19,723	19	40,755	19	40,804
Dairen Kisen	7	11,294	12	28,409	19	39,703	—	—
Toa Kaiun	8	25,801	7	8,815	15	34,616	15	34,616
Tatsuma Kisen	3	14,552	10	18,725	13	33,277	13	33,277
Kawasaki Kisen	5	16,521	8	15,590	13	32,111	12	25,287
Nippon Seitetsu	1	3,310	25	27,985	26	31,295	25	30,404*
Daido Kaiun	1	6,774	7	24,204	8	30,978	5	16,303
Kansai Kisen	50	27,132	4	3,506	54	30,638	47	30,033
Nissan Kisen	6	6,795	11	23,685	17	30,480	10	18,460
Toyo Kaiun	2	11,935	5	16,364	7	28,299	8	35,521
Nippon Shosen	28	23,352	—	—	28	23,352	13	10,980
Nanyo Kaiun	2	10,539	6	12,568	8	23,107	8	23,098
Nihonkai Kisen	3	11,122	7	11,525	10	22,647	8	15,934
Okada Shosen	—	—	5	19,661	5	19,661	5	19,661
Mitsubishi Kisen	3	8,706	2	10,929	5	19,635	5	22,427
Sanko Kisen	9	13,160	5	4,411	14	17,571	13	16,310
Ishihara Kisen	1	855	3	15,713	4	16,568	—	—
Nippon Kisen	—	—	3	15,941	3	15,941	—	—
Kyoei Tanker	—	—	18	15,259	18	15,259	11	9,174
Toyo Kisen	1	5,479	4	9,507	5	14,986	4	14,113
Chosen Yusen	5	9,889	3	5,075	8	14,964	7	12,992
Meiji Kaiun	—	—	3	14,638	3	14,638	3	12,677
Tokai Kisen	32	11,892	4	2,299	36	14,191	17	11,377
Nakamura Kisen	5	4,408	11	9,685	16	14,093	12	11,206
Itaya Shosen	—	—	2	13,795	2	13,795	2	13,795
Nihon-kinkai Kisen	27	8,040	7	4,734	34	12,774	26	10,324
Tomoe-gumi Kisen	1	2,752	5	8,432	6	11,184	4	7,545
Horai Tanker	1	478	12	10,008	13	10,486	11	8,996
Inui Kisen	—	—	5	10,438	5	10,438	5	10,438
Nippon Suisan	—	—	1	10,020	1	10,020	1	10,798
Asano Bussan	—	—	1	9,866	1	9,866	—	—
Kinkai Yusosen	7	2,091	9	7,712	16	9,803	12	7,291
Seikai Kisen	21	9,533	—	—	21	9,533	16	8,998
Sawayama Kisen	4	5,979	4	3,492	8	9,471	8	12,051
Taiyo Kaiun	—	—	2	9,092	2	9,092	2	9,092
Taiko Shosen	2	6,194	3	2,650	5	8,844	3	4,392
Nissan Kinkai	8	1,338	52	7,392	60	8,730	—	—
Hinode Kisen	—	—	5	8,420	5	8,420	6	9,643
Baba Kisen	—	—	2	7,998	2	7,998	3	8,883
Naigai Kisen	—	—	2	7,763	2	7,763	2	7,782
Kokoku Kisen	—	—	2	7,745	2	7,745	2	7,745*
Chuo Kisen Unko	17	3,777	15	3,632	32	7,409	9	3,826

Shipping Companies	1945 Old Type Vessels		1945 Wartime Standard Vessels		1945 Total		1947 Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage
Taito Kisen	1	6,190	1	873	2	7,063	—	—
Miyaji Kisen	—	—	1	6,890	1	6,890	—	—
Hinomaru Kisen	1	2,388	3	4,077	4	6,465	7	13,044
Nichiro Gyogyo	1	6,254	—	—	1	6,254	1	6,254
Kuribayashi Shosen	4	1,627	5	4,400	9	6,027	11	11,861
Marusho Kaiun	7	6,002	—	—	7	6,002	5	4,443
Marutatsu Kaiun	5	5,009	1	873	6	5,882	5	5,363
Nippon Reizo	12	5,639	—	—	12	5,639	6	4,316
Matsuoka Kisen	—	—	4	5,515	4	5,515	4	5,515
Awakuni Kyodo	2	1,314	3	3,988	5	5,302	6	5,525
Seifuku Kisen	2	3,109	2	1,768	4	4,877	4	4,877
Nippon Salvage	8	4,440	—	—	8	4,440	5	2,540
Kaiyo Kisen	—	—	2	4,438	2	4,438	2	4,438
Tamai Shosen	—	—	2	4,430	2	4,430	2	4,430
Hara Shoji	1	1,270	2	3,099	3	4,369	3	4,369
Yamamoto Kisen (Osaka)	1	2,522	2	1,746	3	4,268	3	4,269
Kitagawa Sangyo Kaiun	1	4,246	—	—	1	4,246	2	4,476†
Hamane Kisen	1	526	4	3,536	5	4,062	4	3,178
Taiyo Gyogyo	8	4,004	—	—	8	4,004	9	36,088†
Towa Kisen	—	—	3	3,992	3	3,992	2	3,106
Koun Kisen	1	2,904	1	873	2	3,777	—	—
Hokkai Senpaku	2	2,883	1	886	3	3,769	3	3,769
Tochigi Shosen	1	683	2	3,084	3	3,767	4	5,978
Kochiken Kisen	15	3,653	—	—	15	3,653	—	—
Taiyo Kogyo	2	2,652	1	882	3	3,534	4	10,758
Tsurumaru Kisen	7	1,656	2	1,746	9	3,402	2	1,746
Kokai Kisen	1	199	2	3,093	3	3,292	2	3,093
Konan Kisen	1	1,311	2	1,769	3	3,080	3	3,080
Ube Kosan	1	3,079	—	—	1	3,079	1	3,079
Fujiyama Kaiun	3	2,012	1	884	4	2,896	4	2,895
Kokuyo Kisen	—	—	1	2,830	1	2,830	1	2,830
Tosa Shosen	2	901	3	1,920	5	2,821	3	2,321
Showa Tanker	—	—	1	2,812	1	2,812	1	2,812
Kusakabe Kisen	—	—	3	2,645	3	2,645	3	2,645
Toho Suisan	3	2,412	—	—	3	2,412	3	2,412
Konan Kisen	1	1,453	1	875	2	2,328	2	2,328
Kyushu Shosen	22	2,321	—	—	22	2,321	6	1,568
Namura Kisen	1	2,221	—	—	1	2,221	1	2,221
Uwajima Unyu	6	2,062	—	—	6	2,062	3	1,048
Okada Kaiji Kogyo	4	2,044	—	—	4	2,044	3	1,945
Kawasaki Jyukogyo	30	1,971	—	—	30	1,971	—	—
Nakagawa Kisen	1	999	1	886	2	1,885	2	1,885
Taiko Kisen	—	—	2	1,771	2	1,771	2	1,771*
Kaburagi Kisen	—	—	2	1,757	2	1,757	—	—
Taihei Kisen	—	—	2	1,755	2	1,755	2	1,755†
Toyo Salvage	4	1,621	—	—	4	1,621	7	2,402

Shipping Companies	1945 Old Type Vessels No.	Tonnage	1945 Wartime Standard Vessels No.	Tonnage	1945 Total No.	Gross Tonnage	1947 Total No.	Gross Tonnage
Senka Kogyo Shinbessi	32	1,523	—	—	32	1,523	—	—
Chosen Yusosen	5	1,490	—	—	5	1,490	—	—
Tonan Kisen	4	1,462	—	—	4	1,462	3	1,165
Shukko Kosan	4	1,363	—	—	4	1,363	—	—
Mitsubishi Kogyo	7	1,335	—	—	7	1,335	—	—
Sekiyu Rengo	1	1,109	—	—	1	1,109	3	2,640
Nippon Mokuzai Unyu	10	1,049	—	—	10	1,049	—	—
Toho Kaiun	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	37,724
Nitton Kisen	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	21,031
Nihon Kaiun	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13,954
Okuni Kisen	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7,069
Koren Kisen	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3,777
Kawanami Kogyo	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3,683†
Nihon Yusosen	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3,677
Kyojin Shosen	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1,705
Kyokuyo Hogei	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1,687
Nishinihon Sekitan	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1,255
Hirose Jukogyo	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1,247

Source: The Japan Marine Association. * Dec. 1946 † Oct. 1946.

Seamen

The enlistment of seamen was carried out by the Civilian Merchant Marine Committee, which was established in 1943 as the sole agency for recruiting and giving protection to seamen. From 1944 measures were taken by local prefectural governors for the wholesale recruiting of young seamen out of the primary school graduates (eight year primary school course). In March 1944 the Emergency Mobilization Law for non-military personnel including seamen was decided by the Cabinet although such was not enacted until January 25, 1945.

After the war, the readjustment of surplus seamen became a serious problem, which was temporarily solved by their employment in manning the vessels, loaned from the U.S.A. for repatriation. The All Japan Seamen's Union was organized in March 1946.

NUMBER OF SEAMEN

(On vessels of over 20 gross tons)

Year	Officer	Crew	Total
1941	15,300	57,200	72,500
1942	16,000	60,100	76,100
1943	15,200	52,100	67,300
1944	17,700	61,500	79,200
1945	18,200	64,100	82,800
1946			
Aug.	15,300	55,600	70,900
1947			
Sept. 1,	16,614	45,396	62,010

Warehousing

History The history of warehouses dates far back to the early Tokugawa period, when

warlords kept rice and cereals in warehouses for military purposes. Later cereals were kept to provide for relief of the people in case of poor crops, but in either case, the warehouses were used for military or political purposes and not for commercial purposes. When the Tokugawas came to rule the country as Shoguns about three hundred years ago, both Yedo (present Tokyo) and Osaka became great cities where trade and commerce flourished. Transportation by sea developed, and many feudal lords came to reside in these cities, bringing with them, or having sent to them, the agricultural products of their districts. The produce was stored at the lords' residences, which were in a sense, public warehouses. The produce was sold by public tender and to the successful bidder a memorandum was given against receipt of payment in cash. This memorandum was equivalent to the warehouse receipt of the later days, and the holder of the memorandum was authorized to keep his cereals in the warehouses for the time stipulated on it. Loans were often raised with memoranda as collaterals.

After the Restoration (1868), owing to development of commerce and activity in the movement of goods, many warehouse enterprises were started, the first company to operate on a modern basis being the Soko Kaisha in Fukagawa, Tokyo, established in 1881 with a capital of ¥65,000. In Osaka, the Konoiké family organized the Osaka Soko Kaisha with a capital of ¥200,000 in 1882. In 1883, the Sanbashi Kaisha in Kobé, and in 1884, the Otsu Soko Kaisha in Otsu in Shiga prefecture, were established. In 1886, the Tokyo Soko Kaisha, Ltd., was founded by the Iwasaki family. After that year there was no great change until after the Sino-Japanese War, when with increased foreign trade and improved transportation facilities by land and sea, the number of warehouse companies rapidly increased. In 1906, there were 536 people engaged in warehousing business, either on private account or on an incorporated basis.

At the end of 1940 the number of warehouses managed by the member companies of the Japan Warehouse Association was 201, the value of commodities stored, being, on the average throughout the year, ¥1,311,300,000. The monthly average for the first half of 1940 was ¥1,126,170. According to an investigation made by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the number of warehousing concerns in the country at the end of 1938 totalled 456, capitalized at ¥182,736,977, and profit gained ¥6,059,511.

Along with the progress of the new structure of national economy, the Japan Warehouse Association was dissolved and the new Japan Warehousing Association was organized on June 3, 1941, with the purpose of improving the business conditions by putting all the warehousing enterprises in Japan and overseas territories under its control. The number of member companies was 605 and the floorage owned comprised 1,250,000 tsubo.

In August 1944, the Japanese Warehouse Control Corporation which was another wartime control organ stored 720,000 tons of goods at waterfront godowns, with a view to security of the stocks and to maintenance of spare room amounting to 30% of capacity space.

Warehousing Floor Space In 1942 the warehousing floor space was 1,239,800 tsubo (one tsubo equals 6 ft. square.) It fell to 766,400 tsubo at the time of the surrender. Due to war-damage and evacuation 312,000 tsubo of floor space was made unavailable, while 161,300 tsubo was destroyed by air-raids. Available space today excepting that being requisitioned by the Occupation Forces is 641,600 tsubo, 52 per cent of the prewar days.

The Japan Central Warehousing Association formulated a general rehabilitation plan as follows:

A—Rehabilitation of warehouses in six largest ports:
New warehouses to be constructed with available floor space of 58,500 tsubo
Warehouses to be repaired 17,000 tsubo

B—Rehabilitation of warehouses at other ports than the six largest ports:
New warehouses to be constructed 20,600 tsubo (27 ports)
Warehouses to be repaired 7,000 tsubo

CURRENT FLOOR SPACE OF WAREHOUSES IN SIX LARGEST CITIES IN JAPAN

(Unit 100 tsubo: 1 tsubo=6 ft. sq.)

	Prewar Floor Space	Current Floor Space	Comparison with pre-war days
Tokyo	515	361	70.1%
Yokohama	235	36	15.3
Nagoya	104	95	91.3
Osaka	1,088	549	50.4
Kobe	910	278	30.5
Moji	185	139	75.2
Total	3,037	1,458	48.0

END OF MONTH STOCKS STORED IN WAREHOUSES IN EIGHT BIG CITIES

(¥1,000,000)

End Month	Foodstuff		Textiles		Paper & PulP	Fertilizer	Steel and Metals		Chemicals	Sundries	Total
	Staple Food	Others	Goods	Raw Material			Other Raw Materials	Goods	Goods		
1946											
Aug.	22.8	471.9	1,802.0	100.8	56.6	1.0	610.6	320.6	511.3	626.7	4,524.3
Sept.	16.6	459.1	2,088.7	137.1	55.3	1.3	561.0	358.9	497.8	662.8	4,838.6
Oct.	32.6	390.3	2.570.9	157.7	53.3	9.9	574.8	375.4	516.8	772.6	5,445.3
Nov.	27.5	349.1	3,171.7	180.4	47.4	5.9	581.2	398.7	540.9	797.8	6,100.9
Dec.	52.1	407.2	3,709.4	149.4	49.0	2.7	552.1	414.2	567.4	857.1	6,760.6
1947											
Jan.	108.7	440.3	4,082.5	213.2	46.6	6.8	486.7	426.2	545.6	903.6	7,260.2
Feb.	155.3	448.8	4,302.6	172.4	54.2	7.2	431.1	426.2	567.6	960.9	7,526.3
Mar.	162.5	450.3	4,472.5	185.8	58.9	1.8	415.0	442.8	584.9	1,036.0	7,810.5
Apr.	171.8	502.1	4,681.9	157.9	74.3	4.7	386.7	477.3	609.61	,266.8	8,333.1
May	181.4	525.5	4,804.7	156.0	83.5	11.7	370.2	458.3	608.1	1,185.5	8,384.9
June	152.6	719.6	5,833.6	139.5	106.5	18.3	363.9	465.6	614.6	1,238.8	9,653.0
July	118.3	875.8	6,451.0	120.8	124.9	31.7	338.9	500.9	639.1	1,394.8	10,596.2

Aviation

History of Development

The Early Period During the Satsuma Rebellion in 1877, two balloons were built. In 1891, Chuhachi Ninomiya made a model of an aeroplane shaped like a bird from his own design, and, in 1894, another shaped like an insect. In 1897, Isaburo Yamada obtained a patent for a kite baloon of his own invention. Two of these kite balloons were used in the siege of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War. In 1907, a balloon corps was organized in the Army Telegraph Corps at Nakano, and, in June 1909, a special military baloon investigation association was established. In March 1910, a gliding test of aeroplane No. 1 of the Hino type was made at Tamagawara, Tokyo, and, in October that year, a flying test of an aeroplane of the Narahara type was made. On December 19 of the same year Lieutenant Yoshitoshi Tokugawa (later Lieutenant-General) flew 3,000 meters in four minutes in a Farman aeroplane at

Yoyogi, and Caaptin Kumazo Hino flew in a Glacy aeroplane. This was the first time that an aeroplane flight was carried out in Japan.

The First Civilian Flight In the spring of 1911, airship No. 2 of the Yamada type was taken out of the hangar at Osaki, Tokyo, and made a successful cross-country flight. In March and April of the same year, an American flyer carried out an exhibition flight in Osaka and Tokyo; on April 8, Shinzo Morita, who had studied flying in France, flew in a 45 h.p. monoplane over the Joto parade-ground in Osaka, this being the first flight by a civilian flyer in this country; and, in April that year, the aerodrome and flying ground at Tokoro-zawa were completed. In June 1912, Atwater, an American flyer, conducted a series of exhibition flights by hydroplane on the sea off Nishinomiya near Osaka; and, in July that year, five officers were selected from each army division to be trained as flying officers. This marks the beginning of instruction in flying to military officers in this country. In the autumn of 1912, a number of aeroplanes and airships participated in the grand military manœuvers. In February 1913, the Téikoku Hiko Kyokai (Imperial Aeronautical Association) was established; on May 4 that year, Mr. Koha Takéishi, a civilian flyer, started on a Naruo-Osaka-Kyoto flight, but, when landing in the Fukakusa parade-ground in Kyoto, he met with disaster and died as the first victim of civilian aviation in Japan.

Contest of Civilian Aviators In 1914, a contest by civilian aviators was held at Naruo, near Osaka, under the auspices of the Imperial Aeronautical Association. In the same year, during the Tsingtao Campaign Japanese military aeroplanes took part in actual fighting for the first time, displaying their power in scouting, in bombing the enemy fortress and in an aerial combat with enemy planes. In 1915, a meet of civilian flyers was held in Osaka. In the same year, a military flying battalion was formed. Between January and April 1916, American aviators visited Japan and performed stunt-flying at Naruo and other places; on April 27 that year, night flying was successfully carried out for the first time in this country. In 1917 the flying battalion was enlarged into the first and second battalions and a balloon corps. In April that year, Art Smith, an American flyer, again visited Japan and carried out a series of high-class exhibition flights in Osaka and Tokyo. In April 1918, Masao Goto, a civilian flyer, succeeded in making a non-stop flight between Tokoro-zawa and Osaka for the first time.

Aeronautical Institute In April 1919, the Military Flying School was established; and, on October 22 that year, the first mail transport flight between Tokyo and Osaka was carried out with success. In 1920, the Aeronautical Institute was established at Tsukishima, Tokyo; and in May that year, two Italian aviators paid a visit to Japan by air. In March 1921, the regulations for the control of aviation were put in force. In the autumn of 1922, the Japan Aerial Transport Institute started a regular flying service between Sakai and Shikoku by hydroplanes. In 1923, the military air force was made an independent unit. The Osaka Asahi Shimbun started a regular air service between Tokyo and Osaka in January and the Japan Aerial Navigation Co., Ltd., opened one between Osaka and Beppu in July that year. In March 1924 the dirigible S.S. No. 3 exploded. In September of that year, the trial flight of the newly built airship Astra was carried out.

Air Mail Traffic In April 1925, air mail traffic was started between Tokyo and Osaka. On July 25 that year, an aeroplane of the Asahi Shimbun took off from the Yoyogi parade-ground in Tokyo and, on October 27, reached Rome after a flight of 16,000 kilometers (in stages) via Moscow, Paris and London. In 1926, the Japanese Navy purchased from Italy the dirigible S-No. 3, with a semi-rigid envelope. In June 1927, the Aviation Law came into effect. In May, the Coast Defense Association successfully carried out a flight round the mainland. In April 1928, Habuto, a civilian aviator, established a new record by flying 2,000 kilometers in 13 hours and 23 minutes; and, in July that year, aerial defense manouvers were conducted in Osaka.

Subsequently mails were carried by planes from Japan proper to Formosa and China.

The Air Transport Co. In 1929, the Japan

Air Transport Co., Ltd., was established and inaugurated a regular air passenger service between Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka, later extending it to Seoul and Dairen. In the same year two Army scouting planes of the 88 type flew between Tachiarai and Héito without stopping, making a record of aerial connection between the mainland and Formosa. In 1930, the Japan Students' Aviation League was formed and associations for the study of aviation were established and colleges in Tokyo and Osaka. Yoshihara, a civilian flyer, flew from Berlin to Tokyo via Siberia in 11 days and simultaneously, Azuma, also a civilian flyer, reached Tokyo from Los Angeles via New York, London, Berlin and Siberia. In March 1931, the airship No. 8 of the naval air force at Kasumigaura took off and stayed in the air for a record length of time of 60 hours and one minute.

In May, 1931, the Aeronautic Research Institute was completed. In the same month, the aeroplane "Young Japan" of Hoséi University, a member institution of the Students' Aviation League, set off for Europe from the flying ground at Hanéda near Tokyo and, at the end of August, reached its destination, Rome. After the outbreak of the Manchurian trouble in September that year, Japanese military planes participated in actual warfare for the first time since the Tsingtao campaign. In October of the same year, the aeroplane (Fokker No. 3-M) of the Japan Air Transport Company succeeded in flying between Formosa and the mainland.

The Dai-Nippon Airways Company Under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications a new airway company was incorporated on Decembér 1, 1938, through a merger between the Japan Air Transport Company and the International Air Transportation Company. It was called the Dai-Nippon Kōkū Kabushiki Kaisha or the Dai-Nippon Airways Company. The Dai Nippon Airways Company, a monopolistic semi-governmental airway company capitalized at ¥100,000,000 was given the right of controlling the national and international civil airway transportation service of the country, with subsidies from the National Treasury.

Airways to the South and the continent were opened on April 1, 1943. Though still under some restrictions, the following routes were then operated: 1) Weekly, to Hsinking, Peking, Bangkok; 2) Twice a week, to Nanking, Canton, Singapore, and Manila; 3) Fourtimes a week, to Taihoku in Formosa.

Civil Flying in Wartime Civil aviation training was given under the supervision of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Ministry of Education and the Dai Nippon Aeronautic Society.

There were some private, aside from governmental or quasi-governmental, schools offering instruction in a ground course.

The Aviation Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications supervised both local and higher aircraft crew training institutes, all free of tuition, with some expense of the students paid by the Government. There existed 8 local institutes at Yonago, Koga, Fukuyama Ehime, Niigata, Chikugo, Nagasaki and Imba districts. Their course consisted of 4.5 to 5 years' piloting, and was open to primary school graduates. After finishing the course, the students received second class license as pilots or air navigators. After being trained at a higher institute for a year, aviation students received the first class license.

Then, following a short term military service, they were employed by the Dai Nippon Airways Company.

In 1944, the Japan Glider Technical College was opened at Ishioka, Ibaraki.

Civil aviation, was placed under the military control upon the outbreak of the Pacific War.

Upon the cessation of hostilities, the Manila agreement prohibited any flying by Japanese as from August 24, 1945, and in accordance with the statement issued by the U.S.A. on September 24, 1945, Japan's army and navy air-forces and civil aviation ceased to exist. By the SCAP directive of November 18, 1945, the Japan Airways Company was dissolved and all aeronautic research institutes and aviation schools were dissolved.

Currently there are in operation in Japan the Pan American World Airways and the

Northwestern Airways, facilitating passenger traffic to and from the U.S.A.

Since March 1948, the Imperial Airways of Britain has opened its fortnightly passenger service between London and Iwakuni.

Tourist Industry

The tourist industry in pre-war Japan was promoted by the Japan Tourist Bureau (founded in 1912) and the Japan Travel Publicity Association under the general direction of the Board of Tourist Industry, Japanese Government Railways.

The number of foreign tourists reached the peak in 1935, thereafter decreasing considerably.

FOREIGN TOURISTS IN JAPAN
(1935 and 1939)

From	1935	1939
America	9,111	5,714
Great Britain	7,293	3,815
Germany	1,523	2,447
France	894	545
The U.S.S.R.	1,280	1,749
China	14,260	6,639
Holland	789	356
India	728	681
Philippine Is.	537	456
Canada	375	256
Others	5,839	10,293
Total	42,629	32,951

Source: The Customs Office.

After the Pacific War In August, 1945, the country's tourist industry was reorganized by the Japan Travel Bureau (formerly known as Japan Tourist Bureau) and the Japan Federation of Tourist Associations as promoters, making preparation for the influx of foreign tourists into this country after the conclusion of the peace treaty.

CHAPTER XXII

LABOR AND LABOR MOVEMENT

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LABOR AND LABOR MOVEMENT

Historical Background

The rapid industrial progress following the years of the Sino-Japanese War (1894–1895) marked the inception of modern Japanese capitalism and the labor movement. The latter was further stimulated by liberal laws as provided by the Meiji Constitution, particularly by the Civil Code promulgated in 1898. The firstlabor dispute occurred in 1898, when a group of railway workers, demanding better treatment, resorted to a walkout. Despite the enforcement of the Police Peace Preservation Law in 1900, banning collective actions by workers, the agitation was continued, though spasmodic and without popular support, by a small group of enthusiasts, until their efforts culminated in the formation of the Yuai-kai on August 1, 1912.

The Yuai-kai The Yuai-kai (Fraternal Association), the first organized labor union in Japan, was formed by Bunji Suzuki, pioneer of the labor movement, with the aim of ensuring coordination among workers. The Association was redesignated the General Federation of Labor in 1921, changing to the All Japan Federation of Labor Unions in 1936, when it amalgamated with ten other unions. During the industrial boom of 1917–1919 the number of labor unions greatly increased.

Progress of Labor Movement The labor movement gained an importance in public eyes, when in 1919 a delegation representing the Government, capital and labor was sent to the first World Conference of the International Labor Organization in Washington. Another mile-stone was reached in the history of Japan's labor when the general conference of labor unions of Japan was held in 1932, representing 270,000 workers, or 80 percent of organized union members. However, with the militarists' power in ascendancy since the Manchurian incident in 1931, the labor movement, as well as the socialist movement, was subjected to severe criticism and suppression by the authorities until 1937 when the Government enforced the war-time control measures anent the war with China, prohibiting all collective labor activities.

During the Pacific War In 1938, the Sangyo Hokoku-kai (Patriotic Industrial Association) was organized with the aim of adjusting capital-labor relations and increasing industrial production in view of war emergency and virtually replaced labor unions. In the following year, 1939, the leadership of the National Federation of the Patriotic Industrial Associations was placed under the control of the Government, with the result that the militarist Government secured, when the industrial mobilization was enforced, complete control over both industry and labor. In 1941, the membership of the Federation reached 5,273,352. Following the surrender in 1945, the Federation was dissolved de facto simultaneously with the abrogation of all war-time control measures.

Foreign Influences on Japan's Labor Movement The labor movement of Japan, alternately influenced by four different types of labor ideology in Western world; viz. French syndicalism, German socialism, Communism and English unionism, showed four distinctly marked phases in its development during the period of 1912–1937. In the first period covering 1912–1918, labor movement activities were motivated by a genuine spirit of coordination, which fact contributed greatly to the unification of the labor front; the second period of 1919–1922 saw the introduction of French syndicalism, under the influence of which, the labor movement as-

sumed a bellicose attitude, labor disputes occurred successively in major industries, including strikes at the Asio Copper Mine, the Yawata Iron Works, the Kobé Steel Works, etc.; during the third period of 1923–1930, attempts were made on the part of the labor leaders to mitigate drastic labor activities, while the dominant influence of Communistic principles urged the infusion of political significance into labor activities, with the result that the ideological difference among labor leaders severed the once united labor front into the rightist and the leftist camps; in the fourth period of 1931–1937, labor front was once more united with unanimous preference to actions more practical than drastic, assuming a more conciliatory attitude toward capitalism. From 1937 to the surrender, labor movement remained dormant with the complete elimination of labor activities.

Labor Development After 1945

New Labor Laws With the resurgence of labor movement after the surrender, the Labor Union Law was promulgated on December 22, 1945 and enforced from March 1, 1946; the Labor Relations Adjustment Law, promulgated on September 26 and enforced from October 13, 1946 and the Labor Standard Law, promulgated on April 7, 1947 and enforced from May 1, 1948. (Full texts are given in Appendix) The labor movement, given, so to speak, free rein for the first time in its history, made gigantic strides in its development and the number of labor unions multiplied overnight. From 1946 to 1947, the outstanding features of labor activities changed from individual labor campaigns to more organized labor offensives with the implication of political significance, as best illustrated by the labor dispute carried out at the beginning of 1947 by the Government and Public Workers' Union, demanding the resignation en bloc of the Yoshida Cabinet.

After the abortive general strike projected by the afore-mentioned Union on February 1, 1947, whose action was then subjected to severe public criticism, the attitude of labor union leaders became more reflective and union activities less rash. The Nippon Rodo Kumiai Sodomei (General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions), and a group of leaders of the Zen Nippon Sangyo-betsu Rodo Kumiai (Japanese Congress of Industrial Labor Unions) and the Government Railway Workers' Unions initiated the so-called democratization movement, with the exclusion of the Communist faction activities from the labor union movement. In November, 1947, the Anti-Communist League was organized among labor unions including the Government Railway Workers' Union, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation Workers' Union, the Japan Express Workers' Union and the Electrical Industry Workers' Union. The anti-Communist movement culminated at the end of 1947 in the announcement by the Sodomei (General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions) to organize an extensive labor democratization front and in the formation of the Democratization League within the Sanbetsu (Japanese Congress of Industrial Labor Unions). Public censure on the radical Communist faction activities in the latter organization had resulted in an intensified conflict between the leftist and the rightist factions within that organization.

Wages

¥1,800 Minimum Wage Base To curb the post-war inflationary spiral, the Government revised the official prices of commodities and wages on July 5, 1947, by which the commodity price was raised 60–65 times and wages, 20–25 times compared with those in 1934–1936. However, the minimum wage base at ¥1,800 set unilaterally by the Government was not in the least satisfactory to salaried employees and wage earners who had demanded ¥2,800 as a minimum wage base, especially when the inflationary hike was so swift that it left the revised commodity price and wages far behind even before the revision was put into effect. The Sanbetsu (Japanese Congress of Industrial Labor Unions) passed a resolution at its general meeting on July 10, to have the minimum wage base raised to stabilize the workers' living. The Government and Public Workers' Union (July 23) and the Government Railway Workers' Union and the Communications Workers' Union (July 16) entered into negotiations with the Government, de-

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF LABOR

(In Yen)

	Coal Mining				Metal Mining									N
	Under-ground Workers		Surface Workers		Under-ground Workers		Surface Workers		Metals		Machinery		Chemicals	Ceram
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
1946														
Jan.	273	227	113	179	171	72	228	94	213	114	216	91	192	
Feb.	362	288	143	245	206	87	316	132	325	176	302	139	309	
Mar.	434	335	171	344	297	131	385	175	379	204	375	174	387	1
Apr.	523	406	221	391	333	150	503	229	439	237	470	219	479	2
May	527	447	260	402	351	138	539	237	477	253	508	240	483	2
Jun.	569	466	255	398	364	162	605	268	542	295	555	285	556	2
Jul.	595	522	258	435	394	178	626	289	569	314	576	285	584	2
Aug.	623	519	269	509	467	216	667	307	603	328	605	293	616	2
Sept.	697	564	315	575	449	227	733	334	666	359	669	328	700	3
Oct.	741	600	326	601	522	244	750	345	688	360	654	309	699	3
Nov.	744	623	342	655	552	268	890	395	768	418	723	328	776	3
Dec.	1,076	863	461	857	691	332	969	473	849	467	817	372	911	4
1947														
Jan.	1,178	949	534	896	778	384	999	510	860	488	874	393	985	4
Feb.	1,253	995	595	981	815	404	1,122	577	1,015	583	929	446	1,052	4
Mar.	1,368	1,081	620	1,069	875	433	1,127	593	1,112	646	1,012	474	1,159	5
Apr.	1,492	1,157	668	1,309	1,029	530	1,154	815	1,254	727	1,199	549	1,332	6
May	1,615	1,230	702	1,384	1,142	598	1,805	919	1,457	852	1,400	644	1,577	7
June	2,025	1,475	848	1,570	1,332	696	1,892	985	1,664	958	1,561	761	1,573	8
Jul.		2,777	1,858	1,074	1,084	1,485	801	2,006	1,057	1,015	1,716	621	1,937	9
Aug.	2,851	2,063	1,188	2,008	1,634	877	2,187	1,168	2,034	1,211	1,880	927	2,115	1,0
Sept.	3,191	2,292	1,314	2,141	1,677	882	2,318	1,246	2,249	1,348	2,042	995	2,300	1,1
Oct.	3,515	2,447	1,398	2,407	2,042	1,082	2,486	1,343	2,292	1,362	2,295	1,087	2,662	1,2
Nov.	3,633	2,498	1,442	2,720	2,199	1,115	2,567	1,392	2,429	1,453	2,565	1,266	2,813	1,3
Dec	4,109	2,722	1,525	2,834	2,357	1,249	2,793	1,507	2,747	1,627	2,854	1,418	2,952	2,1

ERS IN 1946–1947

Manufacturing										
cs	Textiles		Wood Products		Food		Printing		Miscel-laneous	
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
74	144	55	173	76	193	75	224	104	168	71
37	242	80	241	103	250	99	269	125	250	109
77	266	95	'298	128	299	119	348	162	278	134
01	336	126	339	152	357	328	396	214	313	157
19	373	165	377	177	409	165	442	235	348	178
39	425	193	407	189	439	184	561	346	428	195
62	436	192	450	211	467	202	627	358	465	202
90	476	205	504	228	521	216	n.a.	n.a	477	212
34	522	229	523	239	536	228	839	421	511	234
44	548	247	549	258	560	265	840	373	488	230
45	566	253	571	265	684	300	1,022	526	544	260
23	635	314	730	357	758	343	1,039	513	584	373
87	647	254	727	362	805	377	1,025	506	580	360
97	770	364	875	424	896	402	1,194	668	710	441
67	819	360	930	476	1,136	709	1,363	797	782	482
18	910	381	1,042	545	1,178	598	1,578	860	936	573
39	1,038	443	1,189	611	1,402	753	1,691	928	1,027	648
82	1,267	534	1,322	663	1,619	951	1,939	1,116	1,165	735
50	1,342	567	1,398	744	1,747	914	1,866	1,650	1,331	832
36	1,475	625	1,531	811	2,087	1,225	1,836	1,207	1,479	907
16	1,569	675	1,709	892	2,319	1,136	2,319	1,336	1,486	934
88	1,649	769	1,778	920	2,438	1,242	2,514	1,414	1,711	1,053
50	1,868	890	1,863	983	2,554	1,255	2,737	1,575	1,826	1,07
47	2,006	976	2,057	1,082	2,851	1,516	2,938	1,599	1,895	1,145

(Chap. 22. p. 434—435)

manding the revision of the minimum wage base. The ¥1,800 wage base was responsible for the increased number of labor disputes in the latter half of 1947. Below are listed the tables showing the average wage income and family expenditure, illustrating the labor situation.

AVERAGE INCOME AND FAMILY EXPENDITURES OF WAGE EARNERS

(In Yen)

	Regular Wages, Bonus, Overtime Pay, etc. Total	Food	Housing	Fuel & Light	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total	Balance
1946								
July	1,531	1,332	62	38	82	T376	1,890	−359
Aug.	1,337	1,085	48	41	82	T346	1,610	−273
Sep.	1,535	1,147	67	40	76	T399	T1,729	−194
Oct.	1,479	1,012	46	46	91	T430	1,625	−146
Nov.	1,773	1,154	63	66	106	T431	1,870	−53
Dec.	2,697	1,733	108	109	206	T594	2,750	−55
1947								
Jan.	2,025	1,356	76	116	111	T550	2,209	−184
Feb.	2,058	1,441	58	117	105	T459	2,607	−122
Mar.	2,265	1,707	77	130	154	T539	2,670	−342
Apr.	2,723	1,638	81	121	189	T641	3,155	5
May	3,196	1,975	99	116	173	T792	3,880	41
June	3,893	2,405	130	106	227	1,012	5,027	−375
July	4,652	3,243	153	136	304	1,191	4,923	−183
Aug.	4,740	3,188	135	172	260	1,168	4,822	−213
Sept.	4,609	3,025	169	177	258	1,193	4,822	−213
Oct.	5,153	3,415	253	251	418	1,376	5,558	−560
Nov.	5,176	3,312	205	314	370	1,357	5,558	−382
Dec.	8,560	5,010	361	397	722	1,741	8,231	347

AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME AND FAMILY EXPENDITURES OF SALARIED EMPLOYEES

(In Yen)

	Income including Regular Salary, Bonus, Overtime Pay, etc. Total	Food	Housing	Fuel & Light	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total	Balance
1946								
July	1,715	1,351	75	48	112	448	2,024	−309
Aug.	1,474	1,233	55	48	106	407	1,849	−375
Sep.	1,557	1,150	87	47	103	414	1,801	−244
Oct.	1,538	1,135	67	52	131	439	1,824	−286
Nov.	1,863	1,196	57	80	119	555	2,007	−144
Dec.	3,649	2,008	120	136	303	803	3,370	279
1947								
Jan.	2,062	1,451	123	130	142	671	2,517	−455
Feb.	2,317	1,739	83	136	142	561	2,661	−344

	Income including Regular Salary, Bonus, Overtime Pay, etc. Total	Food	Housing	Fuel & Light	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total	Balance
Mar.	2,660	2,025	98	126	183	672	3,104	−444
Apr.	3,028	1,913	122	126	253	746	3,160	−132
May	3,545	2,202	130	116	257	953	3,663	−118
Jun.	4,262	2,703	149	114	298	983	4,247	15
July	5,404	3,800	165	140	414	1,441	5,950	−546
Aug.	5,261	3,523	166	187	419	1,453	5,748	−487
Sept.	5,024	3,349	150	201	445	1,457	5,602	−578
Oct.	6,092	3,908	200	236	454	1,561	6,359	−267
Nov.	5,603	3,494	244	332	558	1,577	6,205	−602
Dec.	10,588	5,751	418	447	907	2,469	9,992	596

Labor Disputes

In 1946, the outstanding features of the labor disputes were that their nature was purely economical and they were individual labor campaigns demanding for better labor treatment. The number of disputes were four times as high as that in 1945, with the post-war peak of 109 for October 1946, when the widely publicized "October labor offensive" was led by the Government Railway workers' Union, the Japan Seamen's Union, the Communications Workers' Union and other influential labor unions. By this time the political implication in the labor dispute activities became dominant, culminating in the projected general strike by the Government and Public Workers on February 1, 1947, participated in by 30 labor unions and 300,000, workers. The general strike was prevented by the statement issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on January 30. (See Documentary Material in Appendix.) Excepting the months of August and September when the labor offensive was again scheduled, 1947 saw considerably fewer disputes than the preceding year.

WORK-DAY LOST OWING TO STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

	Workers Participating	Work-day Lost
1946		
Jan.	6,621	21,527
Feb.	8,689	45,021
Mar.	51,657	280,445
Apr.	16,284	117,885
May	9,916	69,198
Jun.	7,462	38,815
Jul.	15,158	59,840
Aug.	26,599	179,243
Sep.	84,939	913,852
Oct.	190,346	2,412,072
Nov.	78,930	1,508,957
Dec.	62,902	268,458
Total	559,602	5,874,803

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

MAJOR LABOR DISPUTES AND STRIKES IN 1946 AND 1947

Broadcasting Corporation of Japan (Strike: Octoberr 5–25, 1946)

All Japan Coal Miners' Union (General strike—October 7–15, 1946)

Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Strike—October 1–November 24, 1946)

Japan Motion Picture & Theatre Employees' Union Strike

Shochiku: (October 15–November 3,1946)

Taiei: (October 18–31, 1946)

Toho: (October 15, 1946—dispute is still continued in 1948)

Electric Industry Workers' Union (Negotiation with the Government began in April, 1946. From September 19, the Union carried out 5 minutes' suspention of electric supply to households. Their projected suspention of electric currency to factories was ordered to be called off accordingly to

the Labor Adjustment Law. A compromise was reached with the Government on November 30, 1946.)

Toyo Watch Making Co. (October 24, 1946–April 25, 1947)

Japan School Teachers' Union (Collective bargaining: October 18–December 7, 1946)

Government and Public Workers' Union (Collective Bargaining: November 26, 1946–January 31, 1947. The projected February 1 general strike was called off in accordance with the statement issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.)

Japan Freight Transportation Workers' Union (Collective bargaining: December 10, 1946–February 18, 1947)

Private Railways Employees' Union (Collective bargaining: January 10–April 18, 1947)

Beshi Copper Miners' Union (Collective bartaining: March–September 17 with strike lasting 32 days.)

LABOR DISPUTES IN 1930–1947

	Strikes, Slow-downs & Lockouts		Production Management		Disputes Settled by Mediation		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
1930	901	78,824	—	—	1,383	110,476	2,284	190,300
1931	984	63,305	—	—	1,431	88,856	2,415	152,161
1932	870	53,338	—	—	1,289	64,799	2,159	118,137
1933	598	46,787	—	—	1,261	65,729	1,859	112,516
1934	623	49,478	—	—	1,270	70,439	1,893	119,917
1935	584	37,650	—	—	1,265	64,904	1,849	102,554
1936	546	30,857	—	—	1,399	60,713	1,945	91,570
1937	628	123,730	—	—	1,498	89,892	2,126	213,622
1938	262	18,341	—	—	788	37,224	1,050	55,565
1939	358	72,835	—	—	762	55,459	1,120	128,294
1940	271	32,949	—	—	461	22,054	732	55,003
1941	159	10,867	—	—	175	6,418	334	17,285
1942	173	9,625	—	—	95	4,748	268	14,373
1943	292	10,626	—	—	151	6,068	443	16,694
1944	216	6,627	—	—	80	3,399	296	10,026
1945	95	35,647	5	8,674	156	120,264	256	164,585
1946								
Jan.	34	7,826	10	24,290	20	4,286	64	36,402
Feb.	32	12,339	17	14,787	11	2,390	60	29,516
Mar.	44	59,876	22	13,139	11	1,274	77	74,289
Apr.	34	10,093	30	22,578	8	8,732	72	41,403
May	39	8,297	99	28,504	13	4,813	81	41,614
June	32	6,702	—	1,211	9	1,799	52	9,712
July	60	22,796	5	707	4	4,316	69	27,819
Aug.	68	15,955	13	21,372	7	533,900	88	571,227
Sept.	71	89,804	9	820	6	1,392	86	92,016
Oct.	93	173,031	11	5,662	5	89,960	109	268,653
Nov.	64	10,417	4	1,002	3	197	71	11,616
Dec.	64	76,037	6	1,758	11	1,434,173	81	1,511,968
Total	635	493,173	167	135,830	108	2,087,232	910	2,716,235
1947								
Jan.	34	5,163	15	2,989	8	504,890	57	513,042
Feb.	47	25,743	2	233	7	7,279	56	33,255

	Strikes, Slow-downs & Lockouts		Production Management		Disputes Settled by Mediation		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
Mar.	65	19,524	7	2,918	4	3,742	76	26,184
Apr.	19	5,979	2	114	3	76,361	24	82,454
May	25	2,118	2	77	16	8,979	43	11,174
June	31	14,483	1	22	12	4,293	44	18,798
July	38	13,474	8	10,490	20	4,279	66	28,243
Aug.	66	21,068	12	708	22	17,519	100	39,295
Sept.	72	67,893	5	831	27	1,018,387	104	1,087,111
Oct.	36	32,207	10	1,158	34	730,982	80	764,347
Nov.	20	2,408	8	334	19	5,424	47	8,166
Dec.	20	17,903	4	620	45	24,564	69	43,087
Total	473	227,963	76	20,494	217	2,406,699	766	2,655,156

Source: Ministry of Labor.

DEMANDS IN LABOR DISPUTES
(January–November, 1947)

Demands for	1947 Jan.—June	1947 July—Nov.
Labor contracts	96	85
Collective bargaining	7	4
Recognition of unions	8	2
Participation in management	18	7
Participation in personnel matters	6	5
Reorganization	10	9
Expulsion of supervisors	18	15
Indiscriminate treatment	5	2
Higher wages	187	234
Change in wage calculation	20	12
Wage payment on time	12	21
Payment of income tax, transportation expenses, etc.	15	25
Payment of dispute expenses	15	25
Special allowances	9	12
Shorter labor hours	41	68
Increase of paid holidays	25	18
Better welfare facilities	27	17
Increased supply of necessities	13	14
Change in working method	25	13
Opposition to lockout	—	4
Grant or increase of special service pays	13	27
Opposition to dismissal or demand for reinstatement	2	4
Grant or increase of dismissal allowances	47	55
Others	68	55
	101	133

Source: The Ministry of Labor.

LABOR DISPUTE MEDIATION BY THIRD PARTY

(January–November, 1947)

Mediation by	1947 Jan.—June	1947 July—Nov.
Labor relations committee	79	164
Labor officials	11	18
Other labor unions	16	—
Political parties	5	1
Others	16	18
Total	127	201

Note: Figures include those started in preceding months.
Source: Ministry of Labor.

Ministry of Labor Labor administration was entrusted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in 1889 when the Ministry was established, while the Ministry of Home Affairs was in charge of employment, and unemployment relief. After World War I, both labor administration and affairs connected with employment were transferred to the Social Bureau newly established in the Ministry of Home Affairs, and again, in 1941 to the Ministry of Welfare on its establishment. To meet the post-war labor situation the Ministry of Labor was established in September, 1947, comprising five bureaux of Labor Administration, Labor Standard, Women and Minors, Employment Security, and Labor Statistics, and charged with the responsibility of promoting workers' welfare.

Unemployment Problems To alleviate the post-war unemployment situation, the Government appropriated ¥9,500,000,000 in the 1947 fiscal year budget and another ¥3,900,000,000 in the supplementary budget for unemployment relief. The appropriation of ¥1,500,000,000 was made for the payment of the unemployment allowance by the Government in accordance with the Unemployment Allowance Law enforced from November 1, 1947. Parallel with the measures to absorb the unemployed into public work such as land reclamation, road construction etc. which can give work to the aggregated number of 313,532,000 unemployed men, the Government has been making efforts to increase the number of employment security institutions where unemployed workers can be trained for prospective jobs. There are currently 544 institutions in the country which trained in 1946, 3,020,000 unemployed workmen, of which 1,280,000 or 42 percent obtained work after receiving training. However, the number of the unemployed is on a constant increase; in April, 1946, the unemployed numbered 6,001,000, and in 1947 the number was estimated as 7,960,000.

Labor Statistics Below are given the data on labor unions and their membership.

LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP BY PREFECTURES

(As of August 31, 1946 & September 30, 1947)

	Labor Unions		Membership	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Hokkaido	1,523	2,069	266,135	416,077
Aomori	241	458	55,232	50,820
Iwate	202	334	52,498	77,143
Miyagi	236	426	58,150	101,011
Akita	244	429	61,882	62,429
Yamagata	345	684	61,036	72,331

	Labor Unions		Membership	
	1936	1947	1946	1947
Fukushima	276	491	59,769	96,772
Ibaraki	224	297	61,005	71,024
Tochigi	231	440	61,636	68,687
Gumma	377	651	72,167	80,830
Saitama	367	594	78,779	80,830
Chiba	140	341	32.085	76,680
Tokyo	1,236	2,679	376,382	646,868
Niigata	291	619	88,401	131,577
Toyama	171	317	57,696	76,310
Ishikawa	245	418	59,797	90,950
Fukui	90	170	20,558	33,743
Yamanashi	80	157	27,513	33,304
Nagano	325	798	77,340	125,688
Gifu	165	383	49,330	74,632
Shizuoka	315	651	91,908	130,904
Aichi	477	948	173,340	329,487
Miye	188	309	49,835	74,667
Shiga	103	204	37,910	50,679
Kyoto	278	569	93,012	128,941
Osaka	852	1,331	334,243	391,417
Hyogo	552	965	181,068	294,209
Nara	100	268	35,957	53,272
Wakayama	138	289	28,826	56,774
Tottori	101	232	22,235	35,289
Shimane	202	323	33,808	52,136
Okayama	143	334	48,116	89,652
Hiroshima	250	613	80,621	148,641
Yamaguchi	224	526	74,459	156,713
Tokushima	124	257	26,417	43,859
Kagawa	167	281	47,254	63,491
Ehime	166	362	54,240	96,258
Kochi	161	367	24,930	52,879
Fukuoka	646	850	342,070	389,522
Saga	153	224	44,526	57,586
Nagasaki	245	376	126,798	140,406
Kumamoto	145	296	36,246	89,519
O-ita	187	353	40,037	56,040
Miyazaki	148	272	35,594	56,311
Kagoshima	118	388	24,563	68,801
Total	13,622	25,060	3,936,815	5,840,251

Source: Ministry of Labor.

LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP IN 1946 BY INDUSTRY GROUP

(As of August 21, 1946)

	Unions	Membership
Agriculture & Forestry	230	40,442
Fishery	41	20,814

	Unions	Membership
Mining		
Coal	515	303,687
Metal	194	57,765
Others	87	14,775
Manufacturing		
Metal	860	206,647
Machine tools	2,322	662,720
Chemical	1,008	242,265
Ceramics	267	45,553
Textile	638	219,938
Lumber & Wood-working	713	79,558
Food Processing	356	50,569
Printing	128	25,016
Engineering & Construction	446	174,394
Gas, Electricity & Water Works	351	127,473
Other Manufacturing Industries	168	20,568
Commerce	755	179,014
Transportation & Communications		
Land Transportation	550	464,961
Water Transportation	50	13,930
Others	914	232,082
Communications	991	226,619
Liberal Professions & Education		
Public Service	795	134,925
Education	819	271,794
Others	299	40,826
Total	13,622	3,936,815

Source: Ministry of Labor.

LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP IN 1947 BY INDUSTRY GROUP

(As of November 30, 1947)

	Unions	Membership		
		Men	Women	Total
Agriculture	1,391	106,311	25,466	131,777
Fishery	149	25,339	2,854	28,193
Mining				
Coal	713	362,395	57,790	420,185
Metal	221	47,404	9,697	57,101
Others	126	15,112	2,472	17,584
Manufacturing				
Metal	1,204	226,511	37,258	263,769
Machines & Tools	3,659	679,167	134,614	813,836
Chemicals	1,789	259,530	97,273	356,803
Ceramics	523	60,597	20,450	81,047
Textiles	1,142	93,061	261,838	354,899
Lumber & Wood-working	1,587	103,389	30,798	134,187

	Unions	Membership		
		Men	Women	Total
Foodstuffs	700	54,621	26,495	81,116
Printing	271	25,385	12,204	37,589
Engineering & Construction	1,190	418,356	19,072	437,452
Gas, Electricity & Water work	686	132,477	15,092	148,299
Others	277	17,945	8,262	26,207
Transportation & Communications				
Land Transportation	1,273	528,820	65,517	598,799
Water Transportation	185	25,583	4,155	78,676
Others	860	186,453	20,427	206,965
Communications	1,346	222,757	109,110	331,867
Commerce	1,567	193,475	101,853	295,354
Liberal Professions & Education				
Public Service	2,722	280,699	86,203	366,902
Education	1,428	274,186	173,879	448,894
Others	1,200	157,981	53,860	211,891
All others	212	52,736	11,485	64,221
Total	26,421	4,550,290	1,388,124	5,993,613

MAJOR LABOR UNIONS IN JAPAN

(As of August 1947)

Nippon Rodo Kumiai Sodomei
(General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions) Established, August 1, 1946
President—Komakichi Matsuoka
Headquarters—Meijiya Bldg., No. 4, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Number of affiliated labor unions and membership:

Branches:	Unions	Membership
Hokkaido	215	110,000
Aichi	107	61,000
Tokyo	170	80,000
Kanagawa	47	25,000
Shizuoka	103	77,146
Kyoto	45	21,605
Osaka	195	98,000
Hyogo	140	60,231

Affiliated labor unions by industry group:

	Unions	Membership
Leagues of Labor Unions	95	148,320
Japan Transportation	95	148,320
Tobacco Manufacturing	29	14,200
Textile Industry	261	113,400
Japan Mining Industry	227	130,130
Employees of Occupation Forces	72	95,000
All Japan Metallurgy	1,152	300,520

	Unions	Membership
All Japan Chemical Industry	279	84,560
All Japan Lumber Industry	145	39,270
Kanto Transportation	18	4,159
Japan Medical Practitioners	19	2,756
Kanto Food Processing	16	2,625
Total	2,313	934,910
Other Labor Unions	579	312,958
Grand Total	2,892	1,247,868

Zen Nippon Sangyo-betsu Rodo Kumiai Kaigi
(Japanese Congress of Industrial Labor Unions) **Established August 19, 1946**
Chairman—Michi Suga
Headquarters—No. 5, 2-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Affiliated labor unions:

Unions	Membership
All Japan Press & Communications Workers	26,597
All Japan Coal Miners	87,852
All Japan Freight Transportation Workers	96,232
Japan Movie and Theater Industry Workers	10,848
Employees of Ministry of Communications	334,323
Japan Electric Industry Workers	110,000
All Japan Machines & Tools Workers	113,024
Employees of Medical Institutes	18,258
All Japan Foodstuffs Workers	4,700
All Japan Chemical Industry Workers	63,600
All Japan Electric Manufacturing Workers	83,799
All Japan Steel Workers	68,866
All Japan Occupation Forces Employees	24,757
All Japan Stevedores	28,000
All Japan Lumber Industry Workers	38,000
All Japan Printing & Publishing Workers	17,307
All Japan Life Insurance Workers	15,000
Total 18 unions	1,173,782

Nippon Rodo Kumiai Kaigi
(Congress of Japanese Labor Unions) Organized: October 25, 1946
Executive Chairman—Kiyoshi Taniguchi
Headquarters—No. 18, 3-chome, Honshiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Affiliated unions number 250 and membership 210,000

Zen Nippon Kai-in Kumiai
(All Japan Seamen's Union) Organized: October 5, 1945
Chairman—Hisashi Kageyama
Headquarters—No. 26, 3-chome, Kaigandori, Ikuta-ku, Kobe
Local Branches—42
Membership—101,756

Nippon Gyogyo Kumiai
(Japan Fishermen's Union) Organized: November 4, 1945
Union Leader—Shigetaro Fujiwara
Local Branches—117
Membership—56,000

Nippon Nomin Kumiai
(Japan Farmers' Union) Organized February 9, 1946
Executive Chairman—Hisa-o Kuroda
Headquarters—Tsutsumi Bldg., No. 2, Shimbashi, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Affiliated unions—4,741
Membership—906,151

Zen-Koku Rodo Kumiai Rengo Kyogi-kai
(National Council of Japenese Labor Unions) Organized September 1, 1947
Council Members: 3 from Sanbetsu
2 from Sodomei
1 eacn from
Nichiro, Government Railway Employees, Japan Merchant Marine, Public Service, Private Railways, Government and Public Woerkers Municipal Employees, Automobille Manufacturing, and School Teachers
Headquarters—No. 6, 12-chome, Tsukishima, Chu-o-ku, Tokyo

Member Unions:	Membership
Japanese Congress of Industrial Labor Unions	1,173,782
General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions	1,247,868
Congress of Japanese Labor Unions	210,000
Other Unions:	
Government Railway Workers Union	54,000
All Japan Meteorological Workers Union	5,841
All Japan Public Service Workers Union	220,000
Tokyo Municipal Workers Union	55,000
All Japan Municipal Employees Union	84,000
All Japan Revenue & Tax Office Workers Union	28,000
Governient Printing Plant Employees Union	8,280
Japan School Teachers Union	450,000
Civilian Merchant Marine Corporation Employees Union	5,000
All Japan Agricultural Corporation Employees Union	35,857
Economic Organization Employees Union	13,000
All Japan Gas Workers Union	10,599
All Japan Automobile Manufacturing	58,298
All Japan Metal Miners Union	70,000
All Japan Electric Wires Workers Union	14,000
All Japan Ship-building Workers Union	83,000
All Japan Cement Industry Workers Union	13,000
All Japan Freight Transportation Workers Union	40,000
Japan Private Railways Workers Union	104,095
Central Committee of Coal Mining Workers Union	360,000
Kanto Medicine and Drugs Workers Union	6,130
All Japan Chemical Fertilizer Workers Union	37,232
Marine Product Workers Union	8,500
Charcoal Distributing Agency Workers Union	10,000

Farmers' Unions

Nippon Nomin Kumiai (Farmers' Union of Japan) The Farmers' Union of Japan, of which the membership increased from 150,000 in 1946 to 1,200,000 in 1947 suffered a serious blow from an internal rift caused by ideological difference among its

leaders regarding Communist fraction activities in the farmers' unions. A group of members led by Gitaro Hirano seceded from the Union and organized the Zenkoku Nomin Kumiai (Japan Farmers' Union) on May 25, 1947 declaring that all farmers' unions be rid of Communistic influence. On August 3, 1947 another union, Zen Nippon Nomin Kumiai (All Japan Farmers' Union) was inaugurated under the sponsorship of the Liberal Party. Thus the agrarian labor front which had appeared to be unified after the surrender in 1945, was virtually broken up into the leftist and the rightist camps at the end of 1947.

FARMERS' UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP IN 1947
(As of August, 1947)

Nippon Nomin Kumiai (Farmers' Union of Japan) Districts	Executive Committee	Local Committee	Membership
Hokkaido	1	45	13,600
Tohoku	6	849	147,618
Kanto	8	733	126,985
Hokuriku	10	737	111,857
Tosan	3	468	95,173
Tokai	4	252	37,812
Kinki	8	581	55,643
Chugoku	5	571	96,544
Shikoku	6	464	12,600
Kyushu	8	361	77,596
Total	58	5,060	888,828
Zen Nippon Nomin Kumiai (All Japan Farmers' Union)		32	900,000
Zen-koku Nomin Kumiai (Japan Farmers' Union)	—	—	

Note; Tosan District covers the prefectures of Yamanashi, Nagano and Gifu, and Tokai District, the prefectures of Shizuoka, Aichi and Miye. The figures for membership in Aomori, Iwate, Fukui and Wakayama are excluded due to inaccuracy.

Farmland Reform and Tenant Disputes Tenant disputes, caused chiefly by tenancy rentals up to the surrender, assumed an entirely different nature after the enforcement of the Farm-land Adjustment Law as from April 1946. (Full text of the Law is given in Appendix.) The tenant disputes caused by the land-owners reclaiming the farm-land from tentnat farmers constituted 27,193 cases during the period of August 16, 1945–August 15, 1946 and 24,260 during the following nine months ending May 31, 1947. Below are listed tenant disputes which arose from a similar cause:

TENANT DISPUTES CAUSED BY CANCELLATION OF TENANCY DURING ONE POST-SURRENDER YEAR
(August 16, 1945–August 16,1946)

Honshu	Cases	Tenants	Area (In tan)
Demands for cancellation	23,259	33,720	68,011
Demands accepted	9,014	11,777	16,899
Hokkaido			
Demands for cancellation	3,934	5,982	149,499
Demands accepted	1,157	2,088	14,263

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

TENANT DISPUTES IN 1930–1946

Year	Cases	Year		Cases
1930	1,002	1940		1,484
1931	1,307	1941		1,372
1932	1,520	1942		962
1933	2,275	1943		942
1934	2,704	1944		941
1935	3,031	1945	Jan.–Aug. 15	1,267
1937	3,575		Aug. 16–Dec. 31	3,904
1938	2,562	1746	Jan.–Jun.	19,905
1939	1,752			

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

FISHERMEN'S UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

(As of August, 1946)

Prefecture	Unions	Membership
Tokyo	1	56,000
Miyagi	2	1,548
Fukushima	1	550
Ibaragi	1	—
Chiba	1	—
Kanagawa	2	1,049
Toyama	1	—
Shizuoka	1	—
Hyogo	1	—
Kagoshima	1	—
O-ita	1	—
Total	11	59,127

Note: Membership figures for Ibaraki, Chiba, Toyama, Shizuoka, Hyogo, Kagoshima and O-ita are not available.

SEAMEN'S UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

(As of July, 1947)

District	Unions	Membership
Hokkaido	1	3,300
Tohoku	2	977
Kanto	2	1,070
Kinki	1	101,756
Shikoku	2	5,000
Kyushu	6	6,361
Total	14	118,464

CHAPTER XXIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE

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Historical Background

The Judicature under the Meiji Constitution The promulgation of the Meiji Constitution in 1889, provided for the division of the Emperor's right into three departments of legislation, judicature and administration. In the following year 1890, simultaneously with the enforcement of the Law Governing the Organization of Law Courts, there were established for the adjudication of civil and criminal cases, the Supreme Court (Taishin-in), the Court of Appeal (Koso-in), District Courts (Chiho Saiban-jo) and Local Courts (Ku Saiban-jo). The jury system was adopted in 1928.

Judges and Procurators Candidates for the office of judge or procurator were chosen by the Minister of Justice from among those who had passed the higher judicial service examination. After having served a term of one and a half years of probation in the courts, those with favorable records were given appointment as judges or procurators.

Penal System The penal system in Japan can be traced far back to the time of Emperor Suiko (620 A.D.), when the first written Penal Code was issued in Japan. However, the Chinese Penal Code, the "To" was later introduced, under the influence of which a new penal code was promulgated in 702 under the name of the "Taiho Ritsuryo." Five kinds of punishments were mentioned therein: flogging, whipping, penal servitude, exile and death. Grave crimes were treason, atrocities, blasphemy, undutifulness to one's parents, adultery. etc. Confession of the accused was required as a necessary procedure of a criminal suit, and torture was recognized as an indispensable means of obtaining such a confession. Several hundred years after the issuance of the Taiho Ritsuryo the succeeding Shogunate Governments adopted extremely severe penal systems with the purpose of preventing criminal offences. One of the most famous of them was the One Hundred Criminal Regulations issued by the Tokugawa Shogunate.

With the downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate, Emperor Meiji abolished the system of intimidation and reformed the old Penal Code. Simultaneously with the codification of the Civil Code under the advice of Monsieur Gustave Boissonade, a well-known French scholar of juris prudence, the new Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Law were enacted. During the period from 1884 to 1941 revisions were frequently made in the Penal Code.

New Judicial System

Of all the Japanese national institutions and systems justice and police are those undergone perhaps the most radical change since the nation's surrender to the Allied Powers in August, 1945. The first step taken along this line was a series of emergency measures carried out persuant to the SCAP directive issued on October 4, 1945, on the basis of the Potsdam Declaration and the terms of surrender, which ordered, among other things, the abrogation and immediate suspension of all provisions of all laws, ordinances and regulations restricting the political, civil and reiigious liberties of the Japanese people. The basic, revolutionary change, however, was effected when the new Constitution came into force on May 3, 1947, guaranteeing the unqualified enjoyment by the people of all the fundamental human rights and providing for the full independence of the judicial power which is unequivocally vested "in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are estab lished by law." The

following represents the judicial system of Japan as provided by the new Constitution (Chapter VI, Judiciary):

Article 76. The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law.

No extraordinary tribunal shall be established, nor shall any organ or agency of the Executive be given final judicial power.

All judges shall be independent in the exercise of their conscience and shall be bound by this Constitution and the laws.

Article 77. The Supreme Court is vested with the rule-making power under which it determines the rules of procedure and of practice, and of matters relating to attorneys, the internal discipline of the courts and the administration of judicial affairs.

Public procurators shall be subject to the rule-making power of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court may delegate the power to make rules for inferior courts to such courts.

Article 78. Judges shall not be removed except by public impeachment unless judiciary declared mentally or physically in competent to perform official duties. No disciplinary action against judges shall be administered by any executive organ or agency.

Article 79. The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief judge and such number of judges as may be determined by law; all such judges excepting the chief judge shall be appointed by the Cabinet.

The appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be reviewed by the people at the first general election of members of the House of representatives after the lapse of ten years, and the same manner thereafter.

In cases mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, when the majority of the votes favors the dismissal of a judge, he shall be dismissed.

Matters pertaining to the review mentioned shall be prescribed by law.

The judges of the Supreme Courts hall retire upon the age fixed by law.

All such judges shall receive, at regular stated intervals, adequate compensation which shall not be decreased during their terms of office.

Article 80. The judges of the inferior courts shall be appointed from a list of persons nominated by the Supreme Court. All such judges shall hold office for a term of ten years with privilege of reappointment, provided that they shall be retired upon the attainment of the age as fixed by law.

The judges of the inferior courts shall receive, at regular intervals, adequate compensation which shall not be decreased during their terms of office.

Article 81. The Supreme Court is the court of last resort with power to determine the constitutionality of any law, order, regulation or official act.

Article 82. Trials shall be conducted and judgement declared publicly.

When the court unanimously determines it dangerous to public order or morals, a trial may be conducted privately, but trials of political offenses involving the press or cases wherein the rights of people as guaranteed in Chapter III of this Constitution are in question, shall always be conductedpu blicly.

Reference is made, in this connection, particularly to Art. 77, Art. 79, par. 2, Art. 81 and Art. 82, par. 2, proviso, as showing characteristic democratic features of the new judicial system as compared with the judiciary under the old Meiji Constitution. It will also be pointed out that the raising of the status of the chief judge of the Supreme Court to that on a par with the Prime Minister as one of the only two highest ranking official to be directly appointed by the Emperor (Art. 6) indicates the idea of upholding the independence and power of the judiciary under the new Constitution.

Law Courts

In accordance with the basic principles set forth in the new Constitution as described in the foregoing, the whole judicial system is now reorganized, with the establishment of a Supreme Court, high courts, district courts and summary courts, as well as of public-procuratorial offices related thereto as provided by Laws Nos. 59 and 61 of April 15, 1947, viz. the Law governing the Organization of the Law Courts and the Law governing The Organization of the Public-Procuratorial Offices, respectively.

Summary Courts The summary court handles cases by a single judge, and has jurisdiction in the first instance over the following matters :

1. Claims where the value of the subject matter of the action does not exceed 5,000 yen, excluding claims for cancellation or change of administrative dispositions.

2. Actions relating to offences liable to fine or lighter penalty or to offences liable to a fine as an optional penalty.

The summary court cannot impose imprisonment (without hard labor) or a heavier penalty. When it is deemed proper to impose such penalties, cases must be transferred to a district court.

District Courts The district court handles cases according to the class and nature thereof, either by a single judge or by a collegiate court of judges composed of three (inclusive of a presiding judge). It has jurisdiction over the following matters :

1. Actions in the first instance, except offences relating to high treason, claims where the value of the subject matter of the action does not exceed 5,000 yen, and offences liable to fine and lesser punishment.

2. *Koso* appeals from judgement rendered by summary courts.

3. Complaints against rulings and orders by summary courts, except those prescribed by Codes of precedure as matters coming under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

High Courts The high court handles cases by a collegiate court of three judges or, in cases of high treason, of five judges, inclusive of a presiding judge. It has jurisdiction over the following matters :

1. *Koso* appeals from judgements in the first instance rendered by district courts.

2. *Kokoku* complaints against rulings and orders rendered by district courts, except those prescribed by Codes of procedure as coming under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

3. *Jokoku* appeals from judgements in the second instance rendered by district courts or from judgements in the first instance by summary courts.

4. Actions in the first instance relative to offences connected with high treason.

The Supreme Court The Supreme court conducts hearings and renders decisions through a Grand Bench and a Petty Bench, both of which are collegiate bodies, the former consisting of all the judges of the Court and the latter three or more judges. However the Petty Bench cannot render decisions on matters relating to the constitutionality of laws, orders, regulations or dispositions. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court covers the following matters :

1. *Jokoku* appeals.

2. *Kokoku* complaints prescribed specially in Codes of procedure.

Judges The judges of the Supreme Court comprise a Chief Judge who is called the president of the Supreme Court and other judges who are called the judges of the Supreme Court. The Chief Judge is appointed by the Emperor on designation by the Cabinet, while the other judges are appointed by the Cabinet ; in both cases, however, the Cabinet acts on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the Appointment of Judges, and furthermore such appointments will be reviewed by the people as provided by the Constitution. The number of the judges of the Supreme Court is fixed to be fourteen by the Law governing Organization of Law Courts.

The judges of inferior courts comprise a chief judge of a high court who is called the president of a high court and other judges who are called judges, assistant judges, and judges of the summary court. The number of the judges of the inferior courts is fixed, not by the afore-mentioned organization law, but by the other relevant laws. Their appointment are made by the Cabinet from a list of persons nominated by the Supreme Court, their term of office being ten years, not precluding reappointment.

With regard to qualifications of judges, required legal knowledge, training and experience are specifically laid down in the afore-mentioned organization law.

The status of judges is guaranteed against dismissal, removal to other positions, transference to other courts, suspension of their official duties, and reduction of their salaries against their will, except in accordance with provisions of the Constitution and the law relative to the Constitution and public im-

peachment or national review, or unless they are declared, in accordance with law, to be mentally or physically incompetent to perform official duties. (See Appendix)

Public-Procuratorial Offices

Public-procuratorial offices as provided by the Law governing the same judicial agencies are The Supreme Public-Procuratorial Office, high public-procuratorial offices, district public-procuratorial offices and local public-procuratorial offices, corresponding to the Supreme Court, high courts, district courts and summary courts, respectively.

Procurators The Supreme Public-Procuratorial Office is headed by the Procurator General who, assisted by the Assistant Procurator-General, controls and supervises procurators assigned to the Office. This highest ranking public procurator also controls and supervises Procurators of all the inferior pre-curatorial offices. However, he is subject to the general, supervision of the Minister of Justice, and as all other procurators, subject to the rule making power of the Supreme Court.

The high public-procuratorial office is headed by a superintending procurator who, subject to the authority of the Procurator-General, controls and supervises procurators direct under him and procurators in district and local public-procuratorial offices within the area of jurisdiction of the court corresponding to his office.

The district public-procuratorial office is headed by a chief procurator who, subject to the authority of the superintending procurator of the high public-procuratorial office concerned, controls and supervises procurators directly under him and procurators in local public-procuratorial office within the area of jurisdiction of the court corresponding to his office.

The local public-procuratorial office may, in case there are two or more procurators therein, have a senior procurator who controls and supervises the other procurator or procurators in his office, subject to the authority of the chief procurator of the district public-procuratorial office concerned.

The duties and functions of public procurators are, in criminal cases, to bring action, to request the proper application of law by law courts and to supervise the execution of judgements. And they may, in other cases, when deemed necessary for the execution of their official duties, request information from, or express opinion to the courts concerned, and, on behalf of the public interest, perform such functions as are authorized by law. They may also investigate any criminal offences.

New Codes of Procedure

New concepts of the rights of the people adopted in the new Constitution called for the over-all revision of Civil and Criminal Codes, which in turn necessitated the radical revision of the Codes of Procedure, both civil and criminal, The Government, accordingly took steps for studying necessary revisions, creating special commissions thereon. However, the work involved a comprehensive re-study of social and family institutions as well as established legal practices in the light of new concepts, requiring much time for full deliberations. On the other hand, the new situation brought about by the enforcement of the Constitution does not allow any delay in making such readjustments. Stop-gap measures, therefore, have been taken in formes of the Temporary Measures in respect of the Civil Code, the Temporary Measure in respect of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Temporary Measures in respect of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which are Laws No. 74, No. 75, and No. 76 of April 18, 1947, respectively.

The aims of these temporary measures can be summarized as readjusting the provisions of those codes to the basic principles of the new Constitution, particularly, the principles of respect for individuals and equality of both sexes. And these temporary laws will be abrogated on and after January 1, 1948, when the fully revised codes will have been in force. (For revised Codes see Appendix)

In conformity with the above-stated basic revisions and reforms, such laws and systems related thereto as the Jury Law, the Prison Law and the Juvenile Law and the jury and penal systems, including special measures for

juvenile offenders, will naturally be revised and reformed; full information on these matters will be given in the 1949 edition of *The Japan Year Book*.

Abolition of the Ministry of Justice

Under the new circumstances brought about by the "judicial supremacy" provided for in the new Constitution, the Ministry of Justice was abolished on February 15, 1948. The authority and responsibilities of the Ministry were transferred to the Attorney General's Office established on the following day. The Attorney General sits in the Cabinet as a Minister of State, serving as the chief legal adviser to the executive branch of the Government.

Attorneys and Bar Associations

Attorneys There were 5,286 licensed attorneys in Japan as of April 30, 1946. The numbers by the jurisdictional area of courts of appeal (reorganized as high courts on May 3, 1947) as of the date previously mentioned follows:

Court of Appeal	Number of Attorneys
Tokyo	2,911
Osaka	1,065
Nagoya	342
Hiroshima	244
Fukuoka	355
Miyagi	248
Sapporo	121
Total	5,286

Bar Associations There are, as of April 30, 1946, 51 bar associations in Japan, one each for 48 District Courts and a total of three for the two District Courts (criminal and civil) in Tokyo. All bear the name of the place where located.

Tokyo:	Tokyo Bar Association
	Daiichi Tokyo Bar Association
	Daini Tokyo Bar Association
	Yokohama Bar Association
	Urawa Bar Association
	Chiba Bar Association
	Mito Bar Association
	Utsunomiya Bar Association
	Maebashi Bar Association
	Shizuoka Bar Association
	Kofu Bar Association
	Nagano Bar Association
	Niigata Bar Association
Osaka:	Kyoto Bar Association
	Osaka Bar Association
	Kobe Bar Association
	Nara Bar Association
	Otsu Bar Association
	Wakayama Bar Association
	Tokushima Bar Association
	Takamatsu Bar Association
	Kochi Bar Association
Nagoya:	Nagoya Bar Association
	Mie Bar Association
	Gifu Bar Association
	Fukui Bar Association
	Kanazawa Bar Association
	Toyama Bar Association
Hiroshima:	Hiroshima Bar Association
	Yamaguchi Bar Association
	Okayama Bar Association
	Tottori Bar Association
	Matsue Bar Association
	Matsuyama Bar Association
Fukuoka:	Fukuoka Bar Association
	Nagasaki Bar Association
	Saga Bar Association
	Oita Bar Association
	Kumamoto Bar Association
	Kagoshima Bar Association
	Miyazaki Bar Association
Miyagi:	Sendai Bar Association
	Fukushima Bar Association
	Yamagata Bar Association
	Morioka Bar Association
	Akita Bar Association
	Aomori Bar Association
Sapporo:	Sapporo Bar Association
	Hakodate Bar Association
	Asahigawa Bar Association
	Kushiro Bar Association

Police System

Pre-surrender System Ever since the adoption of the modern police system in this country, its authority was vested exclusively in the State and was delegated to any other public body. Police affairs, accordingly, were administered in the name of the Emperor by the Minister of Home Affairs through the

Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Board in Tokyo and prefectural governors in other areas. This chain of command, bolstered up by various police laws and ordinances, had resulted in building up a vast, powerful institution for suppressing essential human freedoms. Following the surrender, there- fore, in accordance with the SCAP ditective of October 4, 1945, the Japanese Government took action to eliminate this undemocratic structure, by decentralizing its power to local public entities governed by the people.

The same directive ordered the abolition of the secret police and similar organizations, the removal from office of the Home Minister, all chiefs of police and high officials connected with Metropolitan, Territorial, and Prefectural administration charged with supervision of publications, thought, speech, religion and assembly, the abrogation and immediate suspension of all provisions of all laws, all decree , orders, ordinances and regulations which restrict the political, civil and religious liberties of the Japanese people.

Pursuant to this comprehensive directive, the police and the Home Ministry personnel, including the Home Minister, and other government agencies concerned, numbering more than 5,000 were immediately purged. The list of laws and ordinances abrogated included the Peace Preservation Law, the Law concerning Protective Observation of Ideological Offenders, the Ordinance concerning Precautionary Detention, Religious Organizations Law, etc.

The revolutionary change of the police system, aiming at its thorough-going democratization, will be achieved when the proposed legislation for the complete reorganization of the police system is enacted and put into force.

New Police System The system as proposed by the Government is outlined as follows :

1. Each city and town is responsible for the preservation of law and order within its boundaries through its own local police system, independent of the central Government and headed by a police chief to be appointed and removable by a commission composed of three civilian members appointed by the 'mayor of the city or town with the consent of the local assembly and holding office for a fixed term of years.

2. The national Government maintains a national rural police unit to preserve law and order in the rural areas and to meet emergency conditions with which police forces available to the several local governments may be unable to cope.

3. All the affairs related to the national rural police is administered by a Public Safety Commission which is to be created directly under the authority of the Cabinet and which is composed of five members who have not been career officials, either in the police or in the civil service and who are to be appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of the Diet and to hold office for a fixed term of years.

4. A prefecture is to have a commission appointed similarly with the city or town commission which exercises operational control over the national rural police operating within the boundaries of that prefecture, reserving to the national Government administrative authority over such national rural police wherever stationed.

5. No channel of command does not exist between the national rural police unit and the local police forces, but technical channels of communication are to be permitted in the interest of overall efficiency and to facilitate a relationship of mutual assistance, liaison and coordination.

6. Intervention by the National Government into control over prefectural or local police affairs is temporarily provided for in the event of a national emergency when, upon the recommendation of the National Public Safety Commission, the Prime Minister may assume operational control over the prefectural units of national rural police force, subject to ratification by the Diet within twenty days.

7. Numerous administrative functions not related to the task of investigation and apprehension of criminals or the preservation of public order which have been exercised by the police in the past are shifted to non-police representatives of the particular ministry hav-

ing responsibility for such matters, and whenever proper are decentralized to local public entities.

In connection with the proposed police reorganization plan SCAP approved the request of the Japanese Government to increase the overall strength of the police force in the country from 94,000 to 125,000.

Trend of Crimes Since the ending of the war in August 1945, a surge of the crime wave, particularly of violent nature, has become marked, due to the increasing pressure o living under a fast mounting inflationary trend. The latest available official statistics tell the story eloquently. According thereto, the monthly average of murder cases increased from 58 for the pre-surrender 12 months to 105 for the post-surrender months ending in April, 1946; burglary cases from 48 to 466; and that of theft cases from 37,755 to 50,313.

CRIMES COMMITTED DURING 1944–1947

	Murder	Burglary	Arson	Theft	Fraud	Embezzlement	Others	Total
1944	821	767	664	600,776	85,499	56,913	1,001,962	1,247,312
1945	848	1,212	438	522,252	38,388	32,591	769,641	1,367,370
1946	1,653	8,636	681	1,166,987	83,222	28,300	116,210	1,405,910
1947								
Jan.	98	590	72	72,056	5,614	1,846	9,525	89,801
Feb.	105	589	42	76,157	6,396	3,196	11,385	97,870
March	142	726	46	91,507	7,976	3,068	13,235	116,700
April	171	742	87	94,478	6,986	3,005	11,325	116,794
May	174	910%	88	95,742	5,120	1,292	10,933	113,450

JUVENILE CRIMES IN TOKYO—1946

	Age of Offenders			
Offences	Under 14	14–17	18–19	20–24
Murder	0	6	16	20
Wounding (assault)	1	31	40	152
Arson	0	3	1	10
Robbery	0	34	110	346
Larceny	662	5,814	5,496	7,654
Indecency	0	6	8	15
Fraud	4	126	207	469
Embezzlement	1	40	38	99
Gamling	4	99	150	534
Others	36	387	544	1,358
Total	708	6,547	6,u16	10,666

Source: Metropolitan Police Board.

NUMBER OF CRIMINALS CONVICTED DURING 1944–1946

	1944	1945	1946
On charge of			
Theft	31,819	26,256	41,059
Burglary	1,825	1,218	2,590
Gambling and illegal dealing	1,158	470	288

	1944	1945	1946
Fraud	4,238	2,172	4,216
Embezzlement	1,472	713	840
Assault	799	402	854
Murder	1,496	961	788
Arson	624	355	250
Total (with others)	54,942	36,824	55,925
Sentenced to			
Life imprisonment	554	467	375
Penal servitude			
Under 20 years	139	114	66
„ 15 „	700	610	513
: 10 „	4,950	4,349	4,228
„ 5 „	9,575	7,925	7,228
„ 3 „	11,196	9078	8,943
„ 2 „	13,656	7,889	15,981
„ 1 :	11,404	5,449	15,864
Total (with others)	54,942	36,824	55,925
Age of Convicts			
Under 18 years-old	2,790	2,057	3,720
„ 20 „	3,530	2,033	5,404
„ 23 „	6,669	4,754	10,142
Over 23 „	41,786	27,903	36,589
„ 70 „	167	77	70
Total	54,942	36,824	55,925

POLICE FORCE AND NUMBER OF POLICE STATIONS

	1937	1939	1946
Police offices			
Police Stations	1,205	1,206	1,118
Branch stations	4,704	—	4,641
Police-boxes	14,218	14,391	13,765
Coast guard stations	17	16	15
Police officials			
Chief of prefectural Police	52	52	49
Police superintendents	412	434	940
Police inspectors	1,675	1,818	1,651
Assistant police inspectors	4,021	4,682	6,758
Police sergeants	8,335	9,730	13,850
Policemen	55,357	58,723	71,855
Total	69,852	75,443	95,169

Source: Metropolitan Police Board.

NUMBER OF FIRES AND DAMAGE ESTIMATED

	Number of Fire				Number of Houses Damaged	Amount of Damage Estimated	Persons Killed and Injured		
	Accidental	Arson	Others	Total			Killed	Injured	Total
1937	14,596	900	2,371	17,867	17,436	49,802,761	587	3,026	3,613
1938	15,137	810	1,238	17,185	19,165	81,573,240	539	3,311	3,850
1939	15,257	636	1,423	17,316	18,610	91,452,7683	612	2,989	3,601%
1940	15,190	538	1,270	16,998	26,627	210,040,469	680	2,259	2,939
1941	13,487	449	958	14,894	16,169	128,490,744	399	1,812	2,211
1942	14,976	378	1,192	16,546	18,394	160,838,304	477	1,937	2,414
1943	14,084	348	1,174	15,606	16,847	206,730,268	705	1,862	2,567
1944	10,427	215	1,910	11,552	14,148	213,364,146	362	1,361	1,723
1945	8,489	136	1,174	9,800	19,529	505,578,325	579	1,101	1,680
1946	13,001	232	1,227	14,460	27,660	3,3330,57,481	420	1,695	2,115%

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL

The International Military Tribunal for the Far East was established in Tokyo by General Order No. 1 of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers issued on January 19, 1946 (revised on April 26, 1946) to try and punish the major war criminals under the terms of Japanese surrender and the Potsdam Declaration, and its proceedings commenced on May 3, 1946.

Membership of Tribunal The tribunal consists of eleven members appointed by the Supreme Commander from the names submitted by the Signatories to the Instrument of Japanese Surrender. The Supreme Commander appoints a member to be President of the Tribunal. The Secretariat of the Tribunal consists of a General Secretary and such assistants, including interpreters, as may be necessary.

Quorum and Voting The presence of a majority of all members is necessary to constitute a quorum. Decisions and judgements of the Tribunal, including convictions and sentences, require a majority vote of the members present. When the votes are evenly divided, the vote of the President is decisive.

Jurisdiction of the Tribunal The Tribunal has the power to try and punish war criminals in the Far East who as individuals or members of organizations are charged with individual responsibility for the commission of the following three offenses:

(1) Crimes against Peace: The planning, preparation, instigation or waging of a declared or undeclared war of aggression or a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements of assurances, or participation in a common plan of conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing.

(2) Conventional War Crimes: Violations of the laws or customs of war.

(3) Crimes against Humanity: Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhuman acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war, or persecutions on political or racial grounds in execution of, or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated.

Neither the official position, at any time, of an accused, nor the fact that an accused acted pursuant to orders of his government or of a superior, or of itself, be sufficient to free such accused from responsibility of any crime with which he is charged, but such circumstances may be considered in mitigation of punishment if the Tribunal determines that justice so requires.

Counsel The Chief Counsel will be designated by the Supreme Commander. Any United Nation with which Japan had been at war may appoint an associate counsel. The responsibility of the Chief Counsel assisted by

the associates includes the investigation and prosecution of charges against war criminals within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal and the giving of appropriate legal assistance to the Supreme Commander.

The accused will be represented by counsel and will file with the General Secretary of the Tribunal the name of the counsel of his own selection or of counsel whom he desires the Tribunal to appoint. The Tribunal may disapprove the counsel selected by the accused at any time. If the accused is not represented by counsel, the Tribunal will designate counsel for him.

Personnel of the Tribunal Members of the Tribunal have been nominated by the participating countries.

Commonwealth of Australia: Sir William Flood Webb, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Queensland.

Dominion of Canada: E. Stuart MacDougall, King's Bench, Quebec.

Republic of China: Dr. Mei Ju-Ao, mittee, Chairman, Foreign Affairs Com-Acting Legislative Yuan.

Kingdom of the Netherlands: Prof. Bernard Victor A. Roling, Professor of Law, Utrecht University, Judge of the Utrecht Court.

Dominion of New Zealand: Erima Harvey Northcroft, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Major General I.M. Zaryanov, Military Collegium of Supreme Court.

United States of America: John P. Higgins, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts-Supreme Court. (later replaced by Major General M.C. Cramer).

Republic of France: Henri Reimburger.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Irland: Lord Patrick.

Government of India: Mr. Justice R.B. Pal.

Sir William Flood Webb was designated as President of the Tribunal, and Colonel Vern Waldbridge was appointed General Secretary.

Prosecution Staff The International Prosecution is headed by Mr, J.B. Keenan of the U.S.A., as Chief of Counsel. The names of associate counsels and the countries they represent follows:

Commonwealth of Australia: Alan James Mansfield (replaced later by Lt. Colonel T.F, Mornane).

Dominion of Canada: Brigadier Henry Gratton Nolan.

Republic of China: Che-Chun Hsing.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Arthur Comyns Carr.

Dominion of New Zealand: Brigadier Roland Henry Quilliam.

Republic of France: Robert Oneto.

Kingdom of the Netherlands: Dr. W.G. F. Borgerhoff Mulder.

Commonwealth of the Philippines: Pedro Lopez.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: S. A. Golunsky (later replaced by Major General A.N. Vasilyev).

Government of India: Hon. Govinda Menon.

Site of Trials by the Tribunal The selection of the War Ministry Building as the site for international trials was announced on January 21, 1946. The auditorium is used as the court room and the conference rooms are utilised as chambers for the judges. The office once occupied by former Premier Hideki Tojo is near the court room.

Indictment of Major War Criminals On April 29, 1946, the indictment against 28 of the major war criminals of Japan was filed with the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. The indictment was signed for the United States by the Chief of Counsel and by the associate prosecutors on behalf of each of the other United Nations. (For the full text see Appendix.)

Sadao Araki: former general, War Minister, member of the Supreme War Council and Education Minister.

Kenji Dohihara: former general, commander of Special Service Section in Manchuria, chief adviser to the North China autonomous government and Inspector General of Military Training.

Kingoro Hashimoto: commander of an artillery regiment at the Rape of Nanking and of Japanese forces which shelled the Ladybird and the Panay, a founder of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and alleged to have been a promoter of plots to remove politicians not considered sufficiently aggressive.

Shunroku Hata: former Field Marshal, member of Supreme War Council, War Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Force in Central China from July 1940 to 1944.

Kiichiro Hiranuma: Prime Minister in 1939, former president of the Privy Council and cabinet minister under Konoye.

Koki Hirota: Prime Minister from March 1936 to February 1937, and Foreign Minister under Saito, Okada and Konoye.

Naoki Hoshino: chief of General Affairs in Manchoukuo in July 1937, president of the Planning Board under Konoye and Chief Secretary and Minister of State under Tojo.

Seishiro Itagaki: former general, Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army and War Minister under Konoye and Hiranuma.

Okinori Kaya: Minister of Finance under Konoye in 1937 and 1938, president of the North China Development Company and Minister of Finance under Tojo.

Koichi Kido: Cabinet minister under Konoye and Hiranuma, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal from 1940 to 1945, chief confidential adviser to the Emperor and chairman of meetings of ex-premiers.

Heitaro Kimura: former general, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, Vice-War Minister under Konoye and Tojo and Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Burma in 1944.

Kuniaki Koiso: former general, Prime Minister from July, 1944 to April, 1945, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, Overseas Minister under Hiranuma dnd Yonai and Governor-General of Korea in 1942.

Iwane Matsui: former general, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Forces in Central China in 1937 and 1938, member of the Cabinet Advisory Council in 1938 and 1939 and president of the Greater East Asia Development Society.

Yosuke Matsuoka: Foreign Minister under Konoye in 1940 and 1941, chief delegate to the League of Nations Assembly in 1933, and president of the South Manchuria Railway from 1935 to 1939 (died on June 7, 1946 and his indictment dismissed accordingly).

Jiro Minami: former general, member of the Privy Council from 1942 to 1945, War Minister in 1931 and Commander-in-Chief of Kwantung Army from 1934 to 1936.

Akira Muto: Former lieutenant general and Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry from 1939 to 1942 and chief of Staff of the 14th Area Army in the Philippines under Yamashita in 1944.

Osami Nagano: former admiral, Navy Minister under Hirota, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet in 1937 and member of the Supreme War Council in 1940 (died on January 5, 1947, and accordingly his indictment dismissed).

Shumei Okawa: an officer of the South Manchuria Railway alleged to have been an organizer of the Mukden Incident on September 18th, 1931 and a propagandist for the expulsion of the white races from Asia by aggressive war (on account of his mental condition the Tribunal removed him from the trial, April 9, 1947).

Takesumi Oka: former vice-admiral, chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the Navy from 1940 to 1944 and Vice-Navy Minister under Koiso in 1944.

Hiroshi Oshima: ambassador to Germany 1938 and 1939 and from 1941 to 1945.

Kenryo Sato: former lieutenant general, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Minister from 1942 to 1944.

Momoru Shigemitsu: Foreign Minister under Tojo and Koiso from April 1943 to April 1945, and former Ambassador to U.S.S.R., Great Britain and "National Government" of Nanking.

Shigetaro Shimada: former admiral, Navy Ministry under Tojo in 1941 and member of Supreme War Council in 1944.

Toshio Shiratori: Ambassador to Italy in 1939 and adviser to the Japanese Foreign Office in 1940.

Teiichi Suzuki: president of the Cabinet Planning Board and Minister without Portfolio under Konoye and Tojo from 1941 to 1943.

Shigenori Togo: Foreign Minister under Tojo from October 1941 to March 1942 and under Suzuki in 1945.

Hideki Tojo: former general, Premier and War Minister from December 2nd, 1941 to July, 1944.

Yoshijiro Umezu: former general, Vice-War Minister from 1936 to 1938, commander of the Kwantung Army from 1939 to 1944 and Chief of the General Staff in 1944 and 1945.

CHAPTER XXIV

EDUCATION

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EDUCATION

Historical Background

Chinese letters and Confucian books were first introduced to Japan in the third century, and it was then that the civilization of the country made a real start. From the nearby peninsula of Korea came sericulture, weaving, brewing, and the art of the blacksmith. It was about this time that the Imperial Prince Wakairatsuko established a Court School.

In the sixth century Buddhism came to this country to give added material progress to the Japanese civilization, and in 607 the Imperial Prince Shotoku-taishi (see Chapter III) caused the Horyuji Temple to be built at Nara and there he established a school in the temple. These were the earliest schools of Japan.

In the latter half of the seventh century a college in the capital and some provincial schools were established to educate officials, according to the Taiho Laws. Later, in the Héian period, the courses of study became encyclopaedic and both public and private schools were established. In the Muromachi period school education suffered a decline and only two places of study were recorded, namely, the Kanazawa Library and Ashikaga School, although there might have been private culture halls kept secretly by scribes and Buddhist monks.

The Tokugawa Shogunate encouraged the study of Confucianism and several schools of this moral system and Chinese philosophy were introduced, and education extended to the common peopie. There were established many schools; the highest one was called the Shohéi school, which was established by the Shogunate. The central government had many other schools, while each local clan government also had its own schools. In addition to these, private schools and "téra-koya" appeared all over the country for the education of the people.

"Tera-Koya" Education The "téra-koya" needs some special explanation, as it played the most important part in the education of the masses before the Meiji Era, and laid the foundation for progress of elementary education in new Japan.

The word "téra" means Buddhist temple and "koya" children's house, so the tera-koya was a school for children established by a Buddhist temple. It was originated many years before the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate by Buddhist monks. Side by side with Governmental schools for the Samurai class, téra-koya education began to spread in the Yedo period among the common folks. It gradually ceased to be entirely in the hands of the monks, and assumed a form and nature quite different from the original.

The school-house was no longer in or attached to a temple; teaching was not restricted to the monks; the teacher might be a samurai, monk, doctor or Shinto priest. "Téra-koya" became merely a general name, and the founders of téra-koya schools chose any name they liked for their own. The size of the schools was diverse, the largest one accommodating as many as two or three hundred pupils. There was rarely more than one teacher, but in the larger schools there might be assistants. The age of the pupils ranged from 6 to 15 years. It was co-education, although the sexes sat apart. The courses of study were commonly penmanship, Japanese literature, and the use of the abacus, with such optional subjects as Chinese literature, poem composition, sewing, flower-arrangement and tea ceremonies. Many textbooks on moral precepts

and letter writing were published and used in these schools. These schools were usually kept up largely out of the pocket of the school master himself, for his work was entirely voluntary, inspired by pure devotion to service, for which he gained the honor and respect of community. According to the report of the Ministry of Education, there were 15,-862 téra-koya in Japan at the beginning of the Meiji Era, or just before the establishment of the new elementary school system.

It must be remembered also that technical schools had made considerable progress in old Japan. Medical schools in particular were established in the Taiho Era, and medical science made steady progress toward the midle of the Yedo period. The Tokugawa Shogunate established a medical school in 1765, and local clan lords followed this example. There were several private ones well known to the people. But these taught the Chinese method of the science, and the "materia medica" was almost entirely of herbs and animal matter. The modern or Western medicine and its system and practice were introduced through Dutchmen at the end of the Yedo period, so we may say that medical science was the earliest of all the sciences that were learned by the Japanese people from the Westerners.

Educational Administration The educational system of Japan till the end of the Pacific War dates from 1872, the 5th year of Meiji, when elementary education was made compulsory. Under the system then established, in the main, after the examples of the French system, the entire country was divided into 7 university districts, each of them consisting of 32 middle school districts and each of which was again divided into 210 primary school districts, or one primary school for 600 of population. The national educational principles were laid in the Imperial Rescript on Education issued on Oct., 30, 1890. This rescript reads as follows:

"Know ye, Our Subjects!

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects, ever united in loyalty and filial piety, have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop your intellectual faculties and perfect your moral powers; furthermore, advance the public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should any emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne, coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not only be Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

The way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue."

The 30th day of the 10th month of the 24rd year of Meiji.

(Imperial Sign Manual)

(Imperial Seal)

All school education in Japan was supervised by the State, being partly entrusted to local public bodies such as the prefectural councils, towns and villages. Private individuals were also allowed to found schools and universities.

The points entrusted to local public bodies were chiefly financial matters, pertaining to the establishment and maintenance of schools, some of which obligatory while some were left to the discretion of local bodies. The obligatory matters were the establishment by Hokkaido and the prefectures of normal schools, middle schools for boys and girls, schools for the blind and for the deaf-and-dumb, technical schools by order of the Minister of Education, and that of ordinary elementary schools by cities, towns and villages.

The main principles regarding the nature and objects of schools, their scholastic terms, curricula, organization, entrance qualifications, qualifications for the teachers, equipment, means of meeting the expenditure, and tuition fees are prescribed by Imperial Ordinances. The establishment of schools by public bodies or private individuals must be approved by the local supervising authorities.

Religion is, excluded from the educational agenda of schools. In all schools established by the Government and local public bodies, and in private schools whose curricula are regulated by laws and ordinances, it is forbidden to give religious instruction or to hold religious ceremonies in the regular curricula.

The Minister of Education has charge of all matters relating not only to school education, but also to what may be termed social education, such as art, science, literature and religion. He is assisted by the parliamentary councillors in the conduct of political affairs and in matters connected with the business of the Diet. The vice-minister assists him in the business part of the Ministry.

The prefectural governors direct and supervise their subordinate officials and exercise supervision over the public and private schools, kindergartens and libraries within their jurisdictions. There is a Division of Educational Affairs in each prefecture which supervise.

The mayors of cities and towns and the heads of villages deal with affairs regarding elementary schools. The municipalities have school boards to look after elementary schools.

SCHOOLS UNDER JURISDICTION OF MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(As of Nov. 30, 1946)

Classifications of Schools	No. of Schools	Teachers			Students and pupils		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Universities, Higher Schools, Colleges							
Government	278	14,944	608	15,552	189,949	21,412	211,361
Public	71	2,160	134	2,294	20,749	5,526	26,275
Private	257	10,470	925	11,395	165,902	24,547	200,449
Total	606	27,574	1,667	29,241	376,600	51,485	438,085
Universities							
State	7	2,655	—	2,655	30,919	158	31,077
Government	12	752	—	752	7,238	42	7,280
Public	3	97	—	97	981	2	983
Private	36	2,290	4	2,294	32,740	251	32,991
Total	58	5,794	4	5,798	71,878	453	72,331
Higher (Middle) School							
Government	26	1,148	—	1,148	24,921	—	24,921
Public	2	136	2	138	1,950	—	1,950
Private	4	230	1	213	3,576	—	3,576
Total	32	1,514	3	1,499	30,447	—	30,447
Prep. Course to Universities							
Government	4	135	—	135	2,539	—	2,539
Public	3	50	—	50	1,018	—	1,018
Private	36	1,033	4	1,037	26,360	5	26,365
Total	43	1,218	4	1,222	29,917	5	29,922

SCHOOLS UNDES JURISDICTION OF MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Classifications	No. of Schools	Teachers			Students and of Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Colleges							
Government	88	4,532	44	4,576	69,380	793	70,173
Public	63	1,877	132	2,009	16,800	5,524	22,324
Private	181	6,917	916	7,833	103,226	34,291	137,517
Total	332	13,326	1,092	14,418	189,406	40,608	230,014
Teachers Training Colleges (Governmental)							
Higher Normal	7	429	78	507	3,889	1,471	4,360
Normal	55	3,304	433	3,638	39,024	16,572	55,596
Youth	46	853	118	971	7,841	2,091	8,960
Others	33	1,136	34	1,170	9,198	357	4,555
Total	141	5,722	663	6,286	59,952	20,491	73,471
Middle Schools (Higher)							
Government	7	166	52	268	1,812	1,672	3,484
Public	2,734	59,389	11,526	70,915	1,051,440	799,471	1,850,911
Private	1,022	15,040	6,617	21,657	,240,647	358,073	598,720
Total	3,763	74,595	18,195	92,840	1,293,899	1,159,216	2,953,115
Middle Schools (Lower)							
Government	2	79	—	79	1,276	—	1,276
Public	603	18,730	37	18,767	566,574	—	566,574
Private	197	4,564	13	4,577	140,082	—	140,082
Total	802	23,373	50	23,423	707,932	—	707,932
Girls Schools							
Government	3	58	52	110	—	1,672	1,672
Public	977	14,467	9,718	24,185	—	712,473	712,473
Private	401	4,155	4,652	8,807	—	252,437	252,437
Total	1,381	18,680	14,422	33,102	—	966,582	966,582
Vocational Schools							
Government	2	20		29	536		536
Public	1154	26,192	1,771	27,963	484,866	86,998	571,864
Private	424	6,321	1,952	8,273	100,565	105,636	206,201
Total	1,580	32,533	3,723	36,265	585,967	192,634	778,601
Youth School							
Government	11	111	52	163	3,457	2,794	6,251
Public	9,605	55,691	24,868	80,559	1,316,239	945,086	2,261,325
Private	1,119	7,172	1,407	8,580	91,817	95,883	187,700
Total	10,735	62,974	26,327	89,302	1,411,513	1,043,763	2,455,276
Elementary Schools							
Government	95	1,344	312	1,646	23,652	22,024	45 ,676
Public	20,433	163,409	147,149	310,558	6,229,940	6,027,338	12,257,278
Private	64	427	340	767	9,105	10,005	19,110
Total	20,592	165,180	147,801	312,971	6,262,697	6,059,367	12,322,064
Schools for the blind, deaf and dumb							
Government	2	47	16	63	220	101	321
Public	78	782	473	1,255	5,886	3,958	9,844
Private	21	81	36	117	519	391	910
Total	101	910	525	1,435	6,625	4,450	11,075

Classifications	No. of schools	Teachers Male	Female	Total	Students and Pupils Male	Female	Totals
Other Schools							
Public	9	94	21	115	154	374	528
Private	810	6,030	2,714	8,744	58,538	87,967	146,505
Total	819	6,124	2,735	8,859	58,692	88,341	147,033
Kindergarten							
Government	26	9	86	95	1,192	1,265	2,457
Public	630	504	2,053	2,557	39,881	40,615	80,496
Private	652	465	2,134	2,599	36,635	33,911	65,546
Total	1,308	978	4,273	5,251	77,708	75,791	148,499

Educational Expenditure Education in Japan, as previously mentioned, is principally supervised by the State, though it partly delegated to local public bodies and partly carried on by private individuals or organizations by permission of the Government. The expenditure incurred is met from these three different financial sources.

Part of the educational expenses of local public bodies, however, is met by the State Treasury, for which the Government allocates a sum of money fixed annually in the National Budget. Local governments are required to pay additional salaries at certain rates to the teachers of schools for which they are directly responsible. In cases where a city, town or a village undertakes to pay for residences of elementary school teachers, the said local body is required to share part of the expense.

In recent years educational undertakings have been greatly extended and the treatment of teachers considerably improved, and this has caused the educational expenditure to swell.

EXPENDITURE FOR GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN JAPAN

	State Universities	Other Gover't Universities and Colleges	Schools under Direct Cont'l of Ministry	Total
1937 (in yen)				
Teachers' salaries	7,482,582	3,358,040	8,073,714	18,914,336
Equipments (a)	17,204,301	7,481,563	8,974,476	33,660,340
Construction (b)	3,370,438	1,170,459	411,310	4,952,207
Ministry of Education	—	—	—	8,887,431
1941 (in yen)				
Teachers' salaries	10,504,807	4,526,072	11,909,163	26,940,042
Equipments (a)	26,780,241	9,219,982	13,598,915	49,599,138
Construction (b)	2,275,020	809,300	3,201,013	6,285,333
Ministry of Education	—	—	—	33,631,403
1944 (in yen)				
Teachers' salaries	12,449,102	5,524,124	25,058,613	43,031,839
Equipments (a)	40,334,558	13,789,980	50,394,574	104,519,112
Construction (b)	710,875	732,500	2,526,062	3,969,437
Ministry of Education	—	—	—	32,227,613

	State Universities	Other Gover't Universities and Colleges	Schools under Direct Cont'l of Ministry	Total
1944–1945 (in yen)				
Teachers' salaries	12,514,564	4,819,468	22,729,359	40,063,481
Equipments (a)	56,379,035	19,749,457	69,566,438	145,694,925
Construction (b)	6,322,722	2,249,003	10,082,174	19,453,899
Ministry of Education	—	—	—	41,437,374
1946–1947 (in yen)				
Teachers' salaries	86,892,386	30,820,036	135,275,263	252,987,685
Equipments (a)	297,262,764	99,520,539	244,398,154	641,181,457
Construction (b)	14,441,874	23,213,597	87,787,140	126,442,611
Ministry of Education	—	—	—	87,596,036

(a) Teaching materials; maintenances of schools
(b) Enlargement and new construction

Post-war Educational Development

General On October 22, 1945, SCAP announced its policy regarding the Japanese educutional system and its basic principles, and under SCAP directive of October 30,1945 steps were taken to eliminate militaristic influence, and SCAP directives of December 15 and 31,1945 expelled Shintoism from education, and eliminated lessons of ethics, Japanese history and georgaphy from elementary education. According to those directives the Education Ministry proceeded on the reformation of School education. The democratization of schools and educational institutions started with the formation of school teachers' unions. Professor Hyoe Ouchi of Tokyo University, many other professors and assistant professors who had been dismissed for their liberal views in wartime were reinstated. The return of schoolchildren evacuated during wartime to their respective schools was completed in November 1945, according to the report of the Education Ministry.

The U.S. Education Mission to Japan The U.S. Education Mission consisting of 27 outstanding American educators headed by Dr. George Stoddard arrived in March, 1946. They conducted an investigation in the Japanese educational system for one month, held series of conferences with SCAP officials and Japanese educational leaders, and prepared their report concerning the reform of Japan's educational administration, school system, and national language.

The report of the U.S. Educational Commission was announced on April 7, 1946. It consisted of six chapters: 1. aim and contents of Japanese education, 2. reform of national language, 3. educational administration of elementary and middle schools, 4. teaching method and training education of teachers, 5. adult education, and 6. higher education. The report recommended the local administration of education, the reform of national language by the adoption of Roman letters, the elimination of control of schools by officials of the Home Ministry and local government, the establishment of organs of educational administration by public election in a prefecture, city, town or village, the new educational system of compulsory and free education of six year elementary school course and three years of secondary school course, the abandonment of uniform teaching method, and the radical reform in formal education and training of teachers. The suggestions of the Mission were implemented by the Japanese leading educators who prepared recommendations on educational reforms to advise the Ministry of Education.

Educational Reform Council In order to achieve a successful reformation in Japan's education the government established on August 9 under the Imperial Ordinance No. 373 of August 10, 1946, as an advisory

organ to the Ministry of Education, the Educational Reform Council consisting of 50 prominent educators with Norishige Abe as President and Shigeru Nambara, President of the Tokyo University as Vice President. Its first general meeting was held on September 8, 1946.

Fundamental Law of Education In the spirit of the new Constitution, the Fundamental Law of Education was prepared by the Ministry of Education on the recommendation of various educational advisory bodies, passed by the Diet on March 31, and enforced on April 1, 1947. Composed of a preamble and 11 articles, it defines educational aims and principles, and provides for equal opportunity of education, nine-year compulsory and free education, and the elimination of political and religious activities in schools, and the revision of educational administration. (See the Fundamental Law of Education in Appendix).

School Education Law The School Education Law was proposed by the Cabinet on March 7, 1947, passed by the Diet on March 27 and enforced as from April 1, 1947. The Law consisting of nine chapters and 108 articles with by-laws, provides for the new educational system of six year elementary school course, three-year lower secondary school course, three-year upper secondary school course, and four-year university course.

Screening of School Teachers Under the Imperial Ordinance No. 263 of May 7, 1946, the Education Ministry established five screening organs in the Central government, and local governments for screening of the teachers of primary schools, youth schools, and middle schools, and professors of colleges and universities and as the re-scerening organ, the Central Teachers Screening Commission was established in the Education Ministry.

The purge of teachers and professors was announced in November, 1946, and in January, 1947. Those who came under chapter two of the Cabinet ordinance of February 28, 1946, and under item G of Appendix A of the SCAP memorendum of January 4, 1947, were purged automatically. During one year from May 7, 1946 to April 30, 1947, the number of teachers and educational officials screened was 541,717, of which 2,359 were purged undcr the provisions of the Imperial Ordinances governing the purge of school teachers. The screening of professors and teachers was closed in May, 1947.

The total number of teachers and professors screened by the organs up to the end of October, 1947 was 647,353, of which 5,700 were purged up to September, 1947.

Reform in Administrative Structure Five bureaux in the Education Ministry, Student Mobilization, Professional Education, National Education, Pedagogy and Science were abolished in 1945, and the Secretary Section of School Education Bureau, Social Education and Text Book Bureau, the Scientific Education Bureau and the Physical Education Bureau were established. On December 4, 1946, the Investigated Bureau for the investigation of all educational affairs both in Japan and abroad was established, and the National Language Section, on April 1, 1947 with a view to attending to the Roman letter problems. On May 24, 1947, the School Education Bureau, the Higher Education Section and the Youth, and Juvenile Education Section were replaced by the Primary School Section. The Educational Facilities Bureau was newly established on June 17, 1947 to promote the smooth supply of materials to the war-damaged schools. The present administrative structure of the Education Ministry consists of three sections under the direct of the Minister: Secretariate, Accounting and Archives, and seven bureaux of School Education, Social Education, Text Books, Physical Training, Scientific Education, Educational Installations and Investigations. On July 30, 1947, affairs in connection with copyright were transferred from the Home Ministry and the Copyright Office was opened in the Social Education Bureau.

Decentralization of Educational Authority With the enforcement of the Fundamental Law of Education and the School Education Law, educational authority has

been moved from the Ministry of Education to the prefectural and local educational authorities with responsibility and freedom to develop educational programs to meet local needs. Educational Committees have been established in local communities to advise educational authorities on the matters pertaining to educational reform. Necessary steps have been taken to prepare the Local Educational Commission Bill to be presented to the Diet in 1945. The Bill will provide for the complete transfer of school education administration from the Ministry of Education to the local educational commissions in a city, town or prefecture, of which committee members will be elected by local communities. The aim of decentralization measures is to retain national level of education by raising prefectural and local educational standards.

Text-books On June 29 and October 14, 1946 SCAP gave permission to resume geo-, graphy and history lessons at elementary and secondary schools with new text books prepared to teach Japanese school children a true story of Japan's development, free of mythology which characterized the old text books. Following the revisions of curriculum and courses of study, new textbooks for elementary and secondary school education have been compiled, and being distributed. In compilation of textbooks, stress was laid upon the knowledge of international relations, the spirit of freedom and responsibilities of citizenship. In May, 1947, the Ministry of Education established Textbook Reform Council and Teaching Material Reasearch Council.

National Language The National Language Deliberation Council decided on September 26, 1946, that "Kana" letters be used currently, and published on November 5,a table of 1,850 Chinese characters for current use. Regarding the adoption of Roman letters, the Education Ministry established in accordance with the suggestions of the U.S. Education Mission, the Roman Letter Education Council in June, 1946. On January 20, 1947, on the recommendation of the above Council, the Ministry of Education decided on the principles and methods of teaching Roman letters at elementary and secondary schools. The method adopted in teaching Roman letters combines phonetic and Hepburn methods.

List f Revised Curricula Elementary schools—national language, social science, mathematics, arithmetic, natural science, music, art, housekeeping, gymnastics are comulsory.

Secondary Schools—Compulsory are national language, penmanship (for first and second year grades), social science, history (for second and third year grades), mathematics, natural science, music, art, housekeeping (for girls), gymnastics. English, or other foreign languages, and vociational lessons are left to pupils' free choice.

Higher schools—national language, social science (for first year grade) and gymnastics are compulsory. Geography, Oriental history, Occidental history, current problems (for second and third year grades), analytics, geometry, chemistry, biology, physical geography, music, drawing, engineering or housekeeping (for girls only), English or other foreign languages, vocational lessons are lessons to be chosen by pupils.

Social education On January 6, 1945, with a view to elevate culture and civilization in local districts, the Ministry of Education instructed local educational authorities to establish the Social Educational Section to supervise social education of school children, and published a plan for the establishment of civic halls in local communities on July 6, 1946; the number of Civic Halls established in cities, towns and villages by the end of August, 1947 reached 2,015.

Correspondence Course of Study The correspondence course for secondary school education to enable those who finished the elementary school education to continue study will be started from March 25, 1948.

Teachers Union Movement The All Japan Teachers Union, consisting chiefly of the teachers of elementary schools was organized in Japan on December 1, 1945, The Union was later reorganized into the

All Japan Congress of Teachers Unions (Zenkyokyo), with a total membership of 65,000.

On December 2, 1945, the Japan Teachers Union (Nippon Kyoin Kumiai) was organized by secondary school teachers, (called " Nikkyo ") under the sponsorship of Toyohiko Kagawa.

Another organization came into being on April 26, 1946, consisting of Tokyo Metropolitan Elementary School Teachers Unions, Youngmen School Teachers Unions and Middle School Teachers Unions and resumed the name of the Tokyo Metropolitan Teachers Union. The Union was reorganized in June of 1946 into the National Federation of Teachers Unions (Kyozen-ren) with Masuo Kono as its Chief Committee.

The University and College Professors Union was organized on December 15, 1946. Teachers union movement became increasing ly active, and the investigation of the Ministry of Education revealed, that the total number of unions throughout the country reached 352 with their members totalling 183, 729 in October, 1946.

On June 8, 1947, the forgoing three unions: the Zenkyokyo, the " Kyozenren " and the University and College Professors Union were merged into the All Japan Teachers Union (Nikyoso) under Masaburo Araki with a total membership numbering 425,810.

The Education Ministry presented a bill for 253,000,000 yen to the 80th session of the Diet covering the betterment of treatment for teachers of elementary schools and youth schools and another bill for 550,000,000 yen to cover research expenses of teachers to the 92nd session of the Diet. Both bills passed the Diet respectively and the teachers payment became equal to that of governmeat officials in general.

The collective agreement between the Education Ministry and the Teachers Union was concluded on March 8, 1947, signed by Seiichiro Takahashi, the then Education Minister and " Zenkyokyo " and " Kyozenren " for a period of six months, to be renewed in September, 1947.

Elementary Education

Elementary education in Japan is compulsory and many improvements have been made since the promulgation of the School Ordinance in 1872, including the reform in educational system after the surrender. In the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools the object of elementary education is defined as follows:

" Elementary schools are designed to give children the rudiments of moral education specially adapted to make of them good members of the community, together with such general knowledge and skill as are necessary for the practical duties of life, due attention being paid to their bodily development."

According to the system of compulsory education all children from 6 to 14 years of age are called school-age children, and those who exercise parental authority over them, or their legal guardians, must send them either to the ordinary elementary schools established by the cities, towns sr villages until they complete the required course of study, or to schools established by the Government, prefectures or by private individuals, recognized as equal to the ordinary ones above mentioned. The law, however, is not applicable when a child is unfit for study owing to physical or mental deficiency. There is a provision which requires the employers of school-age children to see that the work imposed does not interfere with their going to school.

The responsibility of establishing ordinary elementary schools is placed upon cities, towns and villages. But special provisions permit the State Treasury to bear part of the expense.

Before the educational reform in 1947, elementary schools were divided into two grades, namely, ordinary or lower and higher. The former were for the beginners and their course extended over six years. The latter were for those who had completed the lower course, and their course were of two or three years' duration. The subjects taught were morals, Japanese language, arithmetic, Japanese history, geography, science, drawing, singing, sewing (for girls only) and gymnastics. In the higher courses, either one or more subjects out of handicraft, agriculture, industry, commerce and domestic science (for

girls only), were added, and if local circumstances made it advisable, handicraft in ordinary elementary schools and foreign languages and other useful subjects in higher elementary schools were also be taught, such as elementary algebra or geometry.

Teachers There are more male teachers than female in the Japanese elementary schools and they are classified according to their education and special abilities, as (1) elementary school teachers, (2) teachers on special subjects, (3) assistant teachers, and (4) substitute teachers.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Number of schools, Teachers & Pupils

	Schools	Teachers			Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1936							
Gov. & Public	25,742	—	—	260,563	—	—	11,540.3
Private	98	—	—	899	—	—	26.7
Total	25,840	178,829	82,633	261,462	—	—	11,567.0
1944							
Gov. & Public	20,875	—	—	—	6,582.0	6,582.0	13,167.0
Private	67	—	—	—	14.5	15.1	29.6
Total	20,942	152,375	158,270	310,694	6,596.5	6,597.1	13,193.6
1946							
Gov. & Public	20,536	164,766	147,496	312,262	6,253.9	6,049.6	12,303.5
Private	95	427	340	767	9.1	10.0	19.1
Total	20,631	165,193	147,836	313,029	6,263.0	6,059.6	12,322.6

Mass Evacuation of School Children during the War According to the instructions given by the Ministry of Education to individual elementary schools situated in urban areas, school children and teachers evacuated during wartime to rural districts where usual school lessons were carried on. The number of evacuated pupils from crowded urban areas was estimated by the Ministry of Education as below:

SCHOOL CHILDREN EVACUATED FROM URBAN AREAS DURING THE WAR (March 1944)

Areas	No. of Evacuated Pupils
Tokyo Metropolis	203,420
Kanaga Prefecture	39,200
Yokohama City	25,100
Yokosuka City	7,100
Kawasaki City	7,000
Aichi Prefecture	34,000
Nagoya City	34,000
Osaka Prefecture	8,000
Osaka City	8,000
Hyogo Prefecture	30,000
Kobe City	23,700
Amagasaki City	6,300
Total	314,620

War-damages on School Buildings

During the war school buildings in urban areas suffered heavy damages as shown by the figures below. Due to the shortage of building materials and the postwar spiralling infiation, the reconstruction of war-damaged school buildings has been a difficult problem. However, with the encouragement from the Ministry of Education and the enthusisatic cooperation from the Parents and Teachers Association, individual school authorities are carrying on a steady work of reconstruction of their school buildings.

WAR-DAMAGED SCHOOLS

(As of Feb 1, 1946)

School Classifications	Governmental		Public		Private		Total	
	No. of School	Damaged Area	No. of Schools	Damaged Area	No. of Schools	Damaged Area	No. of Schools	Damaged Area
Universities	19	122,209,736	1	1,478,440	16	559,834,180	36	183,522,356
Higher Schools	20	39,104,375	—	—	3	2,646,100	23	41,750,475
Medical & Pharmaceutical Colleges	5	9,765,500	8	12,221,000	13	19,694,970	26	41,681,770
Technical Colleges	17	50,594,842	7	12,601	16	13,987,000	40	77,182,842
Agricultural, Veterinary, Medicine, Texitiles Colleges	10	6,610,200	1	070,000	1	581,000	12	7,861,200
Economic Colleges	7	9,171,450	—	—	7	4,761,000	14	14,032,450
Higher Normal Schools	315	6,442,442	—	—	—	—	5	6,440,000
Normal Schools	49	143,124,113	—	—	—	—	49	143,000,000
Youngmen Normal Schools	9	3,286,520	—	—	—	—	9	3,280,000
Other Colleges	4	8,344,654	3	655,000	25	34,844,000	32	43,843,654
Middle Schools	—	—	761	659,920,000	—	—	761	659,920,000
Youth Schools	—	—	1,066	297,066,000	—	—	1,066	297,066,000
Primary Schools	—	—	1,396	1,457,777,000	—	—	1,396	1,457,777,000
Others	6	4,134,863	81	36,243,000	—	—	87	334,377,863
Total	461	402,788,695	3,324	2,465,443,041	81	636,348,250	3,556	3,311,735,610

N.B. 1. Of the Higher Normal Schools, those of Tokyo and Hiroshima are included in the colleges.

N.B. 2. Middle schools and Youngmen Schools are included, both public and private, in the public schools.

Reform in Elementary Education According to the Imperial Ordinance No. 373 of August 10, 1946, the Ministry of Education established, as its advisory body, the Educational Reform Council consisting of fifty leading educators. Based on the Council's recommendations and the suggestions made by the U.S. Education Mission to Japan, the School Education Law was enforced from April 1947, which provided for a new school education system of the so-called 6-3-3-4 year school system, making six years of elementary school education and three years of secondary school education compulsory and free for Japanese children. After the surrender a new curriculum was prepared for elementary school education and revised textbooks have been compiled and being distributed for the purpose of teaching Japanese school children the true spirit of democracy. (See Postwar Educational Development)

Secondary Education

The secondary grades included middle schools for boys, girls' high schools, vacational schools and Young Men's schools.

Intermediate schools higher common education. The Middle-grade School Ordinance governs all the sdid institutions of education which stand above the national schools.

Secondary School Education Revised In accordance with the new school year system based on the School Education Law of 1947 and enforced as from April 1947, secondary school course is divided into lower and upper grades of three years each. The lower secondary school education is compulsory and free, so that the compulsory education for Japanese children is extended to nine years including six years of elementary school education and three years of secondary school education.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

		March, 1937	March, 1939	Nov. 1947
Schools:	Gov. & Public	440	446	604
	Private	119	120	205
	Total	559	566	809
Teachers:	Gov. &Public	11,185	11,211	18,815
	Private	3,012	3,277	4,763
	Total	14,197	14,488	23,578
Pupils:	Gov. & Public	287,320	301,461	566,964
	Private	65,000	78,037	144,506
	Total	352,320	379,498	711,470
	Graduates	57,620	62,535	—

GIRLS HIGH SCHOOLS

		Mar. 1937	Mar. 1939	Nov. 1947
Schools:	Gov. & Public	744	750	982
	Private	241	249	414
	Total	985	999	1,396
Teachers:	Gov. & Public	11,110	11,531	24,336
	Private	—	—	4,678
	Total	11,110	11,531	29,041
Pupils:	Gov. & Public	312,338	339,899	715,471
	Private	120,215	141,526	256,792
	Total	432,553	481,425	972,263
	Graduates	98,061	108,021	—

Vocational Schools Business schools of secondary grade are established for the purpose of giving young people the practical knowledge and skill necessary in various vocations, and much is left to the discretion of the founders as to the systems of schools in order to suit the special needs of different industries, trades and localities. The courses extend from two to five years according to the nature of the school. A period of not longer than one year may be added to the maximum prescribed course. Further provisions are allowed to meet the needs of those who desired to take only a part of the curriculum, for those who, after completing the prescribed course, still desire to remain for further study, and for those who wish after completing the course of a middle school or girls' high school, to enter a vocational school with the object of receiving business education; and lastly for those who wish to receive instruction in a simple way for only a short period.

Vocational schools are divided into two classes, A and B. Those schools which belong to A class admit boys and girls who have completed the course of the ordinary elementary school, while those which belong to B class admit those who have completed the course of the higher elementary school. And they are of six kinds, namely, Technical, Agricultural, Fisheries, Commercial, Navigation and Practical.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

(November 30, 1946)

		Agricultural	Technical	Commercial	Fishery	Other Vocationnal	Total
Schools:	Gov. & Public	439	298	277	38	105	1,157
	Private	27	69	218	1	108	423
	Total	466	367	495	39	213	1,580
Teachers:	Gov. & Public	8,779	11,087	5,585	545	2,028	28,024
	Private	357	1,687	3,997	10	2,216	8,267
	Total	9,136	12,774	9,582	555	4,244	36,291
Pupils:	Gov. & Public	194,924	198,024	127,503	7,818	45,542	573,811
	Private	6,032	41,931	102,498	142	54,115	204,718
	Total	200,956	239,955	230,001	7,960	99,657	778,529

Youth School On April 1, 1935, the Young Men's School was established by the amalgamation of the Young Men's Training Institute and the Business Continuation School. The attendance became compulsory from April, 1939.

The purpose of the institution was to elevate young people's attainment as citizens of Japan by training mind and body, by cultivating moral nature and by educating in knowledge and ability indispensable to their profession and practical life.

YOUTH SCHOOL

		March, 1936	March, 1939	March, 1944	November, 1946
Schools:	Gov. & Public	16,372	16,556	10,132	9,615
	Private	654	1,205	3,208	1,118
	Total	17,026	17,761	13,340	10,733
Teachers:	Public	67,332	67,583	—	80,711
	Private	6,711	11,439	—	8,591
	Total	74,043	79,022	—	89,302
Pupils:	Public	1,829,200	1,923,500	1,975,700	2,320,900
	Private	135,300	283,400	1,117,900	188,300
	Total	1,964,500	2,207,000	3,093,600	2,509,200

Higher Education

The institutions for higher education were higher schools (Koto Gakko), universities, colleges, and higher trade and industrial colleges.

Higher Schools (Koto Gakko) The higher school was primarily an institution whose object was to complete the general education of young men. But it was as a matter of fact a preparatory school for universities or higher trade and industrial colleges. No women were formerly admitted.

Those who had completed middle school course could enter higher schools.

The course was divided into the literature and science courses. The higher school graduates were qualified to sit for the entrance examination for universities.

There are preparatory courses of universities which correspond to higher schools and are directly attached to universities.

Higher Schools and the Revised School Year System With the enforcement of the new school year system in April 1947, higher schools are promoted to the status of colleges and affiliated with universities, with the provision of post-graduate study for their graduates.

HIGHER SCHOOLS (Koto Gakko)

	Mar. 1937	Mar. 1945	Nov. 1946
Schools			
Government	28	28	28
Private	4	4	4
Total	32	32	32
Teachers			
Gov. & Public	1,140	—	1,284
Private	130	—	230
Total	1,270	—	1,514
Students			
Go . & Public	13,644	17,396	26,871
Private	1,012	1,334	3,576
Total	14,656	18,730	30,447
Graduates	5,068	—	7,521
Applicants	34,282	—	50,840
	892	—	3,773
Entered	4,668	—	8,440
	327	—	708

Revision of Higher School Curriculum On May, 1946 the Ministry of Education published an ordinance revising the curriculum for higher schools (Koto Gakko). The revised curricula for literature and science departments are listed below.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT COURSE
(hours/week)

Courses	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
Ethics	1	1	1
Classics	5 (1)	5 (1)	4 (1)
Philosophy	2	2	2 (2)
History	3	3 (1)	4 (1)
Social science		2	2 (1)
Natural science	2 (2)	(2)	
First foreign language	6 (1)	6 (1)	6 (1)
Second foreign language	3 (1)	3 (1)	3 (1)
Fhysical training	2	2	2
Total	24 (3–5)	24 (3–6)	24 (3–6)

SCIENCE DEPARTMENT COURSE
(hours/week)

Courses	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
Ethics	1	1	1
Humanities	2 (2)	2	2
Mathematics	4 (1)	4	4 (1)
Physics	2	3 (1)	4 (1)
Chemistry	2	2 (1)	3 (1)
Biology	2	2 (1)	(2)
First foreign language	3 (1)	3 (1)	3
Second foreign language	6	5 (1)	5
Physical training	2	2	2
Drafting	(1)	(1)	(1)
Geology	—	—	—
Total	24 (6–6)	24 (3–6)	24 (3–6)

Note: Elective hours shown in parentheses.

Semmon Gakko (**Colleges**) College is the usual translation of the Japanese "Semmon Gakko." The required length of a college is three years or more. For admission to an art or music school, the completion of the third year of the middle school or the girls' high school or the possession of equal scholastic attainment is required, while for admission to all other colleges the completion of the secondary school course is required.

In 1941 there were 211 colleges, 71 of which were founded and maintained by the Government, 13 by public bodies and the rest by private bodies, including higher technical schools, foreign language Schools, and schools for arts and music. since 1941 the number of technical and non-technological colleges, both governmental and private has increased considerably to meet the increasing demand for higher education.

COLLEGES IN 1946
(November 30,1946)

	Government & Public	Private	Total
Schools	151	181	332
Teachers			
Male	6,409	6,917	13,326
Female	176	916	1,092
Total	6,585	7,833	14,418
Students			
Male	86,680	103,226	189,406
Female	6,317	34,291	40,608
Total	92,497	137,517	230,014
Graduates			
Male	21,966	20,751	42,717
Female	1,028	7,716	8,7444
Applicants			
Male	66,185	98,692	164,877
Female	4,966	20,310	25,276
Entered			
Male	18,476	38,214	56,690
female	2,774	12,395	15,169

Universities A university (Daigaku), in its regular form, consists of several faculties, but a single faculty may also constitute a daigaku. Each faculty is required to have a post-graduate course. Under special circumstances a preparatory course may be provided.

Admission to a university is extended to the graduates from higher schools and from preparatory courses of its own, and to those who have the same scholastic attainments. When a student has studied in the university for three years or more (four years or more in the faculty of medicine) from the date of his entrance, and has passed a prescribed examination, he may assume the degree of "Gaku-shi" (lit. "learned gentleman") or Bachelor. He is also qualified to enter the post-graduate course. In many universities facilities are provided for those who wish to pursue studies only in some particular subjects according to prescribed regulations.

A university is authorized to confer a doctor's degree on persons who have pursued studies for a period of two years or more in

the post-graduate course and whose theses have been approved by the faculty council. Those who have not pursued studies in the post graduate course may also submit theses and apply for doctor's degrees. The degree is conferred when the faculty council is satisfied with the theses.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

	Mar. 1937	Mar. 1939	Nov. 1946
Universities & Colleges			
Government	20	20	22
Private	25	25	36
Total	45	45	58
Professors			
Gov. & Public	3,345	3,128	4,504
Private	3,276	3,328	2,294
Total	6,621	6,456	5,798
Students			
Gov. & Public	29,973	29,500	39,326
Private	42,222	44,026	33,055
Total	72,195	73,526	72,381
Graduates in 1946	21,023	21,353	14,485

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CLASSIFIED BY COURSES

(As of Nov. 30, 1946)

	State Universities	Government & Public	Private	Total
Post Graduate	2,172	—	203	2,375
Research	—	228	166	394
Literature	2,441	310	4,037	6,788
Laws	4,864	—	4,728	9,592
Commerce	—	2,087	3,477	5,564
Economics	2,950	929	10,412	14,291
Agriculture	2,229	—	728	2,957
Physics	2,394	232	1,639	4,265
Engineering	7,258	1,389	2,267	10,914
Medical	4,490	2,657	1,833	8,980
Total	58,798	7,832	29,490	66,120

GRADUATES OF COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES AND EMPLOYMENT

(Gyaduates in Sept. 1946 & March 1947)

	Government Universities	Gov. Colleges	Public Universities	Private Universities	Total
Postgraduate & Research Course	233	30	—	95	358
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	14	1	—	106	121
Mining Engineering	1,056	159	7	1,117	2,339
Commerce	127	96	16	725	964

	Government Universities	Gov. Colleges	Public Universities	Private Universities	Total
Transportation & Commuincations	11	3	13	30	57
Gov. & Public Officials	402	15	—	207	624
Prof. & Teachers	241	227	—	323	791
Physicians & Pharmacists	503	252	—	419	1,174
Academic Research	540	149	89	142	920
Company Emplyees	192	141	48	735	1,116
Other Occupations	24	9	9	625	667
Total	3,343	1,082	182	4,524	9,131
No Employment & No report	1,961	219	50	2,432	4,662
Total	5,304	1,301	232	6,956	13,793

Kindergartens and Miscellaneous Schools

Besides the schools stated above, there are Kindergartens, schools for the blind, schools for the deaf and dumb, and miscellaneous schools.

Kindergartens Kindergartens may be found chiefly in larger towns. With general social progress, however, the necessity of their improvement and diffusion called for the issuance of the Imperial Ordinance for Kindergartens to encourage their further development. Kindergartens receive children from 3 years of age to school age or full six years of age.

The following table gives the number of kindergartens and that of children attending in the years 1934–46:

Year	Kindergartens	Children
1934	1,786	133,735
1935	1,862	143,469
1936	1,892	143,676
1937	1,946	152,627
1938	2,001	162,027
|	|	|
1946	1,307	148,466

Education for the Blind and the Dumb It has been the educational policy of the Japanese Government since the beginning of the Meiji Era that there should be no illiterates in the country. Therefore, even persons with physical defects are admitted to elementary, middle or girls high schools, provided that they are fit to attend a greater part of the lessons. But boys and girls who are blind or deaf and dumb are encouraged to enter schools specially founded for them. A special ordinance relating to the schools for the blind and schools for the deaf and dumb has lately been issued for the purpose of perfecting their elementary and secondary education.

Year	Schools	Pupils	Blind	Deaf & Dumb
1934	138	9,500	4,709	4,791
1935	140	9,907	4,830	5,077
1936	140	10,284	4,950	5,334
1937	140	10,566	5,040	5,526
1938	140	11,030	5,160	5,870
|	|	|	|	|
1946	101	11,075	—	—

Miscellaneous Schools Under the heading of "Miscellaneous Schools," the Japanese Government includes for convenience sake all schools which do not fully come into any definite category of schools under the provisions of the laws and ordinances.

Among miscellaneous schools, there are not a few which deserve to be highly esteemed as educational institutions in their ideas and new methods of education. Many of the Christian schools are included among them.

Schools under Other Ministries' Control There are schools in Japan which do not come under the control of the Education Ministry, and they are excluded from the foregoing sections.

Peer's Schools They belonged to the Ministry of the Imperial Household, and the purpose of their establishment was the education of children of titled families. They were called the Gakushu-in and Joshi (women) Gakushu-in. The former was for boys com-

posed of three departments, namely, elementary, middle school, and college, and the latter, composed of two departments, namely, high school and college.

After the educational reform and the abolishment of nobility enacted in conformity with the New Constitution, the Peer's Schools were made private educational institutions.

The Fisheries Institute This is under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Training of Teachers

The Japanese Government, alive to the necessity of having a large supply of capable teachers, has spared no efforts in the completion of organs for their training. To give an outline of the system, Hokkaido and the prefectures are called upon to establish and maintain at least one normal school each, and an institution for the training of school teachers. The Government itself undertakes the training of teachers of normal schools, middle schools, girls' high schools and technical schools by establishing and maintaining higher normal schools, higher normal schools for women, special institutes for the training of teachers, etc., and the students of these schools are given scholarships, covering part of their expenses, either by the Government or by the local public bodies. Moreover the students of universities, colleges and the like intending to become teachers can receive aid out of public funds or be exempted from the payment of fees.

Organs for Training Elementary School Teachers The principal organs for training elementary school teachers are the normal schools, while the training course B of the Tokyo Academy of Music trains music teachers for elementary schools.

A normal school consists of the regular and the post-graduate courses, the former is divided into two divisions. The course of study of the preparatory division extends over two years and it takes in the graduates of higher elementary schools of a two years' course or persons of over 14 years of age who have similar attainments. The course of study of the principal division runs for three years and it takes in graduates of the lower division.

Organs for Training Teachers for Secondary Education As organs for training the teachers of secondary education, there are the higher normal schools, higher normal schools for women, special institutes for training teachers, the training course in drawing of the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts and the training course A of the Tokyo Academy of Music. The systems differ more or less with the schools or the main subjects taught, but their entrance requirements are generally speaking, the completion of middle school, girls' high school and normal school, or the possession of the same or higher scholastic attainments, and their courses extend over four, three or two years, with additional post-graduate and special investigation courses. The number of graduates from these schools is from 850 to 1,000 annually.

In addition to the foregoing, teachers' certificates are issued without examination to graduates of high grade schools both in Japan and in other countries in order to meet the deficiency in the supply of secondary school teachers. The main conditions are that the schools in question must be equal to or higher than the higher normal schools of Japan in entrance requirements and in curricula.

SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

	Higher Normal School	Normal School	Youth Teachers School	Short Term Teachers' School	Total
No. of Schools	7	55	46	33	141
No. of Teachers					
Male	429	3,304	853	1,136	5,722
Female	78	334	118	34	564
Total	507	3,638	971	1,170	6,286

	Higher Normal School	Normal School	Youth Teachers School	Short Term Teachers' School	Total
No. of Students					
Male	3,889	39,024	7,841	4,198	54,952
Female	1,471	16,572	2,019	357	20,419
Total	5,360	55,596	9,860	4,555	75,371
No. of Graduates	681	10,477	2,549	1,407	15,114

Organs for Training Business School Teachers For the purpose of training teachers of practical subjects in technical schools, institutes are attached to the Government universities and colleges. They are of a three year course, the scholastic standard corresponding to that of the colleges.

As further means of providing business school teachers, certificates are issued without examination to graduates of certain specified schools.

Organs for Training Teachers of Youth Schools Fot this purpose there were institutes which Hokkaido, the prefectures and cities alone were authorized to establish. They were of one or two year courses above the secondary education.

Training of High-grade Professors No particular schools are instituted for the training of high-grade teachers. Scholarships, however, are given to students of the post-graduate course of higher normal schools for training such professors. Further, persons of adequate career and experience are sent to foreign countries for a further prosecution of studies, their expenses being met by the Government.

As a further means of supplying higher grade professors, a professor's licence is granted to persons holding doctor's degrees and those who have graduated from universities and colleges.

Training of Special School Teachers and Nurses of Kindergartens Teachers for the blind and the deaf and dumb are trained in the training courses in the Tokyo School for the Blind and the Tokyo School for the Deaf and Dumb. The nurses of kindergartens are trained in the training courses provided in women's normal schools, special courses in the higher normal schools for women and in the special institutions established for the purpose by private bodies.

Teacher's Certificate Given by Examination Persons who have similar scholastic attainments with the graduates of the schools mentioned above may ask for an examination to get a teacher's licence. They have to undergo a strict examination by the special examination committees of the Education Ministry.

Adult Education For the benefit of those adults who have had little or no chance to receive regular education, the Ministry has requested some of the schools under its direct control or under that of the local governments to start a series of lectures. Most of the adults who are gathered to these lectures were laborers or farmers.

Mothers' Schools An increasing number of Japanese mothers are taking to arts and learning with enthusiasm. The mothers' classes are springing up quite rapidly in the country and in one locality, Ishikawa Prefecture, all national schools have such classes for mothers.

In close co-operation with the Japanese Women's Association and Maternal Nursing Society, the mother pupils practice at home what they are taught in class rooms.

Of mothers' classes, there are many kinds. In some cases, mothers of a whole village attend one school. Often, a small class is organized for the mothers of a village subdivision or section of a town, enabling the enrollees have good opportunity for study and self-improvement.

Physical Education and School Hygiene

With a view to promoting the rational

development of the young and to encourage and further the spread of gymnastics, games and athletic sports, both eastern and western, there was established in 1924 the National Institute for Research in Physical Training.

For school hygiene, special attention is paid to buildings and equipments, and efforts are being made to improve and strengthen the physical constitution of pupils and students by employing school physicians, dentists and nurses, by taking measures for the prevention of infectious diseases in schools, by making plans for open-air schools, vacation colonies, school feeding, school clinics and the like.

For the administrative organs responsible for the work referred to, Hokkaido and all prefectures have school hygienic experts and directors of physical training, while the Ministry of Education has the Section of Physical Training, Supervisors of School Hygiene and the Institute for Research in Physical Training. In addition, there are provided in the Education Ministry a School Hygiene Investigation Committee and a Physical Training Investigation Council, which investigate and make researches in important questions submitted to them by the Minister of Education.

Libraries The spread of libraries in Japan has been rather slow because of many reasons, but the place of the library in social education has become more and more important with the advancement of national and international life in recent years. The Government, therefore, established a national library at Ueno, Tokyo, and at the same time has given encouragement to local public bodies for establishing their own libraries by granting subsidies to them. It also tries to help them by holding short period courses for training capable librarians. The results of these efforts has been a notable progress in libraries.

The Ministry of Education published its plan for reforming the public library system in November 1946. The Diet Library was established in 1947 with 100,000 books. It will be further enlarged when it takes over the books belonging to the South Manchuria Railway Company. According to the plan prepared by Civil Information and Education Section of GHQ, SCAP to establish a public library in each of important cities of Japan, the first of new libraries was opened in Nagoya on September 11, 1947.

In addition to the Tokyo Science Museum established by the Government in November 1931, in Ueno Park, Tokyo, There were opened in 1947 the Agricultural Library in Tokyo by the sponsors of the Labor and Agriculture Movement, and the Publishers Library also in Tokyo, by the Publishers Association of Japan. (See Chapter on Press and Publications)

Young Men's and Young Women's Associations With the object of giving mental and moral culture to those young men and women who are no longer cared for in the schools, the organization of young men's and young women's associations has been encouraged so that there is at present hardly any city, town, or village where they are not established. These associations work, on the whole, according to the principle of self-government, quite different from the foregoing Young Men's Schools, and along the lines which they choose in view of the circumstances peculiar to themselves.

The Youth Associations in this country were dissolved at the end of war, and are being reorganized into democratic and cultural bodies in cities, towns and villages. According to the investigation of the Ministry of Education the local youth associations now number 17,908 for youngmen and 12,611 for women, there are some 3,836 social and cultural organizations in local communities.

P.T.A.—The parents & Teachers Associations or P.T.A. Committees, were organized to link home with school education and its first general meeting was held on December 4, 1947.

UNESCO Movement The civilian movements for cooperation with UNESCO have started in various parts of the country since the end of 1946. The committee in the Ministry of Education and a nation-wide rally for UNESCO movement was held at the Hibiya Public Hall on December 27, 1947.

LARA Food for School Children From December 24, 1946, LARRA food supply has been given to some 260 schools in the three prefectures of Tokyo, Kanagawa and Chiba. The supply subsequently extended and at the end of November 1947, the investi gation of the Ministry of Education revealed that the total number of schools receiving LARRA food totalled 4,500, with the number of pupils exceeding 4,000,000.

Research Grants The Ministty of Education, on advice of the National Research Council, granted a total ¥5,500,000 during he fiscal year 1947-48 to 19 private research institutes, all Zaidan Hojin. All but the Nawa Entomological Institute, which is under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, are among the 66 natural science organizations which, as Zaidan Hojin, are under the authority of the Miuistry of Education. These subsidies were for the general support of the organizations rarher than for specific research. The funds were allotted in two sums of which the first was ¥2,700,-000 and the second, appropriated later in 1947, was ¥2,800,000.

Grants totaling ¥1,063,600 for specific researches were given the following laboratories by the National Research Council and the Consultation Committee of the Ministry of Education, making a total of ¥6,563,600 in government grants in the fiscal year 1947 –48.

CIVILIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE SUBSIDIES AND GRANTS
Fiscal Year 1947–48 (yen)

Institute of Applied Electromagnetics	150,000
Casting Research Institute, Waseda University	326,000
Cromosome Research Institute	40,000
Electronics Science Research Institute	100,000
Genetics Research Institute	200,000
Applied Science Research Institute	174,000
Itsuu Laboratory	210,000
Iwata Institute of Plant Biochemistry	155,000
Kihara Institute for Biological Research	314,000
Kobayashi Institute for Physical Research	539,100
Nagoya Industrial Science Research Institute	689,500
Natural Resources Research Institute	1,948,000
Nawa Entomological Institute	110,000
Numerical Computation Bureau	142,000
Ohara Institute for Agricultural Research	719,500
Sasaki Medical Institute	102,500
Tokugawa Biological Institute	206,500
Welding Research Institute	220,000
Yamashina Ornithological Institute	217,500
Total	6,563,600

Source: Ministry of Education.

CHAPTER XXV

RELIGION

CHAPTER XXV

RELIGION

General Survey

Japan's indigenous cult is Shinto. Buddhism and Confucianism were introduced through Korea and China later and Christianity more recently still. Islam, however, never gained a footing on her soil until but recently it was introduced through its literature.

Shintoism has its origin in the ancient traditions connected with ancestral gods. The peculiarity of Shintoism is that it has no doctrine or creed of any kind other than worship offered to the Imperial ancestors and the ancestral spirits. It is not an idolatory, as foreigners commonly understand, since there is no image enshrined in any of the Shinto shrines. A shrine is simply a place of worship dedicated to a guardian deity whose spirit is represented by a metal mirror placed on the altar.

Confucianism is rather a code of moral precepts than a religion, except in that it teaches some vague ideas regarding a heavenly God. In the realm of moral culture it has exerted great influence on the minds of the Japanese people and on their principles of daily life, that influence being very noticeable in the Imperial Rescript on Education of the Emperor Meiji.

Buddhism has had still greater influence on all phases of Japanese life. Its fatalism has had a retarding effect on the material progress of the Japanese as with other Oriental nations, but has induced a habit of dauntless composure in their behavior, and its broad philanthropy has given rise to a spirit of mutual help among the people, subduing egotism or individualism. Its philosophical literature fed the national thought, while its fine art has left many masterpieces enriching the cultural life of the Japanese. Buddhism is still the most powerful among the religions in Japan.

Christianity has made valuable contribution towards the civilization of Japan with its world-wide nature and positive teachings on human life. The number of believers is comparatively small, but its influence on the people's thought and moral is said to be even greater than that of Buddhism.

Shintoism and Shinto Shrines

Development of Shintoism—Shinto was formerly divided into two, namely national Shintoism or shrine Shintoism and sectarian Shintoism which developed toward the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate. Despite its being an indigenous cult, Shintoism failed to win influence over the people as Buddhism; the cause of such a failure was chiefly attributed to the aloofness assumed by this cult and its priests. In the latter period of the Tokugawa era, a movement was initiated by Hirata Atsutane, a disciple of Moto-ori Norinaga, greatest scholar of classic literature, to revive Shintoism and stimulate patriotic spirit through its propagation. The movement was closely followed by the persecution of Buddhist priests and believers.

In 1868, immediately after the Meiji Restoration, the Government established a Shinto office and designated Shinto as national religion, giving simultaneously with it a privileged status of national institution to all Shinto shrines. However, Shintoism declined again and remained unobtrusive until the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, when, riding high on the waves of nationalism, this cult bid a successful come-back. The military made the most of Shintoism to instigate ultra-patriotism through the traditional ancestor worship. The war-time slogan "Hakko Ichiu" meaning the "eight corners of the

world under one roof" was borrowed from an old Shinto text book.

After the Japanese capitulation, Shinto was reduced to the common status of religious institution by the SCAP directive of December 16, 1945. (See Appendix).

The Isé Grand Shrine is the most honored of all shrines. The Goddess enshrined in it is Amaterasu-Omikami, which may be translated as Heaven-Shining-Great-Goddess. According to the Japanese mythology, Amaterasu-Omikami sent down her grand-son to the Islands of Japan to rule the people by the 'Kingly Way,' giving him the Three Sacred Treasures, which have been handed down even to the present Emperor as the sacred symbols of the Imperial Throne. (See Appendix, The Old Constitution of Japan.) In the Grand Shrine and appendant shrines more than 10 gods, who represent the Imperial ancestors or personify natural powers, are installed besides the principal Goddess.

The name of the shrine comes from its location in Isé province or more accurately on the Isuzu river, city of Uji-yamada, Mié prefecture. The whole sacred area of the Grand Shrine includes 13,135 acres.

For the education of priests there are one seminary of college grade at Isé, a department in Kokugakuin (Japanese literature) College of junior college grade, a middle school grade seminary affixed to the one at Isé, and 26 smaller places for giving a course of study.

A list of important shrines other than the Isé Grand Shrine is given below :—

IMPORTANT SHRINES

Name	Location	Date of Festival
Asama-jinja	Shizuoka Pref.	Nov. 4
Aso-jinja	Kumamoto Pre.	July 28
Atsuta-jingu	Minami Ward, Nagoya	June 21
Dazaifu-jinja	Fukuoka	Aug. 25
Futarayamajinja	Tochigi Pref.	Apr. 17
Hakozaki-gu	Fukuoka	Aug. 15
Heian-jingu	Sakyo Ward, Kyoto	Apr. 15
Hie-jinja	Kojimachi Ward, Tokyo	June 15
Hikawa-jinja	Saitama Pref.	Aug. 1
Hirano-jinja	Kamikyo Ward, Kyoto	Apr. 2
Hirota-jinja	Nishinomiya, Hyogo	Mar. 16
Hiyoshi-jinja	Shiga Pref.	Apr. 14
Ikutama-jinja	Tennoji Ward, Osaka	Sept. 9
Ikuta-jinja	Kobe	Aug. 15
Inari-jinja	Fushimi Ward, Kyoto	Apr. 9
Itsukushima-jinja	Hiroshima Pref.	June 17
Iwashimizu-hachimangu	Kyoto	Sept. 15
Izumo-taisha	Shimane Pref.	May 14
Kamakura-gu	Kamakura	Aug. 20
Kamo-jinja	SakyoWard, Kyoto	May 15
Kashii-gu	Fukuoka	Oct. 29
Kashima-jingu	Ibaragi Pref.	Sept. 1
Kashiwara-jingu	Nara Pref.	Feb. 11
Kasuga-jingu	Nara	Feb. 13
Katori-jingu	Chiba Pref.	Apr. 14
Kirishima-jingu	Kagoshima Pref.	Sept. 19
Kitano-jinja	Kamikyo Ward, Kyoto	Aug. 4
Kumanohaya-tama-no-jinja	Wakayama	Oct. 15
Matsuo-jinja	Sakyo Ward, Kyoto	Apr. 2
Meiji-jingu	Shibuya Ward, Tokyo	Nov. 3
Minatogawa-jinja	Koto Ward, Kobe	July 12
Mishima-jinja	Shizuoka Pref.	Aug. 16
Sapporo-jinja	Hokkaido	June 15
Shiramine-gu	Kamikyo Ward Kyoto	Sept. 21
Sumiyoshi-jinja	Sumiyoshi Ward Osaka	June 30
Suwa-jinja	Nagano Pref.	Apr. 15
Tosho-gu	Nikko, Tochigi	June 1
Toyokuni-jinja	Higashiyama Ward, Kyoto	Sept. 18
Tsurugaoka-hachimangu	Kamakura	Sept. 15
Usa-jingu	Oita Pref.	Mar. 18
Yasaka-jinja	Higashiyama Ward, Kyoto	June 15
Yasukuni-jinja	Kudan, Tokyo	Apr. 30 Oct. 23
Yoshino-jingu	Nara Pref.	Sept. 27

Sectarian Shintoism

Shinto Sect This sect is called by the general name given to the national cult before its later branches had developed. The principal ideas of the sect are to follow the "Great Way of the Gods," and to propagate the national cult indigenous to the people of this country.

Kurozumi Sect This was founded by Munetada Kurozumi (1780–1850), who was born at a small village in Okayama prefecture. His main idea was to inhale, while contemplating the Goddess Amaterasu-Omikami, the energy of the sun, and thereby to fill up the heart with satisfaction and complaisance. He teaches to avoid the followin seven gevils, which are against the will of the gods: (1) to be faithless to the country of the gods in which one was born; (2) to get angry and to worry over things; (3) to be arrogant and spiteful; (4) to entertain evil desires from seeing others do evil; (5) to neglect one's household affairs while in good health; (6) not to have sincerity even when one is entering upon the path of sincerity; and (7) not to accept things gratefully for which one ought to be grateful every day.

Other sects of Shinto are as follows—the teachings of all being much the same, except that some lay particular stress on the worship of one or another of the early gods:

Shinto-shusei	Founded by Kunimitsú Nitta (1829–1902) born in Chiba Prefecture.
Taisha	Preached by Sompuku Sengé (1845–1918)
Fuso	Founded by Takekuni Fujiwara (1541–1646) and preached by Han Shishino.
Taisei	Founded by Shosai Hirayama (1815–1890)
Jikko	Founded by Hanamori Shibata (1809–1890)
Shinshu	Founded by Masamochi Yoshimura (1839–1916) of Okayama prefecture.
Ontaké	The chief center of this sect is Mount Ontaké, where the spirits of certain gods are enshrined.
Misogi	The sect of Water Purification. Founded by Masakané Inoyué (1790–1849) of Mié prefecture.
Shinri	Founded by Tsunehika Sano (1834–1906)
Konko	Founded by a farmer, Bunjiro Kawaté (1814–1883)
Tenri	Founded by a woman, Miki Nakayama (1798-1887) of Nara prefecture. Of all these sects the Tenri-kyo has perhaps the greatest number of believers; it lays emphasis on personal conduct and mental discipline, in addition to patriotism and obedience to the Emperor and Imperial ordinances. It particularizes the "eight forms of dust which must be swept away"; they are grudging, evil desires, impure attachments, hatred, enmity, anger, covetousness and arrogance.

Buddhism

It was in the thirteenth year of the Emperor Kimmei (552 A.D.) that Buddhism, first founded in India, came over to Japan after passing through China and Korea. Prince Shotoku, Regent from 593 to 628 A.D. and a devout Buddhist, was largely responsible for its rapid spread throughout, the country. Six schools of Buddhism, that is, Sanron, Hosso, Jojitsu, Kusha, Ritsu, and Kegon, were introduced one after another. In the reign of the Emperor Kwammu (782–805 A.D.), Tendai and Shingon flourished. New schools such as Jodo, Zen, Shin, Nichiren and others then gradually developed. Through these long periods of its history Buddhism became further divided, owing to differences in the exposition of the doctrines and in the methods of propagation, into many sub-sects. Eleven of the principal sects still in existence are Hosso, Kegon, Ritsu, Tendai, Shingon, Yuzunembutsu, Jodo, Shin, Ji, Zen, and Nichiren; and these eleven are subdivided into fifty-eight branches.

Hosso Sect This sect was introduced into Japan by Dosho (628–700), a Buddhist priest who went to China in 653 and studied its teachings under Hsuantsang.

Kegon Sect Roben (688–776) of Todaiji

Temple, Nara, the first propagator of this sect in Japan, learned its doctrines from the Chinese Buddhist priest Dokei who visited Japan during the Tempyo Era (729–749). The head-temple of this Sect is Todaiji in the city of Nara.

Ritsu Sect The Ritsu or the Sect of Moral Discipline ("Vinaya" in Sanskrit) was first propagated in Japan by Ganjin (686–763), a Chinese Buddhist priest, who came to Japan during the Tempyo Era (729–749). It obtains its name from the Vinaya-pitaka, according to which its followers strictly regulate their daily conduct. Toshodaiji in Nara prefecture is the head-temple of this Sect.

Tendai Sect The founder of this sect was Chisha Daishi (537–597) of the Sui Dynasty.

The Japanese priest Saicho (Denkyo Daishi, 766–882) went over to China in the year 782 during the Yenryaku Era, and studied the principles of Tendai there. On his return to Japan, he became the chief exponent of the sect in this country.

Shingon Sect The first exponent of this sect in Japan was Kukai (Kobo Daishi, 773–855), who went over to China soon after Saicho, the Japanese founder of Tendai.

This sect is sub-divided into eight branches, which are: Koya, Omuro, Daikakuji, Daigo, Toji, Yamashina, Ono, and Senyuji.

Three hundred years after the death of Kukai, the Japanese founder of the Shingon Sect, a priest called Kakuban known as Kokyo Daishi (1094–1143), established a new school of Shingon.

Yuzu-nembutsu Sect The head-temple of this sect is Dainembutsuji of Osaka prefecture.

Jodo Sect The founder of this sect was Genku, known as Yenko Daishi or Honen (1133–1212), and it was established in 1174. The head-temple, Chion-in, is in Kyoto.

One of Genku's disciples, called Shoku (1176–1247), established a new separate school at Nishiyama, which is known as the Seizan Branch of Jodo. This branch is again subdivided into three: (1) Zenrinji, its head-temple bearing the same title, is in Kyoto prefecture; (2) Komyoji; and (3) Fukakusa, Seigwanji, Kyoto, is its head-temple.

Shin Sect Shinran (1173–1262), who is known as Kenshin Daishi, founded the Shin Sect.

There are at present ten branches of the Shin Sect: Hongwanji, Otani, Bukkoji, Takata, Kibé, Kosho, Idzumoji, Yamamoto, Seishoji, and Sammonto.

Ji Sect This was first promulgated by Ippen (1239–1289).

The head-temple, Shojokoji, is in Kanagawa prefecture.

Zen Sect Under this name three Sects are comprised: Rinzai, Soto, and Obaku.

The Rinzai Sect of Zen was first taught by Yeisai (1140–1215) who came back from China in 1192. Soto found its first Japanese exponent in Dogen (known as Joyo Daishi, 1199–1253) who studied Zen in China during the Sung Dynasty and returned to Japan in 1234. Obaku was introduced to Japan by a naturalized Chinese priest Yin-gen (1592–1673) in 1653.

Nichiren Sect This was founded by Nichiren (1222–1281) on the merits of the Saddharma-pundarika Sutra.

BUDDHIST SECTS AND TEMPLES

Sect and Branch	Head Temple	Location
Hosso Sect	Horyuji	Horyuji, Nara
	Kofukuji	Noborioji, Nara
Kegon Sect	Todaiji	Zoshi, Nara
Ritsu Sect	Toshodaiji	Nara
Tendai Sect		
Tendai-shu	Enryakuji	Sakamoto, Shiga
Jimmon-ha	Enjoji	Otsu
Shinsei-ha	Seikyoji	Sakamoto, Shiga
Shingon Sect		
Daigo-ha	Daigoji	Uji, Kyoto

Sect and Branch	Head Temple	Location
Toji-ha	Toji	Kujo, Kyoto
Senyuji-ha	Senyuji	Imakumano, Kyoto
Yamashina-ha	Kanshuji	Uji, Kyoto
Zentsuji-ha	Zentsuji	Zentsuji, Kagawa
Kogishingon Sect *	Kongobuji	Koya, Wakayama
	Daikakuji	Sakyo, Kyoto
	Ninnaji	Sakyo, Kyoto
Shingishigon Sect *		
Chizan-ha	Chisekiin	Kyoto
Buzan-ha	Hasedera	Nara
Shingon-ritsu Sect *	Seidaiji	Fushimi, Nara
Yuzunembutsu Sect	Dainembutsuji	Hirano, Osaka
Jodo Sect		
Jodo-shu	Chion-in	Sakyo, Kyoto
	Zojoji	Shiba, Tokyo
Nishiyama-zenrinji-ha	Zenrinji	Sakyo, Kyoto
Nishiyama-komyoji-ha	Komyoji	Kyoto
Nishiyama-Fukakusa-ha	Seiganji	Nakakyo, Kyoto
Shin Sect		
Honganji ha	Honganji (Nishi)	Shimokyo, Kyoto
Otani-ha	Honganji	Shimokyo, Kyoto
Takata-ha	Koseiji	Mie
Kosei-ha	Bukkoji	Shimokyo, Kyoto
Bukkoji-ha	Senshuji	Shimokyo, Kyoto
Kibe-ha	Kinshikiji	Nakazato, Shiga
Izumoji-ha	Gosetsuji	Mimano, Fukui
Yamamoto-ha	Shoseiji	Shin-Yokoe, Fukui
Seishoji-ha	Seishoji	Sabae, Fukui
Sammonto-ha	Keishoji	Toyo, Fukui
Zen Sect		
Rinzai Sect		
Tenryuji-ha	Tenryuji	Saga, Kyoto
Sokokuji-ha	Sokokuji	Kamaikyo, Kyoto
Kenninji-ha	Kenninji	Higashiyama, Kyoto
Nanzenji-ha	Nanzenji	Sakyo, Kyoto
Myoshinji-ha	Myoshinji	Ukyo, Kyoto
Kenchoji-ha	Kenchoji	Kamakura, Kanagawa
Tofukuji-ha	Tofukuji	Higashiyama, Kyoto
Daitokuji-ha	Daitokuji	Kamikyo, Kyoto
Enkakuji-ha	Enkakuji	Kamakura, Kanagawa
Eigenji-ha	Eigenji	Takano, Shiga
Hokoji-ha	Hokoji	Okuyama, Shizuoka
Buttsuji-ha	Buttsuji	Takasaka, Hiroshima
Kokutaiji-ha	Kokutaiji	Ota, Toyama
Kogakuji-ha	Kogakuji	Shioyama, Yamanashi
Soto Sect	Eiheiji	Shibiya, Fukui
	Sojiji	Tsurumi, Kanagawa
Obaku Sect	Mampukuji	Uji, Kyoto
Ji Sect	Seijoji	Fujisawa, Kanagawa

Sect and Branch	Head Temple	Location
Nichiren Sect		
Nichiren-shu	Kuonji	Minobu, Yamanashi
	Hommonji	Ikegami, Tokyo
Nichiren-sei-shu	Daisekiji	Ueno, Shizuoka
Kempon-hokke-shu	Myomanji	Kamikyo, Kyoto
Hommon-shu	Hommonji	Kitayama, Shizuoka
Hommon-hokke-shu	Kochoji	Kanaoka, Shizuoka
	Honnoji	Kamikyo, Kyoto
Hokke-shu	Honseiji	Sanjo, Niigaat
Hommyohokke-shu	Honryuji	Kamikyo, Kyoto
Fujufuse-ha	Myokokuji	Kanagawa, Okayama
Fujufuse-komon-ha	Honkakuji	Kanagawa, Okayama

Note: Sects marked were merged by major sects under the provisions of the Religious Organizations Law, enforced in April 1940.

The merger of Buddhist Sects in 1941 After the persecution of Buddhists priest and adherents in the first decade of the Meiji era, Buddhism managed to weather the storm by maintaining its accord with the national polity, until another crisis threatened this cult in 1941, when the Government ordered a large-scale merger of Buddhist sects under the Religious Organizations Law, effective from March 31, 1941, as one of war-time control measures. The merger of smaller sects reduced the number of sub-sects belonging to 13 major Buddhist sects from 56 to 27.

After the surrender in 1945 With the resumption of activities following the surrender, the sub-sects which had been merged in 1941 regained their independence. On May 7, 1947, a Buddhist general conference was held at Higashi Honganji in Tokyo, attended by 200 representatives of all the Buddhist sects in the country, who unanimously passed the resolution on the establishment of two Buddhist universities in Tokyo and Kyoto, and the organization of the Buddhist Board to be responsible for the future propagation of Buddhism.

Christianity

Before the Restoration Christianity was first introduced into Japan by Francis Xavier, a Jesuit Father, who came to Kagoshima in 1549. This was the time when Nobunaga Oda was at the height of his power, and he gave great encouragement to the spread of the Christian religion. Hideyoshi Toyotomi, his successor, too, was kindly disposed towards it. Combined with the devout and untiring work of the missionaries, this attitude on the part of the authorities made it possible for Christianity to gain followers with wonderful rapidity. Their number is reported to have run into hundreds of thousands.

Hideyoshi, however, changed his policy later on. Christianity was interdicted, its followers were persecuted, and the missionaries had to leave the country. When the Tokugawa Shogunate was established, still stricter measures were adopted, especially after the Shimabara Rebellion in 1637. Christianity had now no hope of prospering under the rigorous Government policy of exclusion. The only port open to foreigners was Deshima, Nagasaki, where the Dutch traders were allowed to carry on their business.

The American envoy, Commodore Perry, came to Uraga in 1853, demanding a friendly commercial treaty with his country. The Shogunate Government granted this request in 1854 not only to America, but to Russia, England, France and Holland, and in the year following, the three ports of Kanagawa, Nagasaki, and Hakodaté were opened to foreign trade. A party of American missionaries were the first to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered to them. Among them were the Rev. J. Liggins, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, and the Rev. M. C. Williams, who came to Nagasaki in 1859. These were soon followed by Dr. G. F. Verbeck, of the Presbyterian Church (1859), and J. Goble, of the

American Baptist Missionary Society (1860), and others. In 1864, the Rev. J. H. Ballagh, of the Dutch Reformed Church, came from America, and in the following year came Dr. Thompson, of the American Presbyterian Church.

In 1869, the Rev. D. C. Greene made Kobé the basis of his mission work representing the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The first woman missionary, Miss Kidder, of the Dutch Reformed Church, arrived here in the same year. In 1873, the American Methodist Episcopal Church and the Canadian Methodist Church sent their missionaries, and in 1876 the Evangelical Association of North America started its mission work.

The Restoration When the Tokugawa feudal system collapsed and the Imperial House was restored to power, the edicts prohibiting "Kirishitan" were withdrawn, in the sixth year of Meiji (1873), and missionaries were officially permitted to establish schools, publish religious tracts, and preach their doctrines in all the sea-ports open for foreign trade. In 1872, the Rev. Brown and Rev. Ballagh of Yokohama established, aided by their young followers, a Christian church to be known as the Yokohama Yaso Kyokai, which was the beginning of the Union Church. In the following year a sister church was organized at Tsukiji, Tokyo. This was the first Christian church in the metropolis. In 1876 Nagasaki saw another church established. Later all these churches were federated under the name of the United Church of Christ in Japan. This was the origin of the Nihon Kirisuto Kyokai. The Rev. D. C. Greene who started his mission work in Kobé established a church known as the Settsu First Christian Church. This was the first Congregational Church ever organized in Japan, and developed into the present Kobé Kumiai Kirisuto Kyokai. In the same year the Umemoto-cho Church came into existence in Osaka, which later came to be called the Osaka Kumiai Kirisuto Kyokai. Some time before this, 35 students of the Kumamoto Foreign School, who were converted to Christianity under the influence of their American teacher, Captain Janes, came up to Kyoto, and entered the Doshisha College just established by J. H. Neeshima, who had lately returned from America. After their graduation from the college they became active propagators of Christianity, and built up the foundations of the Nihon Kumiai Kirisuto Kyokai. In 1872, the Rev. Loomis and Rev. Ballagh conducted a Bible class for young men in the above-mentioned Church at Yokohama every Sunday afternoon. In 1873, a Congregational Missionary, Dr. Berry, set up in Kobé a Sunday-school, probably the first one conducted in the Japanese language. As to the vernacular translation of the Bible, in which Dr. Brown had been engaged for some time, the work progressed rapidly early in the Meiji Era, and the New Testament was completed in December 1879, and the Old Testament in 1886. The chief translators were Brown, Verbeck, Greene, and Maclay, while among the native assistants were Takakichi Matsuyama, Masatsuna Okuno, Masahisa Uyemura, Kajinosuké Ibuka, Goro Takahashi, and others.

Y.M.C.A. and Mission Schools In 1880, the Young Men's Christian Association was first organized in Tokyo, and among the leaders mention must be made of Hiromichi Kozaki, Kajinosuké Ibuka, Masahisa Uyemura, and Yoshiyasu Hiraiwa.

In 1870, Miss Kidder opened a school for girls in Yokohama. This was the first institution of the kind in Japan, and from it developed the present Ferris School for Girls. Four years later another girls' school, Kobé Jo Gakuin, was erected in Kobé by the Congregationalists.

According to the statistics of 1882, there were in that year 145 foreign missionaries, 93 organized churches, 13 of which were self-supporting, 4,367 adult members, 39 mixed schools, 15 girls' schools, 9 middle schools, 7 theological colleges, 109 Sunday-schools, 49 ordained preachers, 100 assistant preachers, 37 Bible teachers, and 5 hospitals.

In 1883, the Church of Christ sent missionaries to Japan, and in 1885 the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America did the same. The American Society of Friends, and the Evangelical Protestant Missionary Society of Germany and Switzerland also despatched their agents In 1886, missionaries came from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

South, and in Osaka a hall was set up for the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1887 the missionaries and representatives of the Episcopal Church of England and America had a conference, the result of which was the organization of the Holy Catholic Church of Japan. In the same year, the American Unitarian Association sent its representative, the Rev. A. M. Knapp, and following him came the Rev Clay McCauley.

Freedom of Faith On February 11, 1889, the Constitution was promulgated, providing freedom of faith. In that year, L. D. Wishard, International College Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, came and planned out a summer school for Bible study for the first time in this country. Since then every summer sees its work carried on. The United Church of Christ in Japan changed its name to the Church of Christ in Japan, compiled a fundamental law, settled on its creed, and at last became an independent organization. Soon after, they put up a Board of Missions and made progress towards financial independence.

In 1890, the Universalist General Convention of America sent its missionaries. In 1895 officers of the Salvation Army came, and Gumpei Yamamuro joined it, and they at once started on their mission work. In the same year, the United Brethren in Christ started a mission.

Until 1901 the foreign missionaries had not been allowed to hold land in Japan, which greatly inconvenienced their activities. In that year the Home Minister gave permission to the Baptist Missionary Society in Japan to organize a corporation which could hold and manage lands and buildings for missionary purposes.

In 1907 representatives of the Methodist Church of Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church convened in Tokyo with a view to effect a confederation of the three denominations in Japan. The First General Conference of the Methodist Church of Japan thus took place, and Yoichi Honda was chosen to be its first Bishop and was duly consecrated. In the same year F. L. Brown, of the International Sunday School Association, arrived and the outcome of this visit was the organization of the Sunday School Association of Japan, marking an epoch in the history of the Sunday School of the Christian Church. The conference of the World's Student Christian Federation was also held in 1907 in Tokyo, in which 160 foreign visitors took part representing 25 nations. This was the first world's convention of any kind in Japan.

Christianity after 1940

United Protestant Church Movement The most outstanding change in Japanese Protestantism was the coming into birth of a united Christian church of Japan. The first Christian church organized in Yokohama in 1872, and the others in Osaka and Kobé in the following years were all undenominational; therefore, it was the common intention of the founders to establish a single church of Christ in Japan. In keeping with this intention, efforts were made from 1886 onwards for several years to effect a union of the Japan Presbyterian and Congregational churches. In 1906, attempts were made on a larger scale to unite all the Protestant bodies then in existence into one Christian church, but the objective remained unrealized. At a great Christian gathering in 1919 at Gotemba, a strong resolution was passed for the creation of a united Protestant church in Japan, which resulted in the establishment by the Japan Christian Council, of a permament promoting committee of church union, in 1929.

The movement for the uniting of Protestant churches received an unprecedented stimulus with the enactment of the Religious Organizations (Bodies) Law which passed the 74th Session of the Diet and became effective on April 1, 1940.

On June 12, 1940, several representatives of Protestant churches were told by the Ministry of Education then in charge of the supervision of religion that, in order to secure recognition under the Religious Organizations Law, a religious denomination must have to its credit fifty churches with a membership of 5,000 followers. This statement made it evident that only seven of the Protestant denominations could obtain their legal recognition under the Law, leaving thirty or more

smaller bodies without recognition, which fact created a move, on the part of the smaller denominations to unite so far as possible to meet the requirements for recognition.

Under these circumstances a Preparatory Commission on Church Union was organized among some thirty denominations including the Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Holines, Lutheran, United Brethren, Methodist Protestant and others. The Commission held its first meeting and prepared a constitution and by-laws for a united church. The new united church, as proposed by the Commission, embraced practically all of the forty or more Protestant denominations, with the exception of the Nippon Seikokai (the Japan Episcopal-Anglican Church) which refused to unite with the new church because of its special historic characteristics. The eleven blocs united were: the Presbyterian-Reformed: Methodist, including Japan Methodist, Methodist Protestant etc.: Congregational, including Japan Congregational, United Brethren, Evangelical and Disciples; Baptist; Lutheran; Sei Kyokwai, a branch of Holiness movement; Japan Evangelistic Christian Church, a union recently consummated of five smaller denominations; Japan Holy (sanctified) Christian Church, consisting of Free Methodist, Missionary Alliance, Nazarene, and World Missionary Band; Kiyome Kyokwai, a branch of Holiness movement; Federated Independent Church, consisting of some fifty independent churches throughout Japan; and Salvation Army Corps. The Commission clarified the Union's theological position as it is indicated in the credal statement: "We believe in the Triune God revealed in the Holy Scriptures as the Father, Son and the Holy Spirit, who for the salvation of mankind by the atonement of Jesus Christ through his death and resurrection, gives remission of sins, justification, sanctification and eternal life. We believe in the church of Jesus Christ as the body of believers who, being called by Grace, observe regular worship, keep its ordinances, preach the Gospel, and await for the coming of the Lord."

The inaugural Conference of the United Protestant Churches was held in Tokyo on June 24 and 25, 1941, attended by three hundred delegates representing eleven blocs.

The New United Church Groups: Nippon Kirisuto Kyokwai (Church of Christ in Japan or the Japan Presbyterian-Reformed church). Falling in its attempt to unite with the Japan Congregational churches, it continued its efforts, which culminated in the unification of protestant churches in 1941. It embraces as of December 31, 1947, 1,302 churches, 1,442 ministers and evangelists and 184,469 church members.

Headquarters—No. 6, 1 -chome, Nishikicho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Moderator—Rev. Michio Kozaki
Gen. Superintendent—Dr. Zensuke Hinohara

Japan Methodist Church This church took this name by organizing into one the churches affiliated with the American Northern and Southern Methodist missions and the Canadian Methodist mission in 1907, though the movement for their union had started some twenty years before that date.

Japan Congregational Church This church was started in Japan with the arrival, in 1869, of Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Greene sent by the American Board for Foreign Missions. Its famous Doshisha University in Kyoto was founded in 1875, in cooperation with Dr. Greene, by a distinguished Japanese Christian, Joseph Jo Neeshima who was educated in the United States, and it has been exerting much influence in the promotion of Christian education. It united with the Christian Church in 1929 and added thus to its strength. It has 195 churches, one university with men's theological department and several colleges, two women's colleges and several middle schools for boys and girls. With this Congregational group there are now three affiliated bodies, namely the United Brethren of Christ, Japan Evangelical and Disciples churches.

Japan Evangelistic Christian Church This church is a union, consummaetd, just before the Commission on Church Union began its work, of the Japan Evangelistic Band, Japan United Christian Church, Japan Jesus Christ Church, Christ Evangelistic Church, and the Revival Christian Church.

Japan Salvation Corps This group has had an eventful history in this country. The

Japan branch of the World Salvation Army commenced its work in 1895 just after the Sino-Japanese War. Its founder, General Booth visited Japan in 1907 and greatly contributed toward the progress of the Japan Salvation Army. It made great advances in its evangelistic and social activities under the able leadership of Lieutenant-General Gumpei Yamamuro (1872–1940). In August 1940, the reorganization of the group was carried out under the new name of the Japan Salvation Corps.

As of Dec. 31, 1947, its regiments numbered 4, company 50, officers 200 and soldiers approximately 9,000.

Headquarters: Jimbocho, Kanda, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Evangelical Lutheran Church The Church comprising 30 churches with 27 ministers and 9 foreign missionaries had, as of December 31, 1947, the membership of 1,465.

Japan Reformist Church The church advocating presbyterian church government of the strict type, embraces 9 churches of the former Nihon Kirisuto-Kyokai.

Holiness Church It comprises 7 churches with 7 ministers and 500 members.

Living Water Christian Church Originating from the former Japan Evangelist Band, this chyurch currently holds 7 churches with approximately 1,200 members.

Seventh-day Adventist Church The church has 20 churches with 48 ministers and evangelists, including 8 foreign missionaries and 633 members.

Japan Baptist Church This church has its beginnings in 1860 with the arrival of a missionary named Jonathan Goble sent by the American Free Baptist Missinary Society. He was followed by Nathan Brown under the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society in 1873. He had great linguistic abilities and did much in helping to translate the Bible into Japanese. The American Southern Baptist Missionary Society commenced its work in Japan in 1889, making Kyushu its principal field of operation. The Japanese Baptist churches connected with these two missionary societies, at their general convention in January 1940, voted to form one Baptist church of Japan.

The Baptist League, comprising 12 churches of the former Western Baptist Union has seceded from the United Church of Christ, and is carrying on its evangelistic work independently.

Other minor Protestant denominations are: The Japan Nazarene Church composed of 13 churches and the Immanuel Comprehensive Mission governing 6 mission districts with 40 preachers and 1,000 members, and the Society of Jesus with 17 churches, and 18 preachers and evangelists.

Japan Episcopal-Anglican Church The work of this church was started with the arrival of two American Episcopal missionaries in 1859. The church was organized to take the above name in 1889, by uniting the churches under several missions, so as to render it indigenous in character. Yet the work of this church has remained in many respects, under foreign control financially and in personnel. This is the only one of the Protestant communions which declined, to join with the new united church movement.

As of December, 31, 1947, its dioceses numbered 10, churches 222, ministers and evangelists, 248 (including 28 foreign missionaries), and members 30,000.

Headquarters: Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo

Presiding Bishop: Most Rev. Michael H. Yashiro.

The Roman Catholic Church

The Church of Rome has the honor of first introducing Christianity into Japan through the great Jesuit missionary Francis Xavier in the middle of the 16th century. Francis Xavier landed in Satsuma, Kyushu in 1549 and engaged in propagating Christianity chiefly in Kyushu, where the first Christian church was built in Hirado in 1564. Phenomenal success was achieved by him and his successors in converting many local princes and their subjects, especially in Southwestern Japan. Under the Tokugawa Shogunate, Christianity became a forbidden religion (1633) and persecutions followed. However, with the opening of the seaports for foreign trade in 1858, Catholic missions returned and resumed their activities.

Missionaries from the Société des Missions

Etrangères in Paris are working all over the country, which is now divided by them into seven districts, Tokyo, Osaka, Hakodaté, Nagasaki, Shikoku, Niigata, and Sapporo, with a Bishop resident in Tokyo. In Shikoku there is a Spanish Dominican mission, while in Hokkaido the Franciscans have found their principal fields of activity, where are two Trappist monasteries. The Jesuit missionaries reached here again in 1908, but instead of following up their predecessors' work, they have now a college established in Tokyo and concentrate their efforts on education. Besides the Jesuits, those that are chiefly engaged in educational work are the Missionnaires de Marie, Société des Soeurs de Saint Paul, Société de Sacré Coeur and others. In the prefecture of Nagasaki, Catholics have been at work for the last 300 years.

The relation between the Holy See and the Roman Catholic Church in Japan was resumed immediately after the Japanese surrender. With the establishment of the diocesan union to encourage coordination between its Archdiocese and dioceses, vigorous efforts are being made in reconstruction of 85 churches and monasteries destroyed during the Pacific War.

Greek Orthodox Church

The activities of the Greek Church centered in the person of the Russian priest, Father Nicolai, who came to Japan first as priest attached to the Russian consulate in Hokkaido in 1859. He reached Japan after crossing Siberia, and after settling in Hakodaté he baptized Takuma Sawabé and two other Japanese. In 1872 he came to Tokyo where he began missionary work. In 1884 he started to build a fine large church in Tokyo, which was completed in 1891. This St. Nicholas Church was then regarded as the greatest and finest building of the sort throughout Japan. The internal disturbances in Russia which followed World War I made it very difficult to maintain this beautiful edifice, until in 1919 the followers succeeded in organizing an independent church known by the name of the "Orthodox Church of Christ in Japan."

In 1917, at the time of the Communist revolution, the Church became financially independent of Russian support and its work was carried on by Bishop Selgie, able successor to Bishop Nicolai. When he resigned in 1940, the Church was divided, into a conservative and a reform parties, over the question of appointing a Japanese Father, until when Father Kiichi Ono was ordained to bishopric in April, 1941.

Other Christian Organizations Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., W.C.T.U., and other social groups have continued their activities independently of the United church movement. The Japan Sunday School Association has continued its activities under the guidance of the United Church while the Japan Christian Educational Association, which embraces about 100 educational institutions throughout the country, has continued to operate a separate organization. The Japan Christian Council, which came into existence as the outgrowth of the Federation of Protestant Churches in Japan in 1923, has been a potent force in bringing about a closer relation between the different denominations. There has been a considerable discussion as to the future of the Council. It has as its constituent members the newly established united Protestant Church of Japan, Episcopal-Anglican Church, National Christian Educational Association, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and W.C.T.U.

STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
(as of February, 1947)

Shintoism

Denominations	Shrines	Preaching-Halls	Priests & Teachers	Adherents
Shintodaikyo	958	—	5,748	1,246,017
Kurozumikyo	436	—	3,150	574,132
Shintoshuseikyo	379	—	1,627	43,651
Izumotaishakyo	182	145	3,792	3,408,452

Shintoism

Denominations	Shrines	Preaching-Halls	Priests & Teachers	Adherents
Fusokyo	277	172	3,049	384,753
Shintojikkokyo	615	—	2,468	217,880
Taiseikyo	111	—94	6,154	407,622
Shinshukyo	282	—	2,297	698,455
Ontakekyo	833	1,824	7,299	259,850
Shinrikyo	523	519	4,267	361,938
Misogikyo	40	—	1,040	100,943
Konkokyo	1,538	—	3,143	682,937
Tenrikyo	12,219	6,564	75,327	1,372,562
Jinjyahoncho	86,157	—	15,890	3,508,326
Jinjyahonkyo	133	1	74	637,392
Mokuson-ontakehonkyo	131	—	764	19,716
Maruyamakyo	98	—	621	82,210
Seiseikyo	11	3	21	15,493
Sekitsuikyo	41	9	202	31,450
Tenrihondo	1	—	142	300,000
Tenshokyohonkyo	1	—	4	47,265
Seikokyo	49	66	140	27,306
Sumerakyo	39	—	143	111,931
Danihondaidokyo	15	—	42	18,883
Hinomotokyodan	8	—	33	14,849
P L Kyodan	1	21	272	10,220
Meijikyo	72	—	227	38,743
Shintokotohirakyo	6	—	13	110,050
Tenreikyo	2	—	5	10,000
Jitsugetsukyo	19	—	98	16,150
Shinto-Ishikirikyo	1	5	160	114,380
Shinto-Kotokukyo	10	—	61	45,000
Tenshokodaijingukyo	17	—	17	21,141
Meiseikyodan	6	—	96	10,215
Aizenen	175	—	34	13,281
Shinto Shrine Asso. of Southern Hokkaido	62	—	—	51,131
Jinsokyo	18	—	51	10,358
Jinmeikyo	17	4	164	101,170
Others	180	69	2,947	68,837

Buddhism

Sects	Temples	Preaching-Halls	Priests & Teachers	Believers
Tendaisyu	3,446	432	6,281	1,978,899
Tendaijimonshu	231	70	896	39,511
Tendaishinseishu	419	16	462	24,748
Shingonshu-Omuroha	941	57	1,315	188,831
,, Tojiha	200	30	234	68,092
,, Senyujiha	43	1	73	18,774
,, Yamashinaha	151	40	459	42,425

Sects	Temples	Preaching-Halls	Priests & Teachers	Believers
Shingonshu (Zentsujiha)	154	56	431	332,727
Shingonshu Chisanha	3,160	97	5,260	1,101,000
,, Buzanha	3,005	70	2,522	1,767,538
Koyasan-Shigonshu	3,315	612	4,495	1,624,254
Shigonshu-Daigoha	1,002	460	2,499	819,504
Shigonritsushu	70	—	78	67,858
Ritsushu	22	15	81	27,897
Jodoshu	7,142	238	9,103	3,380,410
Jodoshu-Seizanha	1,172	150	1,687	609,679
Rinzaishu-Kenninjiha	71	2	67	23,541
Rinzaishu-Tofukujiha	387	10	357	55,110
,, Kenchojiha	410	3	295	63,780
,, Enkakujiha	210	—	161	28,250
,, Nanzenjiha	420	4	728	266,223
,, Daitokujiha	204	2	322	91,784
,, Myoshinjiha	3,578	32	7,109	1,316,759
,, Tenryujiha	110	—	88	231,128
,, Eigenjiha	136	—	119	44,289
,, Syokokujiha	110	2	110	27,399
,, Hokojiha	172		163	358,142
,, Buttsujiha	51	—	—	53,100
,, Kokutaijiha	34	—	33	21,067
Sotoshu	14,367	496	14,567	1,588,261
Wobakushu	499	4	456	81,956
Shigon-Honganjiha	9,837	43	14,298	6,376,950
,, Otaniha	8,776	1,200	29,490	8,483,500
,, Takataha	658	27	805	308,750
,, Koseiha	383	6	797	122,873
Shingon-Bukkojiha	290	41	465	172,067
,, Kibeha	137	52	555	106,990
,, Izumojiha	53	9	73	34,220
,, Seisyojiha	56	7	60	88,985
Nichirensyu	4,471	928	5,999	1,373,887
Nichirenseishu	91	38	133	314,119
Hokkeshu	491	143	1,500	459,987
Myohokkeshu	9	8	20	32,509
Jishu	417	3	397	341,589
Yuzunembutsusbu	281	3	285	35,000
Hososhu	43	30	295	38,504
Kegonshu	43	23	499	50,915
Shingon-Jokojiha	8	—	16	12,636
Fudannembutsushu	6	21	96	32,958
Chusanmyoshu	9	1	37	103,204
Shugenshu	203	32	242	29,551
Shugendo	30	38	254	46,430
Shingonshu Reiunziha	31	—	21	13,000
Chuzanshingoseishu	21	47	170	188,300

Sects	Temples	Preaching-Halls	Priests & Teachers	Believers
Nyoraishu	76	—	117	34,809
Ryobozenkyokai	—	7	26	10,000
Bukkyoshodokyodan	—	15	37	64,516
Kannonshu	1	—	5	350,000
Myokenshu	1	32	285	62,180
Others	175	77	328	59,797

Christianity

Denominations	Churches	Mission Churches	Ministers & Evangelists	Members
Roman Catholic Church	320	143	363	109,362
Church of Christ in Japan	1,495	287	1,505	184,469
Japan Episcopal-Anglican Church	215	—	295	6,349
Salvation Army	47	3	80	3,485
Immanuel Comprehensive Mission	13	—	28	549
Living Water Christian Church	6	7	8	1,283
Society of Jesus	16	2	19	1,277
Seventh-day Adventist	2	—	13	94
International Christian Mission	8	—	8	167
Oriental Missionary Society	6	—	10	180
Yokohama Medical Mission	1	—	4	5

Source: Ministry of Education.

CHAPTER XXVI

SOCIAL WORK

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SOCIAL WORK

Historical Background

The history of social work in Japan began with the welfare activities undertaken by Emperor Kimmei, as recorded in the Nihonshoki (Japanese Annals) in 552 A.D. However, welfare activities were since then confined to philanthropic organizations and individuals. In 1874, the Meiji government enacted the Regulations for Relief of the Poor, but the government's social activities were limited to the monetary support for the needy. It was not, therefore, until the early years of the 20th century that national social movement and systematized social work began in this country.

Social Legislation The beginning of the 20th century witnessed the passage by the Diet of the Military Relief Act (1917), the Tuberculosis Prevention Act (1919), the Employment Exchange Act (1921), the Housing Association Act (1921) the Health Insurance Act (1922) and the Public Pawn-shop Act (1927).

Social Work Law The Social Work Law was promulgated on April 1, 1938 and put into force on July 1, the same year. The social services provided for by the Law were asylums for the aged, poor relief work, orphanages, day-nurseries, medical relief work, and other such services as are required for the relief of the poor.

Ministry of Welfare The administrative organization of social work was first established under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In August 1917, a relief section was established in the Local Government Bureau of the same Ministry and in 1920, the section became the new Bureau of Social Affairs, a central organization for social work. In 1922, an independent Social Bureau was established and the administration of all social work in the country was brought under its control. In January 1938, the Bureau was replaced by the Ministry of Welfare.

Block Committee Homen I-in or Block Committee system originated from the establishment of an advisory committee to the Saiseikai Association in Okayama Prefecture in 1917. The system consisted in the appointing, by prefectural governors or other responsible bodies, of honorary committees who were in close contact with the poor, and consequently could obtain maximum result of relief work. The system soon spread throughout the country and at the end of 1942, there were 83,000 Block Committee members in charge of 10,000 blocks in Japan. With the post-war reorganization of public and governmental bodies, the Block Committees were replaced by the Welfare Committees in 1946.

Social Work After 1945

Post-war Social Legislation The Daily Life Protection Law went into force on October 1, 1946, replacing the Military Relief Law, the Mothers and Children's Protection Law, the Relief Law, and the Medical Protection Law. The new law provides for (1) State protection of all destitute persons, (2) the administration of the Law by regional municipalities with the aid of district Welfare Committees, (3) kinds of protection given a) assistance for livelihood, b) medical treatment c) birth aid d) occupation aid, e) funeral aid, (4) grant of subsidies to and exemption from tax of philanthropic organizations and individuals, and (5) payment of relief expenses by towns, villages and wards.

Other important laws enforced with the

purpose of promoting social work include the Employment Security Law of November, 1947, the Unemployment Allowance Law and the Unemployment Insurance Law, and the Child Welfare Law, all of December, 1947.

Welfare Committee Under the Welfare Committee Ordinance promulgated in September, 1946, the Welfare Committees were organized in regional municipalities. The committees are appointed for the period of two years and responsible for the promotion and administration of relief work in local communities. As of December 31, 1946, the following number of Welfare Committee members was engaged in relief activities.

NUMBER OF WELFARE COMMITTEE MEMBERS
(December 31, 1946)

	Male	Female	Total
Urban districts	26,370	2,947	28,867
Rural districts	84,723	9,315	94,038
Total	111,093	11,812	122,905

Relief Institutions—There were, as of March, 1947, 5,249 institutions for relief work, of which 2,165 or 40 percent were public institutions.

Below are listed the number of social welfare institutions classified by management and the number of institutionalized persons.

SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS
(As of March 31, 1947)

Type	Management	Number	Capacity	No. of Inmates
Old people's homes	Public	24	2,167	2,071
	Private	83	4,174	2,734
	Total	107	6,341	4,805
Infant homes	Public	14	1,165	644
	Private	121	1,347	4,509
	Total	135	7,512	5,153
Children's homes & day nurseries	Public	335	32,143	24,836
	Private	1,058	102,700	92,579
	Total	1,393	134,843	117,415
Orphanages	Public	60	7,194	2,558
	Private	90	5,590	5,037
	Total	150	12,784	7,595
Mothers-and-children's homes	Public	62	5,447	3,113
	Private	92	6,290	4,423
	Total	154	11,737	7,536
Protection of deaf and dumb	Public	18	2,248	1,518
	Private	20	863	409
	Total	38	3,111	1,927
Reformatories	Public	48	3,281	2,600
	Private	62	2,260	1,311
	Total	110	5,541	3,911
Medical protection	Public	214	23,881	11,168
	Private	279	20,014	11,479
	Total	493	43,895	22,647
Maternity homes	Public	11	543	126
	Private	18	581	305
	Total	29	1,124	431
Work relief	Public	579	35,942	22,672
	Private	640	43,272	28,133
	Total	7,219	79,214	50,805

Type	Management	Number	Capacity	No. of Inmates
Free lodgings	Public	72	10,361	5,604
	Private	88	15,356	13,411
	Total	160	25,717	19,015
Lodgings for war sufferers & repatriates	Public	284	50,490	36,175
	Private	278	65,182	54,540
	Total	562	115,672	90,718
Ex-convict homes	Public	6	374	361
	Private	93	3,042	1,622
	Total	99	3,416	1,983
Social settlements	Public	22	5,037	2,739
	Private	78	4,273	2,863
	Total	100	9,310	5,602
Public pawnshops	Public	378	—	—
	Private	15	—	—
	Total	393	—	—
General relief	Public	24	2,631	1,824
	Private	16	1,379	1,174
	Total	40	4,010	2,998
Others	Public	14	360	20
	Private	53	1,341	783
	Total	67	1,701	803
Grand Total	Public	2,165	183,264	118,029
	Private	3,084	282,664	225,315
	Total	5,249	465,928	343,344

Source:

Relief Funds For relief and welfare work the Government appropriated in the budget for 1946 fiscal year, ¥6,324,765,000 (of which, ¥93,374,000 was allocated for unemployment), and in the budget for 1947 fiscal year, ¥5,490,-000,000. Below is listed the detailed accounts of the appropriation to the Ministry of Welfare in the 1947 fiscal year budget.

BUDGETARY APPROPRIATION TO MINISTRY OF WELFARE

(Original and Supplementary Budgets for 1947)

(In yen)

Social Bureau	2,598,723,000
Repatriation	1,343,170,000
Medical Affairs Bureau	878,697,000
Insurance Bureau	257,197,000
Labor Bureau	184,484,000
Prevention of Diseases Bureau	107,175,000
Public Health Bureau	59,592,000
Quarantine	6,234,000
Others	54,769,000
Total	5,490,041,000

In the Budget for 1947 fiscal year, relief funds received the appropriation of ¥4,850,000 000, unemployment insurance expenses, ¥500,-000,000, and national health insurance expenses, ¥379,431,000.

Community Chest Movement Despite the increased Government appropriations for social relief work, most of the philanthropic institutions found it extremely difficult to carry out their mission in face of spiralling inflation. Against this, the number of those who were in need of relief grant and assistance from the institutions was continuously growing, reaching 2,760,000 in May 1947. To mitigate the situation, Community Chest Movement was started early in 1947. A brief

but successful campaign won monetary contributions amounting to ¥571,071,681, by the end of 1947.

Public Relief Grants In view of mounting inflation and increasing commodity price, the scale of public relief grants was revised in March, May and July during 1947. Further, the Ministry of Welfare raised the public relief grants by 50 percent in December, 1947, raising the daily grant per person from ¥10.80 to ¥15.80, or the monthly grant for a family of five from ¥912 to ¥1,326. The new scale of daily relief grant in urban and rural districts is as follows:

DAILY RELIEF GRANT IN DECEMBER 1947

(In yen)

Number of persons in family	Six big cities	Other cities	Towns & villages
1	15.80	14.15	12.50
2	26.90	24.10	21.30
3	33.20	29.75	26.30
4	39.50	35.40	31.30
5	44.20	39.65	35.10
Each additional person	4.70	4.25	3.80

Note: Six big cities include Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka Kyoto and Kobe.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

For a family with an infant under one year, additional monthly releif grant of ¥130–¥150 is allowed, and school children on public relief grant are entitled to receive monthly allowance per person of ¥15–¥20 as payment for their school lunch prepared of LARA food.

Below are statistics for 1946 and 1947 of the number of families and persons in need of relief grant and the number of recipients of relief grant and the amount paid by the Government.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN NEED OF RELIEF

(As of June 30, 1946)

	No. of Families	No. of Persons
War damage sufferers	170,480	881,288
Repatriates	125,044	204,900
Unemployed	38,375	200,171
Demobilized soldiers	50,742	160,998
War bereaved families	135,479	372,326
Dependants of internees overseas	187,586	718,907
Disabled soldiers	18,866	48,540
Destitutes	190,965	473,914
Total	917,517	3,061,044

NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF RELIEF GRANT AND THE AMOUNT OF RELIEF GRANT PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR 1946–1947

	No. of Recipients	Amount paid (In Yen)
1946		
April	2,680,871	48,891,879
May	2,182,493	40,464,855
June	2,194,436	41,143,743
July	2,178,159	47,632,577
August	2,886,309	101,576,755
September	2,852,911	127,607,087
October	2,703,439	136,955,827
November	2,658,769	130,908,379
December	2,837,207	206,099,285
1947		
January	2,891,336	251,577,009
February	2,701,670	176,994,311
March	2,882,003	253,913,872

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

Child Protection

Formerly the protection of poor children was provided for in provisions of the Regulations for Relief of the Poor promulgated in 1929. However, with the purpose of furthering children's welfare with due consideration given to numerous war orphans and homeless children, the Child Welfare Law was promulgated in December, 1947.

Child Welfare Law The Child Welfare

Law, promulgated in December, 1947, provides for (1) the application of the provisions of the Law to all cases concerning children's welfare, with the exception of those concerning education, crimes and labor, (2) the establishment of the Child Protection Committees and advisory organs in local communities to promote welfare work for children, (3) the expansion of welfare institutions for children, including infant and child, hospitals and nurseries, (4) the formation of the Child Welfare Committees in both central and local governments, and (5) abolition of the Reformatory Law of 1900 and the Law for the Prevention of Child Maltreatment of 1933.

Child Bureau The Social Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare was formerly in charge of all affairs concerning child protection. However, with the increasing need for children's protection and welfare under the post-war social conditions, the Child Bureau was established in March 1947 in the Ministry of Welfare.

Social Security

Health Insurance Health insurance is compulsory for mining, commercial, transportation and some other industrial employees. A limited cash allowance is paid to them during their absence from work, due to illness. This insurance also provides for medical, dental and maternity care and funeral expenses.

National Health Insurance This insurance provides for medical care and hospitalization through the organization of voluntary health associations financially supported by members' premiums and the Government's subsidy.

Seamen's Insurance This composite social insurance provides for medical care, allowance for sickness or invalidity caused by occupational accidents, old age pension and funeral expenses.

Welfare Pension Insurance This insurance system provides for industrial, commercial and public employees with old age pension, and cash payment for disability due to sickness or accidents, and grants aids to survivors of the deceased.

Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance The Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law promulgated on April 7, 1947 went into force on September 1, 1947 simultaneously with the enforcement of the Labor Standard Law. This Law applies to all enterprises deisgnated in the Labor Standard Law, providing for compensation for employees' disability and invalidity caused by occupational accidents, and the payment of insurance premium by employers. It superseded the Employers' Liability Insurance Law.

Unemployment Insurance The Unemployment Insurance Law was promulgated on December 1, 1947. It provides for (1) salaried worker who have paid insurance premium for six months previous to his discharge, with 60 percent of his daily wages for the period of 180 days of the year and (2) wage earner who has been in employment more than one day during ten days previous to his unemployment and who is out of work for more than three days, with daily allowance of ¥15. The insurance premium is payable by employers and employees at respective rates provided for by the Law.

Government Personnel Mutual Aid Association The association was formed within twenty seven Government offices including ministries, police force etc. with a view of benefiting their employees. This system was superseded by the Health Insurance.

Post-office Insurance and Annuities The post-office insurance and annuities are under the administration of the Ministry of Communications. The Ministry has so far issued 91,000,000 policies currently effective with some ¥26,000,000,000 face value.

Protection For the Unemployed According to the census taken April 26, 1946, there were 6,001,000 unemployed of which 2,555,000 were actually out of work, while the remaining 3,446,000 consisted of persons engaged in odd jobs without regular employment.

The legislative measures taken by the Government to alleviate the post-war unemployment condition, were the Employment

Security Law promulgated in November, 1947, which superseded the Employment Exchange Law of 1921, and the Unemployment Allowance Law and the Unemployment Insurance Law. The Government appropriated in the budget for 1947 fiscal year ¥9,500,000,000 for unemployment relief, which was supplemented later by ¥3,900,000,000 appropriated for public works. With the enforcement of the Unemployment Allowance Law, the Government allocated another ¥1,500,000,000 to the unemployed allowance expenses. Despite the Government's efforts to solve the unemployment problem by expanding its employment exchanges and employment security institutions, the number of the unemployed has been on constant increase. Their number as of December 31, 1945 is detailed below.

BREAKDOWN OF GENERAL UNEMPLOYED
(As of December 1, 1945)

	Male		Female		Total	
Occupation	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Technicians	44,570	2.6	2,769	0.2	47,339	1.5
Workers	919,594	53.9	369,879	24.9	1,289,473	40.4
Office Workers	288,109	16.9	294,377	19.8	582,486	18.5
Others	453,186	24.6	818,509	55,1	1,271,695	100.0
Total	1,705,459	100.0	1,485,534	100.0	3,190,993	100.0

Source: Ministry of Welfare

Employment Exchanges There have been since olden times private employment exchanges called "Keian" or "Kuchiireya" conducted privately. In 1906, the first employment exhchage was founded at a free lodging house established in Tokyo, for the benefit of low class laborers. The earliest public employment exchanges were established in 1911. At the close of World War 1, the Government felt the necessity of extending those employment exchanges in view of increasing number of the unemployed. In 1920, the Government put into circulation a low interest loan for the establishment of employment exchanges, and allowed the Kyochokai to organize a central managing office to control all employment exchanges. Under the Employment Exchange Law issued in 1921, the Government subsidized the employment exchange business, as a part of relief work, for the establishment of facilities for training the unempolyed (1936). Little change occurred in the business during the period from 1936 to 1946.

Public Employment Security Offices In view of the post-war aggravation of unemployment condition, the Government endeavored to develop along with the employment exchanges the Public Employment Security Institutions, which were responsible for training the unemployed and obtaining work for them. In 1946 there were 544 Public Employment Security Institutions throughout the country with a total number of staff counting 13,109. Below is the table showing the number of unemployed men taken care of by the institutions.

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS ASSISTED BY EMPLOYMENT SECURITY INSTITUTIONS DURING 1946

	Positions open	Persons seeking employment	Positions filled
Men	2,023,340	1,640,688	912,246
Women	993,718	389,517	370,665
Toal	3,017,058	2,030,205	1,282,911

Protection for Repatriates The repatriates are entitled to receive ¥500 per family on their arrival home. The Government appropriated ¥1,000,000,000 for 1946 and ¥600,-

000,000 for 1947 to meet the Production Fund Loans expenses for the benefit of the repatriates. In 1946, ¥260,000,000 was allocated to regional governments to build 2,378 community dwellings for 170,000 repatriates.

Production Fund Loans Under the Production Fund Loans Law, the Repatriation Board of the Ministry of Welfare is able to grant loans (maximum ¥5,000 per family) for a period of five years, without interest for the first six months, and with interest charged at the rate of 6% for each subsequent six months at the interval of which the loans are payable.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE "PRODUCTION FUND LOANS"

September 1, 1946—April 30,1947

By Persons

	Cases	Number of Persons	Amount (yen)
Repatriates			
Repatriated civilians	71,213	154,895	707,951,824
Demobilized soldiers	3,903	8,487	27,228,916
Demobilized civilians	195	424	1,815,216
War sufferers	20,030	43,496	154,297,191
Unemployed persons	683	1,482	4,538,152
Persons in distress			
Wounded soldiers	97	212	907,630
Families of dead soldiers	292	636	1,815,261
Others	1,170	2,546	9,076,350
Total	97,583	212,178	907,630,540

By Industry

Commercial	47,909	87,246	360,614,039
Industrial			
Civil engineering and construction	3,696	10,333	45,774,386
Repairing	9,795	18,909	78,462,214
Manufacturing	10,332	37,459	171,995,605
Others	2,850	5,586	25,605,645
Mining	193	731	3,473,000
Agricultureal			
Land developing and clearing	3,472	9,456	36,397,020
Others	4,639	7,642	31,372,315
Aquatic production	3,819	9,383	45,399,270
Transportation	1,095	4,940	19,350,900
Forestry production	1,238	4,381	19,045,848
Others	8,545	16,112	70,140,298
Total	97,583	212,178	907,630,540

Public Pawn Shops Public pawn shops are currently operating under the Public Pawn Shop Law of 1927, for the benefit of the people of small means. As of March 31, 1947, a total of 393 pawnshops existed. Mention should be made of the fact that of the people who benefited from the utilization of pawnshops in pre-war days, the number of laborers was greatest, followed by small merchants, small industrialists and salaried men, while under post-war infltionary circumstances, the number of salaried men precedes those or

small merchants and industrialists. In order to provide an idea of the business transaction at public pawnshops during the period of 1931–1937, and post-war year 1947, the following details are listed.

PAWNERS AT PUBLIC PAWNSHOPS

	Public Pawnshops	Pawners							
		Laborers	Salaried men	Small Industrialists	Merchants	Farmers	Fishermen	Others	Total
1931–32	314	393,762	112,888	129,556	229,502	77,590	44,976	176,101	1,164,375
1932–33	510	465,012	139,498	151,957	293,249	96,091	48,486	237,707	1,432,000
1933–34	765	567,355	154,810	200,600	394,526	142,487	86,964	311,070	1,857,812
1934–35	999	709,782	182,742	258,423	500,101	207,571	118,473	404,270	2,381,362
1935–36	1,079	876,966	209,984	294,519	608,453	254,466	146,809	487,403	2,878,600
1936–37	1,118	965,741	234,561	299,361	627,886	262,422	140,466	509,456	3,039,883

STANDING LOANS OF PUBLIC PAWNSHOPS

	Pawnshops	Number of Loans	Amount of Loans (yen)	Average Amount per Loan (yen)	Standing Amount of Loans at the End of the Fiscal Year (yen)
1931–32	314	1,433,020	7,242,398	5.05	3,675,878
1932–33	510	1,731,476	8,475,092	4.89	4,031,242
1933–34	765	2,254,220	11,796,763	5.23	5,248,027
1934–35	999	2,900,872	15,690,231	5.41	8,213,794
1935–36	1,079	3,497,487	19,189,167	5.49	8,800,083
1936–37	1,118	3,726,077	21,519,171	5.78	10,166,188

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO UTILIZED PAWNSHOPS AS OF MARCH 31, 1947

	1947
Laborers	126,536
Salaried men	63,749
Small industrialists	18,046
Small merchants	22,823
Farmers	3,933
Fishermen	3,508
Others	59,425
Total	297,842

Note: The number of loans was 406, 859 and the amount loaned by pawnshops, ¥14,443,691, as of March 31, 1947.

Public Work Employees An investigation conducted by the Government agencies to determine wages for occupations in the construction and transportation industries on public works projects, revealed the following data. The standard wages has been applied to all public works employees as from April 1, 1947 with either increase or decrease by 10 percent allowed in accordance with the worker's efficiency.

"STANDARD" DAILY WAGES FOR PUBLIC WORK EMPLOYEES

(yen)

Occupation	Hokkaido	Tohoku & Hokuriku	Kanto & Koshin	Keihan	Tokai	Kinki	Keihanshin	Sanin & Chugoku	Shikoku	Kyushu Fukuoka	Kyushu Other Areas
Carpenter	90	55	55	75	50	70	90	65	60	75	50
Plasterer	90	55	55	75	50	75	95	70	70	75	60
Scaffold worker	75	45	45	60	45	60	85	60	55	70	45
Stoneworker	90	60	50	85	45	65	90	70	55	80	55
Earthworker	50	35	40	50	35	45	65	40	40	40	40
Navvy, experienced	45	30	30	50	30	35	55	35	30	35	30
Navvy, inexperienced	40	25	25	35	25	30	40	30	25	30	25
Metalplate worker	80	60	50	75	60	65	95	70	70	75	45
Tile-roofing worker	90	60	50	80	60	70	95	70	70	70	50
Pipe layer	90	60	55	75	55	60	100	55	50	70	50
Painter	80	55	55	75	55	65	90	65	70	70	50
Gardener	65	40	45	60	50	65	80	65	50	75	50
Truck driver	80	40	40	60	40	50	70	50	40	60	40
Assistant truck driver	50	30	30	40	30	35	50	35	30	40	30
Cart puller, without cart	65	35	35	50	40	50	60	40	35	50	35
Cart puller, with cart	85	45	45	65	50	65	80	50	45	65	45
Wagoner, without wagon	75	45	45	60	50	60	70	50	45	60	45
Wagoner, with wagon	300	150	150	300	150	200	200	150	150	200	150

Note: Payment for an 8-hour workady.
Source: Ministry of Welfare.

Reconstruction of Houses

Building and Management of Houses by Public Bodies In 1921, the Housing Association Law was put into force, providing for the loans from the Ministry of Finance to public bodies for the construction of economic and sanitary houses. The Dojunkai, a building corporation, was established with a fund of ¥10,000,000. By the end of 1938, the number of building societies reached 3,060, rendering facilities to house construction and considerably improving housing conditions.

Improvement of Dwelling Site The Insanitary Dwelling Site Improvement Law was enacted in 1927, for the purpose of remaking the sites in cities where poor dwellings crowded. Under this law, poor insanitary sites in big cities were made clean and hygenic.

Housing Problems After 1945 After the termination of war, the Government has been making efforts to reconstruct war-damaged areas and rebuild dwellings to accomodate, first of all, war-damage sufferers and repatriates. In order to eliminate waste and diversion of building materials to non-essential

buildings, through the control of building materials, the Government established the Board of Reconstruction in 1946.

Board of Reconstruction The Board of Reconstruction, an independent organization in the Cabinet, is responsible for surveys on the need of housing in war-damaged areas, makes available essential building material and authorizes building permits. Each prefecture receives from the Board, an allocation of controlled building permits and building materials.

As observed in the following table, local cities and towns show a remarkable good result of their reconstruction enterprises.

RECONSTRUCTION IN MAJOR BOMBED CITIES

August 1945–July 1947

Prefecture and City	Number of Dwellings Destroyed During War	Number of Dwellings Remaining After War	Number of Dwellings Newly Built
Hokkaido			
Kushiro	1,204	10,581	364
Hakodate	384	38,954	456
Muroran	344	24,462	99
Aomori			
Aomori	15,280	11,207	1,784
Hachinohe	267	5,314	403
Iwate			
Kamiishi	3,600	46,510	817
Miyako	445	6,501	274
Morioka	118	17,960	101
Miyagi			
Sendai	11,642	40,581	3,983
Fukushima			
Taira	709	5,042	362
Koriyama	486	11,171	468
Ibaraki			
Mito	9,781	3,435	3,878
Hidachi	16,093	846	2,049
Tochigi			
Utsunomiya	10,985	7,044	6,633
Gumma			
Maebashi	11,434	5,567	6,806
Takasaki	740	13,466	883
Isezaki	1,746	6,345	1,634
Saitama			
Kumagaya	3,797	6,652	2,213
Chiba			
Chiba	8,102	13,924	1,772
Choshi	5,017	7,563	1,139
Tokyo			
Tokyo	744,895	569,068	93,380
Hachioji	12,895	28,390	2,129
Kanagawa			
Yokohama	98,770	107,719	19,102
Kawasaki	35,114	41,069	5,524
Hiratsuka	7,214	2,255	3,041
Odawara	484	11,018	672
Yamanashi			
Kofu	18.099	2,901	6,141
Niigata			
Nagaoka	10,302	3,123	4,958
Gifu			
Gifu	20,303	14,632	11,263
Ogaki	4,762	6,636	1,628
Shizuoka			
Shizuoka	31,355	10,978	12,084
Hamamatsu	28,810	3,740	11,565
Shimizu	8,454	7,059	5,686
Numazu	9,903	1,563	8,344
Aichi			
Nagoya	125,179	14,433	16,316
Toyohashi	19,784	8,460	4,620
Okazaki	8,257	7,759	2,922
Ichinomiya	10,468	2,798	4,007
Mie			
Tsu	11,657	3,231	2,571
Yokkaichi	12,491	10,359	6,043
Kuwana	6,223	2,361	3,930
Uji-Yamada	4,943	8,015	2,207
Toyama			
Toyama	22,766	9,341	12,862
Fukui			
Fukui	21,584	3,286	7,922
Tsuruga	—	—	873
Shiga			
Shiga	1,098	5,010	—
Osaka			
Osaka	334,201	234,215	34,266
Sakai	14,751	28,836	2,904
Toyonaka	2,000	6,797	124
Fuse	756	25,724	332

Preefcture and City	Number of Dwellings Destroyed During War	Number of Dwellings Remaining After War	Number of Dwellings Newly Built
Hyogo			
Kobe	115,895	67,725	13,378
Nishinomiya	12,994	12,497	1,617
Himeji	11,902	8,952	2,716
Akashi	10,966	4,751	1,696
Amagasaki	11,155	42,859	812
Wakayama			
Wakayama	25,353	15,726	4,955
Kainan	76	5,356	184
Tanabe	23	6,124	111
Shingu	356	5,587	268
Okayama			
Okayama	25,203	6,977	3,676
Hiroshima			
Hiroshima	61,825	42,087	12,217
Kure	22,306	30,426	3,945
Fukuyama	10,154	1,344	4,370
Yamaguchi			
Shimonoseki	—	—	94
Ozuki	9,224	32,168	—
Ube	5,168	19,653	2,185
Tokuyama	4,427	4,006	1,613
Kudamatsu	—	—	271
Shimomatsu	48	7,584	1,749
Hikari	181	6,891	537
Iwakuni	336	10,398	287
Tokushima			
Tokushima	18,153	5,193	2,309
Kagawa			
Takamatsu	15,956	5,484	2,023
Ehime			
Matsuyama	13,284	10,734	3,955
Uwajima	6,315	3,946	1,058
Imaharu	8,099	2,769	810
Kochi			
Kochi	12,064	15,275	2,964
Fukuoka			
Fukuoka	14,106	50,793	4,409
Moji	3,891	23,205	732
Yawata	14,273	36,259	1,310
Omura	11,082	24,832	3,840
Kurume	4,506	13,898	3,098
Wakamatsu	1,203	16,392	417
Nagasaki			
Nagasaki	14,207	40,255	1,648
Sasebo	12,825	40,219	894
Kumamoto	11,426	31,016	5,464
Arao	875	8,987	—
Oita			
Oita	2,916	13,441	998
Miyazaki			
Miyazaki	2,250	13,614	2,823
Nobeoka	3,765	10,748	3,261
Miyakinojo	1,592	10,323	2,362
Kagoshima			
Kagoshima	27,036	10,962	7,557
Kawachi	2,766	4,005	—
Sendai	—	—	1,018
Total	2,259,874	2,187,362	433,165

Source: Board of Reconstruction.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia

LARA shipments of foodstuff and clothing played an important part in alleviating suffering of the nation. The maximum shipment of 2,000 tons per month continues for 18 months starting with November, 1946. The shipment in July, 1947 contained the following articles:

LARA SHIMPENT IN JULY, 1947

Baby food (canned)	74.82 tons
Whole milk (powdered)	12.99 ,,
Bedding (including blankets)	3.18 ,,
Chocolate drink	17.43 ,,
Shoes and clothing	16.09 ,,
Medical supplies	.46 ,,

CHAPTER XXVII

MEDICINE AND SANITATION

TRADE MARK

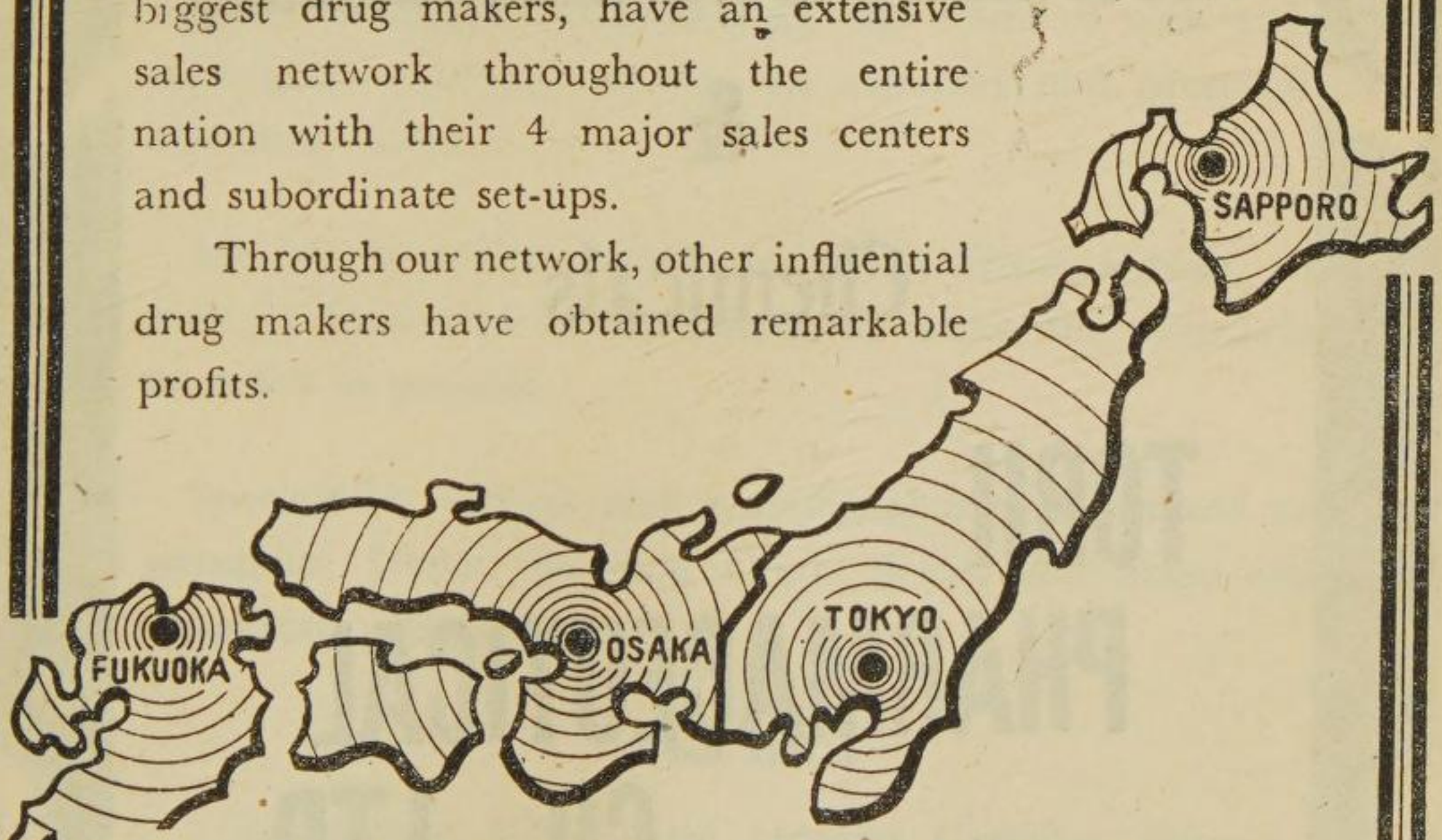
山之内

Importers, Exporters
Manufacturers & Distributors
of

Chemicals & Drugs

Yamanouchi, one of the Japan's biggest drug makers, have an extensive sales network throughout the entire nation with their 4 major sales centers and subordinate set-ups.

Through our network, other influential drug makers have obtained remarkable profits.



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CHAPTER XXVII

MEDICINE AND SANITATION

Public Health and Welfare After 1945

General Survey Under the technical guidance and supervision of the Occupation Forces, a considerable progress has been made in the improvement of the sanitary and public health condition of the nation.

The SCAP memorandum dated May 11, 1946, merged the Sanitary Bureau and the Medical Treatment Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare, and established in the same Ministry, three new Bureaus in charge of public health, medical affairs and prophylactic. Simultaneously 46 prefectural health departments were reorganized so as to function, as separate units, along the uniform lines

In order to prevent outbreaks of epidemics, sanitary teams were organized and trained under the supervision of the Occupation Forces. In the summer of [illegible], 54,000 persons in 9,000 sanitation [illegible]ms were engaged in DDT dusting, repair of water and sewage system and removal of debris. A sanitary investigation on April 8, 1948 revealed that the number of health centers throughout the country had increased to 780 and that of sanitation teams, to 20,000 engaging 120,000 persons. Their activities contributed to the widespread immunization of civil population against communicable diseases during the fiscal year 1946; 5,500,000 persons were immunized against typhus, 23,000,000 against smallpox and 34,000,000 against cholera.

Eruptive or Epidemic Typhus As of May 15, 1946, the total number of patients reached 31,141. The disease was originally brought to Japan during wartime from Manchuria to districts of Hokkaido and Fukuoka, whence it rapidly spread, due to the shifting of laborers, to large cities of Osaka, Tokyo, Kyoto and Aomori. The number of epidemic cases in 1941-1947 is as follows:

NUMBER OF EPIDEMIC CASES
1941–1947

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Dysentery	58,803	55,785	48,806	64,023	93,246	88,214	13,342
Typhoid fever	40,585	35,589	52,832	57,397	55,583	44,658	8,537
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	1,245	—
Paratyphoid	6,241	6,277	12,382	14,819	10,059	9,154	2,328
Smallpox	654	381	592	411	1,521	17,800	375
Typhus	87	100	1,414	3,874	2,455	31,141	976
Scarlet fever	14,998	12,688	9,891	6,354	2,405	2,208	1,696
Diphtheria	40,616	44,629	63,761	94,274	85,833	49,864	13,693
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	1,230	326	1,113	1,468	4,384	1,436	2,666

Previously the Japanese medical laws provided that the report be made on the following communicable diseases; cholera, diphtheria, dysentery, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, paratyphoid, smallpox, typhoid, eruptive typhus and scaret fever. However, effective from May 5, 1947, other diseases were added to the lits; they were measles, hooping cough, influenza, yellow fever, blood poisoning, pneumonia, perperal fever, hydrophobia, anthra, glanders, tuberculosis, lepra, trachoma, and acute tuberculosis of the spine.

Venereal Diseases SCAP directive dated January 24, 1946 designated venereal diseases as infections. The directive provided for medical measures to combat the disease and also for the abrogation of all laws, ordinances and

regulations permitting the practice of licensed prostitution. In August 1947, there were registered 84,026 venereal disease patients receiving treatment at 268 V.D. clinics.

Tuberculosis In 1940 the Ministry of Welfare examined 2,300,000 young men between 17 and 19, of which 115,000 were discovered suffering from tuberculosis. During wartime, the lack of medical care and supplies and the malnutrition resulting from food shortage caused a marked increase in the number of tuberculosis patients. The death rate of tuberculosis between 1937 and 1947 is:

DEATH BY TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Number of Deaths	Death Rate (in 1,000)
1937	144,620	203
1938	148,827	206
1939	154,371	212
1940	153,154	210
1941	154,344	209
1942	161,484	215
1943	171,743	225
1944	—	—
1945	—	—
1946 Oct.–1947 Mar.	72,611	199

To combat and prevent tuberculosis, the medical authorities gave in 1947, free medical treatment to 24,374,000 persons, X-rayed 8,671,611 and gave tuberculin test to 14,366,440 and BCG inoculation to 9,260,000.

Physical Condition of Youth The actue food shortage during 1941-1945, caused a marked decrease in the weight and height of youth in the country, as shown in the following table:

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF YOUTH IN 1937 & 1946

Age	Height (in cm.) 1937 male	1937 female	1946 male	1946 female	Weight (in kg.) 1937 male	1937 female	1946 male	1946 female
Seven								
Urban	110.3	109.1	107.0	206.2	18.4	17.9	17.6	17.1
Rural	109.1	107.2	107.9	106.9	18.3	17.2	18.1	17.5
Eight								
Urban	116.4	114.0	111.9	111.7	20.4	19.8	19.6	18.8
Rural	112.5	112.6	112.9	111.5	20.1	19.2	19.8	19.0
Nine								
Urban	120.3	119.9	116.9	115.9	22.5	22.1	21.2	20.3
Rural	119.5	117.7	117.6	116.7	22.2	21.4	21.8	21.9
Ten								
Urban	125.5	124.4	121.0	120.8	24.7	24.1	23.3	22.7
Rural	123.9	123.8	122.2	120.8	24.4	23.3	24.0	23.2
Eleven								
Urban	130.5	129.2	125.6	125.2	27.2	26.8	25.2	24.9
Rural	128.9	127.6	126.7	125.6	26.7	26.1	25.9	25.4
Twelve								
Urban	134.7	135.6	129.9	130.1	29.3	30.4	27.4	27.0
Rural	131.8	132.7	130.9	130.4	29.0	29.2	38.2	27.9
Thirteen	141.9	143.7	137.5	138.3	35.1	36.8	31.4	32.6
Fourteen	148.6	147.4	142.1	143.6	39.8	40 7	35.4	37.0
Fifteen	154.6	150.5	149.0	147.5	45.5	44.2	40.2	41.2
Sixteen	160.1	151.3	155.1	150.5	49.5	45.8	45.5	45.5
Seventeen	162.6	151.8	158.9	152.3	52.9	47.6	49.9	48.2

Nutrition--During the war, cases of mal-nutrition were numerous due to acute food shortage especially in urban districts. Furthermore, mal-nutrition, an indirect cause of various fatal illnesses, was responsible for the heavy increase in death rate. However, food imports from the United States and the gradual recovery of agricultural industry, have increased food quota since September 1946.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF CALORIES CONSUMED PER CAPITA 1941-1946

	Calories	Protein (grams)
1941	2,105	64.7
1942	1,971	60.2
1943	1,961	60.6
1944	1,927	61.2
1945	1,793	65.3
1946	2,022	—

VEGETABLE RECEIPTS AND DISTRIBUTION IN THE SIX MAJOR CITIES

	Receipts (metric tons)		Distribution (grams per capita per day)	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
January	10,472	16,375	42	56
February	8,217	18,939	37	71
March	16,728	31,265	67	106
April	36,082	29,058	150	102
May	18,344	28,039	74	95
June	12,623	32,254	53	113
July	12,499	40,947	50	139
August	17,882	41,063	72	139
September	30.929	35,441	129	124
October	34,035	55,484	137	188
November	60,190	75,259	251	264
December	49,459	66,850	199	227
Total or average	307,460	470,974	106	136

FISH RECEIPTS AND DISTRIBUTION IN THE SIX MAJOR CITIES

	Receipts (metric tons)		Distribution (grams per capita per day)	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
January	6,369	14,712	19	40
February	7,223	13,343	23	40
March	7,674	15,577	22	42
April	10,823	24,016	33	67
May	18,941	22,928	56	62
June	15,814	24,663	48	69
July	13,570	16,490	40	44
August	15,456	14,471	45	39
September	12,081	15,226	37	42
October	10,331	17,527	32	47
November	13,270	24,548	40	68
December	14,849	33,07.	44	92
Total or average	146,911	236,572	37	54

LARA Food 5,500,000 school children in 4,000 city schools and 4,500 village schools are benefitting from school lunch prepared for them with LARA food sent from the U.S.A.

Livestock Slaughtering

Due to the indiscriminate slaughtering and the shortage of foodder during the war, the livestock at the end of 1945 and 1946 decreased to the figures given below.

LIVESTOCK IN 1945 AND 1946

	1945	1946
Dairy cattle	246,000	163,258
Cattle	2,072,000	1,826,598
Sheep	181,000	196,425
Horses	1,254,000	1,049,393
Goats	253,000	321,725
Chickens	17,204,000	17,000,000
Swine	250,000	88,000
Rabbits	3,000,000	1,847,000

The Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry undertook the rehabilitation of the livestock industry, setting up a five year plan for the purpose, and establishing the Livestock Council as an advisory organ on March 27, 1947.

The Farm Project Committee of the U.S.A. contributed to the Japanese livestock industry 25 Holstein bulls for breeding purpose in May 1947. Below are listed the livestock slaughtered and the meat yielded during 1941-1945.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING IN 1941–1945

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Cattle					
Head	379,920	253,972	317,770	243,630	116,427
Meat (kgm.)	70,667,998	48,453,533	60,899,591	43,362,382	19,245,515
Calves					
Head	35,442	32,226	52,157	48,908	19,588
Meat (kgm.)	1,342,471	1,003,822	1,869,154	1,935,489	797,722
Swine					
Head	595,575	430,782	265,167	127,598	40,592
Meat (kgm.)	30,610,543	23,527,377	14,757,088	6,671,834	2,178,899
Sheep					
Head	5,342	2,967	1,390	436	149
Meat (kgm.)	94,703	47,018	22,166	6,871	2,704
Goats					
Head	12,375	7,009	3,269	1,104	431
Meat (kgm.)	184,416	83,106	38,176	14,057	7,499

Inspection of Meat and Dairy Products—During the Pacific War the inspection of livestock for tuberculosis and other infectious diseases was completely abandoned. After the end of the war the inspection of the sanitary condition of cattle and dairy farms was restablished. Simultaneously, the official inspection of meat and dairy products was resumed and the Dairy Score Card system modeled after the inspection system of the United States was adopted.

MEAT INSPECTION

October 1946

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Goats	Swine	Horses
Number Slaughtered	28,910	775	313	4,634	7,348
Condemned ante mortem	—	17	—	—	1
Condemned post mortem					
Total	7	1	0	0	15
Partial	320	13	1	14	356
Viscera	5,326	44	0	1,493	933

Source: Ministry of Welfare

Cattle Diseases The Animal Disease law governs the isolation, quarantine, disinfestation, immunization, disposal of deceased carcass, dipping, reimbursement and fines. Below is given the report on animal diseases for December, 1947.

ANIMAL DISEASES
December, 1947

Anthrax	11
Blackleg	8
Brucellosis	79
Rabies, canine	38
Trichomoniasis	1,065
Swine erysipelas	203
Swine cholera	16
Swine plague	17
Strangles	1,524
Equine infectious abortion	195
Equine infectious anemia	1,113
Texas fever	156
Chick pullorum	17,502
Fowl cholera	0

source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Milk Production and Inspection

Due to the shortage of fodder and indiscriminate slaughtering of milk cows during wartime, milk production decreased considerably in 1945 and 1946.

MILK OUTPUT

Year	Milk Plants	Milch Cow	Milk output		Fodder
		(1,000 head)	Quantity (1,000 koku)	Per head (koku)	(metric ton)
1936	30,366	100.3	1,477.3	—	—
1937	34,655	109.3	1,612.3	—	—
1938	37,599	115.7	1,768.6	—	—
1939	39,388	122.9	1,922.3	—	—
1940	40,448	127.2	2,047.3	—	—
1941	33,090	127.0	2,079.5	16.34	126.0
1942	36,251	131.6	2,043.0	15.51	129.0
1943	—	129.6	2,038.6	15.73	140.0
1944	—	132.8	1,800.0	13.53	128.0
1945	—	118.4	900.0	7.59	50.0
1946	—	100.0	800.0	—	75.0 (until June)

Milk Inspection—The 1933 Code for dairy industry is applicable to fluid milk traders and manufacturers of processed milk products. It provides for standards of employees, health of dairy cattle, undesirable types of milk, butterfat content, specific gravity, bacterial count, cooling and bottling of milk, pasteurization, cleanliness and sterilization of equipment, types of containers, marking to be placed thereon and fines to be imposed for violations.

The report of milk inspection for three months of September, October and November, 1946 is as follows:

MILK INSPECTION

	1946		
Special Milk	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Farm inspections	2	3	2
Samples examined	7	4	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0	0	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 per cent)	0	0	1
Plant inspections	4	2	5
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0	2	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 per cent)	0	0	1

	1946		
Ordinary Milk	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Farm inspection	5,614	8,102	5,564
Samples examined	6,551	8,605	7,592
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	400	699	645
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent)	1,022	1,119	411
Goat Milk			
Farm inspections	—	38	42
Samples examined	—	60	71
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	—	10	9
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent)	—	2	0

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

Medical Affairs

Hospitals—The number of hospitals and clinics destroyed or burnt during the Pacific War was 1,066 hospitals and 14,708 clinics. According to the medical investigation carried out by the Government on August 8, 1947, there were in operation 3,514 hospitals, 45,500 clinics and 19,400 dental clinics. The number of health centers throughout the country was increased to 780 in 1948.

NUMBER OF HOSPITALS IN SEPTEMBER 1945

	General Hospital	Infectious Diseases Hospital	Mental Hospital	V.D. Hospital	Tuberculosis Hospital	Health clinic	Leprosaria	Others	Total
Governmental	161	—	10	—	39	—	11	16	229
Admitting Capacity	82,419	—	3,583	—	29,420	—	8,025	1,750	127,714
Prefectural	29	8	8	26	3	—	—	—	74
Admitting capacity	4,001	1,514	2,483	1,953	300	—	—	—	10,251
Municipal	117	70	5	3	2	—	—	1	198
Admitting capacity	8,704	6,816	586	95	245	—	—	30	16,476
Medical Institute	155	—	1	—	75	62	—	—	293
Admitting capacity	9,615	—	84	—	17,930	5,674	—	—	33,303
Charity	170	1	3	—	8	—	—	—	182
Admitting capacity	16,100	22	379	—	1,216	—	—	—	17,717
Private	1,793	1	91	2	71	1	3	4	1,966
Admitting capacity	54,824	42	12,386	104	7,681	32	195	140	75,404
Total	2,425	80	110	31	198	63	14	21	2,942
Admitting capacity	175,663	8,394	17,081	2,152	56,792	5,706	8,220	1,920	275,865

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

By the end of 1947, war damaged hospitals had been rebuilt, showing a considerable increase in number.

NUMBER OF HOSPITALS, BEDS, AND PATIENTS IN 1947

1947	Hospitals	Beds	Patients
June	3,363	218,614	109,525
December	3,390	212,256	96,621

Infectious Diseases Hospitals, Isolation Wards, (Established under the provision of the Law for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases) The total number of infectious diseases hospitals as of May 1946 was 607.

The isolation wards numbered 5,612 the end of 1947.

Insane Persons The insane persons in-

terned in public or private hospitals were 7,301 and those in State hospitals, 528 as of March 1946.

Leprosaria The total number of the Government, public and private leprosaria at the end of 1947 was 13 (one of which had been established by foreigners), consisting of 10 State, and 3 Private leprosaria, with a total of 9,280 beds. The number of lepers interned in the State leprosaria was 7,401 and that in the private, 164.

Physicians—With a view to promoting the educational status of physicians, the law regarding the State examination for the qualification of physicians was enforced from September 1, 1946. All the graduates from medical colleges with one year's clinic study are qualified to enter the examination. The Central Board of Examiners cosisting of 11 leading physicians, of which 8 are chosen from eight districts of Hokkai, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu and 3 from the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Welfare and the Physicians Association of Japan, is responsible for the nomination of local examiners. Examinations are held twice a year, in April and October.

A Council on Medical Education composed of leading physicians and scientists was organized in March 1946. The Council aims at raising the educational standards of medical schools and establishing a proper standards of licensure to practice.

Medical Schools—In accordance with a new program of medical education, 8 public medical schools and 3 girls medical schools were promoted to college status, while 13 medical school attached to Government medical colleges were dissolved.

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS AND OTHER MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

Year	Physicions	Dentists	Pharmaceutists	Nurses	Mid-Wives
1935	52,581	20,000	24,957	102,968	59,560
1937	61,799	22,071	27,156	119,849	61,732
1939	64,324	23,311	29,833	121,059	62,307
1945	39,334	17,496	27,961	101,549	46,122
1946	59,616	23,391	23,333	167,670	57,300
1947	61,616	24,951	—	—	—

Dental Surgeons The total number of dental surgeons in Japan at the end of the Pacific war were approximately 23,000. Both 1946 and 1947 show a marked increase in the number of dentists. In 1946, the Council of Dental Education consisting of leading dental surgeons was organized with view to raising the standards of dentistry. The same Council adopted the 6-3-3-2-4 school year program, lengthening thereby educational requirements for three years before students' entrance to schools of dentistry. All graduates from dental colleges are subject to the State examination before obtaining license for practice.

Pharmacists—Pharmacists are classified into three classes (1) those who are engaged in the dispening of medicines in the pharmacy, in the sale of medicines or in the manufacture of medicines, (2) those who are employed in hospitals or dispensaries, and (3) those who are exclusively engaged in the sale of patent medicines. The total number of pharmacists in the country in 1946 showed a considerable decrease. The decrease was chiefly due to the shortage of pharmaceutical products.

Nurses—In 1945 there were approximately 166,330 graduates from training schools for nurses. Of the graduates, 93,270 were clinic nurses, and 13,071 were engaged in public health work. Of the latter, 536 were employed in official medical service, 4,423 at public health centers, 1,036 as school nurses, 5,907 in various industries as health and sanitation workers, and the remaining 71 in miscellaneous health work. In the same year, nurses in training numbered 39,727, who were classified as clinical nurses 19,011, public health nurses 7,-

745, midwives 3,695 and Red Cross Hospital students 8,376.

After the end of the Pacific war, measures were taken to raise the educational standards of nurses such as the establishment of refresher courses for graduate nurses in public health, clinical and midwifery subjects, the recognition of the Demonstration School for Nurses as a college for nurses by the Ministry of Education, and the establishment of the standards of nursing as high as those in western countries by a law passed in the Diet on July 3, 1947.

Nurses Association—Formerly the representatives of the Nurses Association, the members of the Public Health Association and prefectural heads of nurses had been exclusively men. Nurses, therefore, organized the Nurses Association of Japan among themselves. This Association was formally recognized by the Ministry of Welfare, and is currently in function.

Midwives—Formerly a license of midwife was given to a woman after completing six months of training and passing a prefectural mid-wifery examination successfully. With a view to raising midwifery standards ,a drastic revision was made in the midwifery regulations as from May 2, 1947. Further revision was introduced into the midwifery regulations, when the ordinances regarding the educational status of health nurses, midwives and nurses were issued on July 3, 1947.

Medical Institutes—The Institute of Public Health, originally endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation was reorganized, providing three months postgraduate training in public health, public nursing, vital statistics, veternary standards, sanitation, medicine and nutrition.

A new National Institute of Health was established in 1947 as the national agency to promote the study of all biologicals, vaccines and sera, etc. Specific problems such as Japanese "B" Encephalitis, scrub typhus, epidemic typhus, murine typhus and ekiri are studied by research groups in the Institute.

Japanese Red Cross—Since the end of the war, the reorganization of the Japanese Red Cross on standards similar to those of other Red Cross societies has been saccessfully carried out. The program adopted by the reorganized Japanese Red Cross Society includes health and welfare services, hospitals and clinics and dispensaries, training of nurses, public health education, disaster preparedness and relief work, first aid, inquiry and message and the organization of the Junior Red Cross.

Bacteriological Laboratories — The number of bacteriological laboratories at the end of 1947 was 294, consisting of 65 established by prefectural governments, 126 attached to health offices, 85 to State hospitals, and 18 to medical colleges.

Dissolution of the Nippon Iryodan—The Nippon Iryodan (Medical Association of Japan) which had been established as a control agency of medical affairs during the Pacific War was dissolved by the Government on January 24, 1947.

Medical Supplies—Japan's pharmaceutical industry made considerable progress since 1918, and was able to produce chemicals of best quality in accordance with the pharmacopoeia requirements of various countries. The outstanding products before the outbreak of World War II were phenol, salicylic acid, gallic acid, morphine salts, qunine asprin, aminopyrin, guajacol, tannic acid, gallic acid, morphine salts, quinine salts etc. Those chemical products were exported not only to various Oriental countries but to Germany and the United States.

A war-end survey of the pharmaceutical supply and equipment status in the country revealed that one-half of the factories were either bombed out or converted to military purposes. Of the remaining one-half, only 20 per cent were operating due to lack of raw materials. Pharmaceutical concerns existent in 1947 were approximately 1,300. A program to restore manufacturing facilities and to promote the pharmaceutical production has been undertaken by the Government with an ultimate view to eliminating imports and making the country self-sufficient in the production of surgical and medical equipment, pharmaceuticals and vaccines. The Government has given production priority to the manufacture of 300 important medicines including peni-

cillin, bacterical preparations, sulfamine preparations anthemintics, V.D. remedies, vaccines against contageous disseases, etc.

Sales and manufacture of pharmaceutical supplies and equipment are controlled and the products channeled through organized distribution system to assure an adequate and fair distribution to the nation.

Penicillin—The penicillin industry was founded in 1945. During the first and second years of its existence the output was insignificant. However, the gradual conversion to tank-cultivation will considerably increase the production. The Banyu Pharmaceutical, Meiji Confectionary, Daito Shokusan, and a few others are all private entreprises engaged in the production of penicillin, although the penicillin produced during 1946 (0,821 ampoules—294,930,000 international units) and 1947 (581,622 ampoules—17,466,600,000 international units) was delivered to the Japanese Government for distribution to hospitals, and medical practitionors.

PRODUCTION OF VACCINES
(litres, except smallpox vaccine)

Month	Cholera	Typhoid	Triple Typhoid	Diphtheria
1946				
April	7,750	3,150	16,200	5,000
May	22,850	3,150	18,400	5,000
June	22,850	3,120	18,400	5,000
July	0	3,090	17,400	5,040
August	0	3,090	17,400	5,040
September	0	3,120	15,200	4,000
October	0	3,120	16,700	3,340
November	0	3,150	16,700	3,340
December	0	3,150	16,600	3,320
1947				
January	0	3,150	16,600	3,320
February	0	3,150	16,600	3,304
March	0	3,200	16,800	3,340
Total	53,450	37,640	203,000	49,080

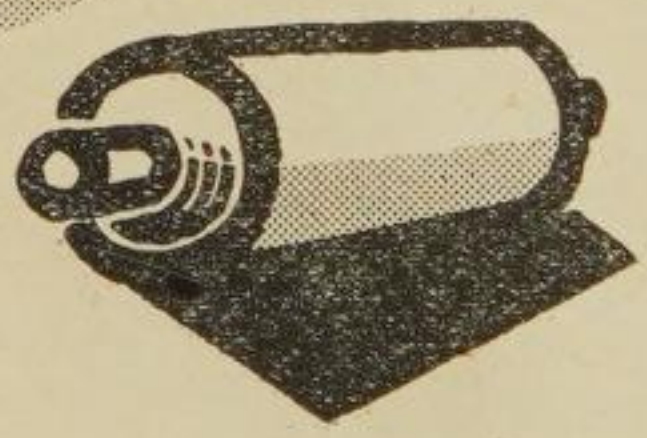
Month	Plague	Tatanus	Hooping Cough	Typhus Fever	Smallpox (kgm)
1946					
April	500	50	160	0	20
May	500	50	170	0	0
June	200	50	170	0	0
July	100	50	160	0	0
August	0	50	170	0	0
September	0	50	170	1,200	0
October	0	57	160	1,800	4
November	100	57	170	2,000	4
December	0	56	170	3,000	4
1947					
January	100	56	170	5,000	5
February	0	57	170	5,000	5
March	100	57	160	2,000	5
Total	1,600	640	2,000	20,000	47

CHAPTER XXVIII

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

First Class Equipment and Technique

Dai-Nippon Printing Co. Ltd.



Founded in 1876

Capital: ¥ 25,000,000

President: **CHOKICHIRO SAKUMA**

HEAD OFFICE:

1-chome, Ichigaya-Kagacho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

PLANTS:

TOKYO—Ichigaya Plant, Enokicho Plant.

KYOTO—Kyoto Plant. FUKUOKA—Fukuoka Plant.

GINZA SERVICE STATION:

No. 4, 7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Most Popular Newspaper

THE YOMIURI

DAILY 1.743.624

LARGEST IN JAPAN

GINZA, TOKYO

THE BEST AND WIDEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The Asahi Shimbun is a daily newspaper which has the **LARGEST CIRCULATION** in Japan!

The Asahi Shimbun

Also publishers of following periodicals:

★ The Library edition of the Asahi Shimbun (Shuku-satsu-ban) monthly,
★ The Asahi Year-book,
★ The Asahi Economic Year-book,
★ The Sports Year-book,
★ The Asahi Year-book for Young People,
★ The Asahi News, a weekly, (International events of the week in review),
★ The Asahi Weekly Magazine, (Current topics and news stories),
★ The Asahigraph, a pictorial news weekly,
★ The Asahi Sports Weekly,
★ The Kodomo Asahi, a weekly magazine for young folks,
★ The Asahi Hyoron, a monthly review,
★ The Fujin Asahi, a ladies' monthly journal,
★ The Kagaku Asahi, a science monthly,
★ The Nogyo Asahi, an agricultural monthly,
★ The Kokka, a monthly magazine on fine arts of Japan, Korea and China.

The Asahigraph

INFORMATION ON JAPAN

Books: The New Commercial Code of Japan (Amended in July, 1948) 456 pp.
Translation by Sumio Fukuda, LL. B.
Translation revised by Dr. Thomas Baty, Barrister-at-law (Inner Temple)
The Japan Who's Who & Business Directory. 1948 Edition. 550 pp.
The Political & Press Handbook of Japan 1949 Edition (Coming out soon)

Daily News Services:

TOKYO NEWS
(Translations of political and general news, human interest stories and editorials from the Japanese press)

ECONOMIC NEWS
(Translations of the cream of news from the Japanese economic journals)

TOKYO NEWS SERVICE, LTD.

Nippon Times Building
1 Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo, Japan
Tel: Ginza 7984

Agents in U.S.A.:
ASIATIC PUBLICATIONS
44 West 54th St., New York City
Tel: Circle 7-4693

The Mainichi

Japan's Greatest Newspaper

FOUNDED IN 1872

Daily Circulation;

Tokyo, Osaka, Moji Combined 3,500,000

Children's Dailies 250,000

English Mainichi 70,000

Also Publishers of; Sunday Mainichi, Economist, Sekai-no Ugoki (World Review), Nosei Hyoron (Farm Review), Braille Mainichi, Sports Mainichi, and Mainichi Graphic.

Published by

THE MAINICHI PRESS

Tokyo, Osaka, Moji

CHAPTER XXVIII
PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Early History

Yomiuri The history of newspaper publications in Japan may be said to have begun with Yomiuri. The name, meaning "reading and selling" came from the custof of vendors taking the paper just off the hand-press and reading aloud the contents while soliciting buyers of the street. Whether printed on single sheets or in pamphlets, the records of the latest events were illustrated with wood-block prints, and often the illustrations were of greater interest than the news.

Fusetsugaki Another equivalent of the modern newspaper was the Fusetsugaki, or Book of Reports. This periodical carried foreign news taken from Dutch and Chinese reports, and the plan was for it to be presented annually to the Shogunated government by a Captain "Yanyos" (Jan Josten) of Holland, after Japan's adoption of the seclusion policy. However, the Dutch began sending newspapers instead, and these were promptly translated into Japanese by the Shogun's Bureau for the Study of Western Learning and were widely circulated. Books, as well as newspapers, were considered news and many were translated, annotated and bound, including writings of certain evangelists in China. The Shogun commissioned a book purveyor to put them on public sale.

At first, books and newspapers were printed from wooden type, to obtain which the government established a department to manufacture them. Since this was during the Bunkyu era (1861-64), the books and papers published were called Bunkyu Shimbun (newspaper).

Paper in Yokohama In Yokohama, as early as 1863, there were three Japanese language newspapers being published by foreign residents; the material was translated from foreign language newspapers, and the subscribers were largely those who favored opening the country to foreign intercourse. Of these three, the Bankoku Shimbun (International News) not only contained information from abroad and comments on Yokohama affairs, it also carried advertisements and introduced ideas of British civilization. These papers gave an impetus to the progress of newspaperdom in Japan.

Another indirect factor in newspaper progress was the Restoration of 1868, with its attendant disturbances and swirling aftermath of changes throughout the country.

Emergence of Independent Dailies

The promulgation of the Constitution, coupled with the removal of the ban of the formation of political associations, and the growing political enthusiasm among the people, opened the way for the publishing of political news.

Also, when the Diet was instituted, some of the best-known editors of influential newspapers were elected to the legislature. It followed that their newspapers were prostituted to political uses, which resulted in alienating public sympathy.

The Kokumin and Yorozu While these papers began waning in influence, a strictly non-partisan paper, undertaking to give impartial and instructive information without catering to popular taste, was founded. Although it caught the fancy of the intellectuals, it failed to capture the popular imagination. This was largely due to its antiquated editorial style. But in 1890 the Kokumin Shimbun was founded by Iichiro Tokutomi. Its style being popular, it appealed to the masses, and in a short time it became more or less a model for other newspapers.

In 1892 Shuroku Kuroiwa founded the Yorozu Choho. Its style was not only

popular, but spiced with sensationalism. It devoted considerable space to detective and love stories, and its circulation encroached on the circulation of the Miyako, the Yamato, and other large papers.

The Sino-Japanese War The Sino-Japanese War (1894-5) brough about severe competition in news reporting. The Osaka Asahi Shimbun introduced new features in covering war news, and by this its circulation increased. The Chuo Shimbun in Tokyo, closely affiliated with the military, was conspicuous for its issuance of extras. In those days, however, the Yorozu was the most popular, having a circulation of 50,000. The war also opened the way for the appearance of such influential provincial paper as the Fukuoka Nichi Nichi Shimbun in Kyushu, the Shin Aichi in Nagoya, the Kahoku Shimpo in Sendai and the Hokkai Times in Hokkido.

The Russo-Japanese War Following the Sino-Japanese War most Tokyo newspapers adopted a non-partisan attitude toward politics, concentrating on gaining popularity. In Osaka there was keen rivalry between the Asahi and the Mainichi. Further competition amongst all the newspapers was stimulated by the Russo-Japan War (1904-5), but, when the peace treaty was signed at Portsmouth, its terms were stoutly opposed by all the Tokyo and Osaka newspapers, with the exception of the Kokumin and the Chuo, both being political organs of the government of the day. The Kokumin Shimbun building was attacked by a mob incited by inflammatory articles in certain papers, whereupon the Government issued an Imperial ordinance suspending the publication of the recalcitrant papers.

This panic in the newspaper world upset the equilibrium of influence, the circulation of both the Kokumin and the Chuo fell off, while the Yorozu, with a special appeal to Japanese youth, increased its circulation markedly. The Osaka Mainichi, taking advantage of the suspension of the Asahi, invaded its field, which resulted in equalizing their influence.

Improvement in newspaper publishing followed the end of the Russo-Japan War. The Kokumin recovered from its decline in popularity and began issuing provincial editions, an example soon followed by other newspapers. Next, the Hochi won success by issuing an evening edition, which likewise induced imitation on the part of other papers. As for contents, the Yorozu stressed sports and amusements, the Asahi enlivened its pages with articles by famous men of letters such as Natsume Soseki, and the Hochi established the precedent of carrying a novel in serial form. Not to be outdone, the Yamato promoted an exhibition and conducted a motion-picture showing throughout the country.

The various enterprises of the newspapers soon showed results in increased circulation, until the Osaka Asahi topped the list with 350,000, followed by the Osaka Mainichi with 300,000, the Hochi 200,000, the Yorozu, the Kokumin and the Yamato with 150,000 each, and the Tokyo Asahi with 80,000.

In Taisho Era (1912-1926)

During the first quarter of the twentieth century, paralled with the advance in literature, newspapers flourished and expanded. All first-class publications erected imposing office buildings and installed expensive high-speed presses. Private ownership gave way to public corporate companies. The fire and earthquake of 1923 was a setback, for most of the newspapers in Tokyo were destroyed, only the Hochi, the Nichi Nichi and the Miyako escaping. Those financially well-off soon recovered. At the end of this era, 1946, the Osaka Asahi and the Osaka Mainichi each claimed a paid circulation of upwards of 1,300,000 copies, while the leading Tokyo papers each claimed a daily circulation of a million.

In circulation, news service and public influence the Asahi and the Mainichi with head offices in Osaka, attained a position admittedly superior to that of their contemporaries, with the Yomiuri-Hochi in Tokyo standing a close second.

Other well known dailies which exercised considerable influence were The Nippon Sangyo Keizai, and the Tokyo Shimbun, published in Tokyo; the Kahoku Shimpo of Sendai; the Shinano Mainichi of Nagano; the Chubu Nihon published in Nagoya; the Nishi Nihon of Fukuoka.

War against China The outbreak of the China Incident (1937) brought about a decided change in the press, both in its physical and moral aspects. On account of the stringent control of paper pulp, the supply of newsprint was rationed, whreupon many dailies, weeklies and monthlies had to amalgamate or discontinue publication. All dailies reduced the number of pages; the noon edition and the Sunday evening edition were discarded.

Censorship was enforced with more strict vigilance, and the press, to all appearance, cooperated with the authorities in censoring news and reports bearing upon the military operations and the general policy of government.

When the control of the press and publications was put in the hands of the Information Bureau and its subordinate organ, the Nippon Newspaper Association, in view of the impending war emergency, the press was virtually deprived of its freedom and true mission.

Newspapers and the Pacific War

Decrease of Daily Papers The number of daily newspapers in Japan at the end of April 1941, was 454. In addition, there were 340 newspapers issued 4 times a month and 2,984 newspapers issued 3 times a month. All these came under the category of "newspapers." According to the investigation of the Nippon Shimbun Kai (Japan Newspaper Association), the number of important daily papers published by its members was 54 in September, 1943. The cause of the decrease was the further control of publication on the part of publishers themselves who had willingly complied with the Government's policy of amalgamating daily papers. This measure evidently strengthened the power of important papers, as was shown in the increase of subscribers.

Increase of Subscribers Since September, 1943 the number of subscribers of the 54 papers continued to increase monthly by 84,000 and finally reached 12,747,160. The rate of circulation was one paper for every 6.18 persons in Japan or practically one paper for every household.

Freedom of Press—SCAP directives of September 24 and 27, 1945, (see Appendix) liberated the Japanese press from strict control and surveillance by the Government, and freedom of the press was restored in Japan. Accordingly a newspaper enterprise, which required permit from the Government, can be undertaken by sending in an application to the competent Ministry. Simultaneously with the abolition of the Government control of the press, the Newsprint Quota Allocation Committee was established under the jurisdiction of the Cabinet, with a view to effecting fair allocation of printing paper which had been extremely scarce since the end of the war.

The Newspaper Companies and Circulation The number of newspaper companies as of the end of October 1947, according to the investigation by the Newspaper Association, is as follows:

Member companies belonging to the Newspaper Association, receiving official paper allocation 128
Non-member companies, receiving official paper allocation:
a) Companies under application 670
b) Others 2,000

The number of newspaper companies classified by kinds and circulation is listed below.

NUMBER OF NEWSPAPER COMPANIES CLASSIFIED BY KINDS AND CIRCULATION

As of October, 1947

Kinds	Circulation Exceeding		No. of Companies
Dailies	1,000,000	,,	5
	500,000	,,	5
	200,000	,,	4
	100,000	,,	16
	50,000	,,	38
less than	50,000	,,	63

Kinds	Circulation Exceeding		No. of Companies
Economic Papers	200,000	,,	3
less than	200,000	,,	3
Political Papers	200,000	,,	1
less than	200,000	,,	12
Industrial Paper	200,000	,,	3
less than	200,000	,,	21

Source: Newspaper Association

The leading newspapers and the circulation volume at the end of October, 1947 are as follows:

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION DATA

Newspaper	Location	Circulation
Asahi	Tokyo-Osaka-Fukuoka	3,479,813
Mainichi	Tokyo-Osaka-Fukuoka	3,361,619
Yomiuri	Tokyo	1,652,622
Chubu Nippon	Nagoya	776,146
Hokkaido Shimbun	Hokkaido	628,727
Nishi Nippon	Fukuoka	545,918
Tokyo Shimbun	Tokyo	468,625
Nippon Keizai	Tokyo	335,132
Chugoku Shimbun	Hiroshima	199,372
Tokyo Times	Tokyo	167,620

The above are followed by Kobe Shimbun (Kobe....154,000), Godo Shimbun (Okayama....153,000), Kyoto Shimbun (Kkyoto....139,000), Kahoku Shimpo (Sendai....136,000), Hokkoku Mainichi (Kanazawa....133,000), Niigata Nippo (Niigata....124,000) and Minami Nippon (Kagoshima....118,000)

Press Associations Perior to the termination of war, the Nippon Newspaper Association, a subordinate organ of the Board of Information which controlled the press during wartime, was replaced by the Nippon Shimbun Haikyu-kai (Nippon Newspaper Distribution Association) and the Nippon Shimbun Ko-sha (Nippon Newspaper Corporation). Following the dissolution of the above two organizations and in conformity with the SCAP directives of September 24 and 27, 1945, ensuring freedom of press and speech, a new joint organ of newspaper companies was established under the name of the Nippon Shimbun Renmei (Federation of Japanese Newspapers).(With a view to consolidating the position of the press, the Federation was reformed, resulting in the establishment of a more powerful organization of the Nippon Shimbun Kyokai (Japan Newspapers Association). The aim of the Association is to promote the respect of its members for the press code, co-ordination among newspaper companies and the elevation of the standard of the press.

Dissolution of Domei Tsushin-sha The Domei News Agency, a Government-subsidized news agency, charged with the dissemination of propaganda and the gathering of information abroad during war, was dissolved on October 12, 1945. Prior to the dissolution of the Domei News Agency, 14 leading newspaper companies agreed upon the establisiment of a news agency to replace the Domei. Their decision resulted in the establishment of the Kyodo Ttsushin-sha (Kyodo News Agency) and the Jiji Tsushin-sha, the former to supply newspapers with foreign and domestic news, and the latter to supply individual subscribers with informations and news.

Official Gazette. The Government has

been publishing the Kan Po or official gazette daily, except holidays, to announce laws, ordinances, rules and regulations. Since April, 1946, an English translation of the Official Gazette has been published to meet the requirement by the Occupation Forces.

Three Leeding Newspapers of Japan Below are given the historical background and present activities of the Asahi, the Mainichi and the Yomiuri, as submitted to the Japan Year Book by the respective Newspaper Companies.

Asahi Shimbun The Osaka Asahi Shimbun was founded at Osaka in January, 1879. A retrospect of the past seventy years of the Asahi will "convince the public that the ideal set forth in the beginning that the paper should grow to be a great power like the 'rising sun' Asahi, and its opinion be as fair and impartial as the sun has been fulfilled, for it now occupies one of the foremost positions among the daily papers of Japan. The success of the Asahi is due to the able management of the late Ryuhei Murayama, whose carrer is identified with the history of the paper. It was in January, 1881 that he became the president both in name and reality and took on himself the management of the journal. With the financial support of the late Riichi Uyeno he pushed on the business.

The Mezamashi Purchased—At that time Japanese journalism was in a backward position, and the daily papers were divided into two classes, one consisting of large papers whose main principle it was to discuss political problems, and the other of small papers printing novels and daily social events. The Asahi was considered to belong to the latter category at first, but Murayama who had a firm conviction that there should be no class of large or small among the daily papers, made his organ fall in line with the prevailing tendency to combine the characteristics of the two classes. He made it accessible to and readable by all classes of society. Inventions were utilized by him. For instance, when the Constitution of Japan was first promulgated in February, 1889, the Asahi sent its full text from Tokyo to Osaka by telegraph overcoming the many difficulties peculier to Japanese language. This was one of the biggest scoops of that time.

In a few years the Osaka Asahi grew to be one of the leading papers of Japan. He purchased a Tokyo daily named the Mezamachi in 1888 and renamed it the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun. Sixteen other large rival papers started a united front against the Tokyo Asahi, but it tided over the crisis thanks to the sound management of Murayama. Murayama was the first newspaper manager to publish sister papers in the two largest cities of Japan, and this method was copied by the Jiji Shimpo and the Osaka Mainichi. The Asahi was the first of all Japanese papers to instal the rotary presses in 1890. After the Russo-Japan War the Asahi by general consent became the largest paper in Japan. By this time, the Osaka Mainichi had begun to be the most influential rival paper of the Asahi.

The Asahi stood for liberalism and progressivism in the best sense of these words. Neither inclining toward the right nor leaning to the left, but always marching on the middle course, it has steadily led the nation as its good friend. It was also the Asahi that first created the reference section, and took the initiative in setting up the news reviewing section in response to the demand for correction, the right of which is derived from the News Paper Law.

The Asahi's progressivism found its way into aviation, too. When aviation was still in the earlier stages of progress, the Asahi saw the possibility of its future development. It invited Mars, an American aviator, to Japan in 1911 to have him display his skillful art before the nation. Later it invited more American birdmen, such as Atwater, Niles and Smith, to make the nation realize the importance of aviation. In 1923, it opened regular air service between Tokyo and Osaka, the first enterprise of the kind in Japan. The flight of two planes to Europe by way of Siberia was carried out successfully by the Asahi in 1925. In 1937, the Asahi's plane "Kamikaze" (Divine Wind) flew from Tokyo to London via the southern course within a little more than 94 hours, establishing the world's record for the Asia-Europe flight.

Throughout the nineteen-tens, the

Asahi struggled for the attainment of universal suffrage, of which the bill was passed by the Diet in 1925.

The Asahi supported the disarmament movement initiated by the Washington Conference and enthusiastically endeavored to accomplish the objective of curtailing armament. This Asahi's attitude was severaly criticized by the militarists and conservative governments. Minor faults of the paper furnished them with an excuse to opress it. Intimidation and violence were frequently dealt upon the journal by right-wing terrorists, and there were not a few instances of boycotting of the Asahi by military corps and ex-servicemen. This tendency culminated in the systematic assault of young officers and men on the Tokyo Asahi office at the time of the 2.26 incident of 1936. But that year, the Asahi was awarded the Newspaper Prize, one of the highest prizes of the press world, by the Missouri University.

In the fall of 1935, the Asahi established branch offices at Moji and Nagoya to issue daily papers in each of these cities. But in 1940, an over-all reorganization of the Asahi was effected and the offices of Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Kokura were renamed as "Honsha" (main offices).

Soon after the cessation of hostilities, however, President Murayama and other leading members of the Asahi resigned from their posts, and the paper made a new departure with newly elected leaders. A declaration, "The Asahi goes with the people," was made on that occasion, but the words have in reality been the motto of the journal since the day of its establishment.

The Asahi Shimbun is a joint-stock company capitalized at 10,000,000 yen. It has a personnel of 2,489 for Tokyo, 2,258 for Osaka and 1,277 for Kokura, making 6,024 in total, in August, 1948.

The Asahi publishes the following periodicals other than the daily papers issued by its three main offices,

Weeklies: Asahi Weekly, Asahigraph, Asahi Sports and Asahi News
Semi-monthly: Children's Asahi
Monthlies: Women's Asahi, Science Asahi, Agriculture Asahi, Asahi Review and Library Edition of the Asahi
Yearly publications: Asahi Year Book, Asahi Sports Year Book and Asahi Economic Year Book.

(Before the war, there were "Japan in Pictures," the overseas edition of the Asahigraph (monthly) and "Present-day Japan," and English magazine annually published for the convenience of foreign tourists and traders.)

Mainichi Shimbun With a combined circulation of 3,400,000, comprising the three vernacular newspapers in Tokyo, Osaka and Moji, the Mainichi is one of the largest newspaper organizations in the world.

In addition to the vernacular dailies, the Mainichi also publishes an English Edition (circulation, 70,000) and several magazines including the Braille Mainichi, the only newspaper for the blind in Japanese Braille.

The Mainichi dates its beginning back to 1872 in Tokyo, while the sister paper in Osaka was founded in 1876. Today, the Mainichi is an organization owned by its employees or by those who actually participate in its publication.

Because of its nationwide circulation and influence, the Mainichi can be truly considered a national newspaper. Reaching all parts of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku, the newspaper prints a total of 63 daily editions, each containing news of the district in which it is circulated.

Beside the daily newspapers, The Mainichi also publishes a number of weekly and monthly magazines including the Sunday Mainichi, World Review, Economist, Farm Review, Sports Mainichi and Mainichi Graphic. In addition, thousands of copies of photo news for public display and booklets on varied subjects are issued.

Possessing over 40 high speed rotary presses, the three Mainichi plants are among the most modern in the world. The network of communications includes telephoto, teletype, telegraph and telephones. The last named includes chartered trunk lines between the head offices. In addition, carrier pigeons for communicating from out-of-way places are utilized.

The Mainichi maintains correspondents in all cities and towns throughout the country and in many smaller villages

and hamlets. Before the war, foreign correspondents were sent to all parts of the world including the United States, England, France, Germany, Russia, China, and so forth.

The English Mainichi was founded in 1922 to serve as an intellectual bridge between foreign nations and Japan. The newspaper is published in Osaka and is highly popular among educated English-reading Japanese, students, and foreign residents.

To enable the greatest coverage of news, the Mainichi in addition to its own network subscribes to all leading Japanese news agency services. In addition, the Mainichi receives the services of the United Press, Agence France Presse, and Reuters.

With its great facilities, the Mainichi has been able to conduct many worthwhile enterprises. In 1948, such events as the tour of Helen Keller, noted American blind, deaf and dumb authoress-lecturer, throughout Japan; the National Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the General MacArthur Trophy; national musical concours; Joint Exhibition of Paintings; Motion Picture Concours; and several national sports events have been sponsored by the Mainichi.

The Mainichi provides employment for nearly 6,000 persons, making it one of the largest newspaper organizations in the world. The welfare program set up for its workers has been highly praised by Japanese and foreign experts.

Leading officers of the Mainichi include Kazuo Kanda and Taro Hirano, representative directors; Chikao Honda and Kanji Fujiwara, managing editors for Osaka and Tokyo respectively; Katsuo Kamo, managing editor for the Moji edition; Yoshitaro Kusuyama, editor-in-chief; and Motoki Abe, Chief of the printing bureau, Osaka.

Yomiuri Shimbun The Yomiuri Shimbun made its debut in Tokyo in 1874. The setting in which it came into being appeared to the new daily to call for a set of innovations and improvements in journalism still in its infancy. To begin with, it found the general display of its contemporaries, whose number could be counted on one's fingers, consisted almost entirely of editorialized comments and reports which, to make the matter worse, bristled so thick with Chinese characters that the man in the street could hardly make head or tail of what they saw in their pages. Now everybody could read the Yomiuri Shimbun, as it banned the use of Chinese characters and phrases as far as it could and put in pronounciation of those in "kana" which it thought it could not do without. Thus the device which now has become a common practice in Japanese journalism had its origin in the early issues of the Yomiuri Shimbun.

In the course of fifty years since its appearance, it welcomed into its editorial menage such illustrious essayists, playwrites and novelists as Juko Sugiura, Shoyo Tsubouchi and Koyo Ozaki among others. "Demon in Gold" by the last mentioned writer has become a classic since it first appeared in the pages of the Yomiuri in serial. The upsurge of literature, literary criticisms, serial stories and verse reached such a point that the journal came to be regarded by some as a bastion of a new literary movement in this country. To most people, however, the publication seemed to share with "class papers" the noticeable deficiency in public appeal. Small wonder then if the Yomiuri Shimbun had been run in the red until it fell under the dynamic leadership of its seventh president, Matsutaro Shoriki, in 1924. Both prodigious and steady were the strides the journal took under its new chief who, for over twenty years until he resigned in 1945, urged his charge on with all his vigor and rush. "We serve the readers" was his battle-cry. Every inch of the paper came to be devoted to news. Many were the innovations he introduced into its pages: funnies in color, columns for science, radio pages, newspaper for juveniles and evening papers on Sunday. Beside these editorial activities, the Yomiuri Publishing Company now began to tap a fresh source of "stunts." Answering its invitations, in came to Tokyo's sports emporium a French champion boxer, American baseball players and other notables. In 1924 Babe Ruth brought with him a select team from the United States. An international tennis tournament was stag-

ed in Tokyo in 1936, with the famed player William Tilden participating. The events were both filmed and shown to the public by the Yomiuri. It was the first spot news ever flashed on the screen in Japan.

While the Yomiuri's spectacular rise to the forefront of Japanese journalism has been assured by its present circulation of 1,700,000 copies daily, it has incorporated in its chain of publications, provincial papers published in Hokkaido, Fukuoka, Nagasaki and elsewhere. Also an understanding of cooperation links up the Yomiuri publishers with those of Nishi Nihon Shimbun, Fukuoka, Hokaido Shimbun, Sapporo and Osaka Shimbun. In Tokyo the Yomiuri look over an old metropolitan daily, the Hochi, and had rechristened itself the Yomiuri-Hochi. But it ceased to be a hyphenate shortly after the war, resuming its former and simpler name—the Yomiuri.

Tsunego Baba, veteran editor and one of the best known leaders of our democratic forces, became the president of the Yomiuri in December, 1945. Under his captaincy and through his signed articles in its pages, the journal took the lead in democratizing not only the press but the people it seeks to influence.

Meanwhile, a labor strife of quite serious proportions arose only eight months after the Yomiuri workers union was organized. The trouble, which centered on an effort to keep editorial independence from interferences by leftist employees, continued with unabated fury for four months, at the end of which the communists and their followers were drained off the establishment and a new workers union came into being.

With the grim disruption of its normal run thus coming to an end, the Yomiuri redoubled its fight for democracy. It now devotes ample space to exposition of the new Constitution in its "questions and answers" column. Public health, education, labor problems, housekeeping, sports and science are given air to in special columns allotted to each. Nor is the need of a good laugh forgotten in its pages. "Bringing Up Father" by George McManus is one of its features.

To amplify foreign news as supplied by news agencies the radio-phone has come into play. The Yomiuri gets fuller and quicker reports of world events through this channel.

Public opinion survey is another feature of the paper. What the people think of our Tenno System was extensively canvassed and carefully analyzed in its recent issue. Social and economic issues are also looked after in the "survey" columns.

The Shin Hochi, a Tokyo evening paper, the Nagasaki Nichi Nichi Shimbun, and the Fukushima Minyu Shimbun are the new comers into alliance with the Yomiuri.

The Tenets held by the Yomiuri are:

1. We believe in truth, equity and fraternity as the road to peace and freedom.
2. We shall relentlessly fight all dictatorial tendencies, either of the right or the left. We maintain they are the enemy of democracy.
3. We shall endeavor to succor the oppressed, and sustain the right and freedom of individuals, and never give up our fight until our aims are attained.
4. We shall make every effort to hasten rehabilitation of Japan and make her a nation meritin gthe respect and trust of the world lest the Japanese people would come to think that their lives are not worth living.

Organization:

Capital Paid-up: ¥8,100,000
Main Office: No. 1-3 Nishiginza, Chuoku, Tokyo
Cable Address: Yomiuri-Tokyo
Volume—25,733 up to August 18, 1948
Publisher & Editor: Tsunego Baba
Directors: Fumio Kojima, Yoshishige Yomota, Shoji Yasuda, Mitsunori, Muto, Kazue Shinagawa
Auditor: Akinori Magara

Number of employees: 2,234

Contracts concluded with foreign news agencies and newspapers:
International News Service
Agency France Press
Associated Press
United Press
North American Newspaper Alliance
Chicago Tribune

Library and news data:

Library books (25,000)
Pictures and photos (Japanese and foreign personnel—35,000; scenery and sketches—15,000)
Newspaper files dating from 1875
News scrap books (200,000)
Who's who cards on file—Brief history of purgees, celebrities in political, economic, cultural, art, sport, social, educational fields. Also of various organizations and political figures of foreign countries.

Affilitated Enterprises:
Yomiuri Weekly
Yomiuri Sport (Monthly)
Gekkan Yomiuri (Monthly)
Gekkan Shonen Yomiuri (Monthly)
Yomiuri Political Year-Book
Non-periodical publication of Tsunego Baba's essays and reviews, other commentaries, art and science, novels and short stories.

Public Opinion:
Ever since Public Opinion Bureau was established in August, 1946, more than 20 public opinion surveys have been planned for publication in the Yomiuri such as Railway strike (favor or disfavor) in September 1946; the next Cabinet in January 1947; Emperor System (favor and disfavor) in August 1948 together with open forum and other discussions.

Yomiuri Kaikan (Annex):
Lectures on current events
Debate; Movies; other gatherings

Press Code of Japan

The Press Code issued in SCAP directive of September 19, 1945, clarifies the aim of the press and lays down the fundamental principles upon which the democratic development of the press and publication should be based. Below is quoted the full text of the Press Code of Japan.

Code of Ethics

The role to be played by newspapers in rebuilding Japan as a democratic and peace-loving nation is decidedly of great importance. In order to realize this mission in the most speedy and effective manner, it is necessary for every newspaper in the nation to adhere to a high ethical standard, elevate the prestige of its profession, and fully execute its functions.

Fully aware of the significance of their mission, democratic Japanese daily newspapers, big and small, have met in the most cordial spirit, organized the Japan Newspaper Publisher and Editors Association, formulated as its moral character the Cannons of Journalism and pledged to endeavor with the utmost sincerity to realize those principles.

The Cannons of Journalism, which stress the spirit of freedom, responsibility, fairness and decency, constitute a standard which should govern, not only news and editorial writers, but to an equal extent all persons connected with newspaper work.

1. Freedom of the Press

The press should enjoy complete freedom in reporting news and in making editorial comments, unless such activities interfere with public interest or are explicitly forbidden by law, including the freedom to comment on the wisdom of any restrictive statute. This right of the press should be defended as a vital right of Mankind.

2. Sphere of News Reporting and Editorial Writing

The freedom of news reporting and editorial writing should be bound by the following voluntary restraints;

1. The fundamental rule for news reporting is to convey facts accurately and faithfully.

2. In reporting news, the personal opinion of the reporter should never be inserted.

3. In treating news, one should always remember and be strictly on guard against the possibility of such news being utilized for propaganda purpose.

4. Criticism of persons should be limited to such as that which could be made directly in the face of the persons involved.

5. Partisanship in editorial comments, which knowingly departs from the truth, does violence to the best spirit of journalism.

3. The Principle of Editorial Comment

An editorial comment should be a bold expression of the writer's own belief and conviction and not a flattering speech. Furthermore, in writing an editorial comment, the writer should maintain the position of being a speaker for those who otherwise have no means of voicing their opinion. The characteristic of a newspaper as a public organ should be best upheld in this field.

4. Impartiality

The honor of an individual should be respected and protected, as is the case with his other fundamental personal rights. Those who are to be criticized should be given the opportunity to defend themselves. Mistakes, if made, should be retracted immediately upon receipt of information that the article in question is false, and should be corrected.

5. Tolerance

A fundamental principle of democracy, which recognizes the freedom of individual assertions and counter-assertions, should be reflected clearly in the editing of newspapers. The tolerance which allots just as much news space in introducing and reporting the policies which a newspaper opposes as it would give to others which it supports is the fundamental character of a democratic newspaper.

6. Guidance, Responsibility and Pride

The principal difference between newspapers and other commercial enterprises is that newspapers in their reportorial and editorial activities exercise great influence over the public. The public chiefly depends on newspapers as the source of information and the basis of their judgement of public events and problems. From this distinction arises the public character of journalistic enterprises and the special status of journalists. The realization by journalists of their responsibility and pride is fundamental in ensuring their special status. Those two points must be observed by each individual journalist.

7. Decency

A high sense of public decency is naturally required of newspapers because of their share in influencing public opinion. Such a standard of decency can be achieved by abiding by the above-mentioned principles. Newspapers and journalists, when they fail to observe those priciples, will invite public condemnation and disapproval by other papers and journalists, and in the end they will be unable to operate. Therefore, all members of the Association should make an effort to cooperate and maintain a higher ethical standard by promoting their morality, guaranteeing free access to news material and assisting each other in newspaper production. Thus, the Association of Newspapers, which strictly observes the Canons of Journalism shall be able to accelerate and ensure the democratization of Japan and simultaneously elevate Japanese newspapers to the world standard.

Magazines

Many and varied are the periodicals, mostly monthlies, published in this country. A casual visit to a book-stall or the book section of any of our department stores, will give one some indication of the amount of mental pabulum provided to the masses by this type of publication. Statistics show that in 1940 the number of magazines including monthlies, semi-monthlies and quarterlies published in Japan totalled 1,970.

The number of periodicals in 1937 was 12,000 which was rapidly reduced to 965 in 1944 due to wartime control and scarcity of paper.

However, following the termination of war in 1945, unprecedented activities were witnessed in the publication of magazines, in spite of continuing paper shortage and limited printing capacity. As a result, the number of periodicals in the reading market of 1947 amounted to over, 2,500. Difficulties in printing periodicals are revealed by the fact that of 1,600 magazines scheduled for publication during the period of January-March, 1946 only 800 were published and of 2,000 scheduled for July-September, 1,300 actually printed.

Within a year after the end of war, magazines began to show a new trend toward constructive study, evaluation of the practical rather than academic

significance of all passing events and topics. The subjects most popularly discussed in magazines since the end of war include the Constitution, the Tenno system, the democratic front, food problems and inflation.

Below are listed magazines published in 1947 and classified by kinds.

MAGAZINE PRODUCTION IN 1947

Literature	239	Agriculture	136
Politics	107	Labor	47
Sociology	40	Foreign affairs	21
Phylosophy	28	Education	61
Religion	49	Welfare	81
Engineering	53	Examinations	32
Physics	42	Language	30
Economics	125	Women	36
Arts	35	Local news	76
Law	23	Juvenile	79
Industry	101	Others	82
Medicine	125		
History	14	Total	1,709

Japan Publishers Association—The Nippon Shuppan-kai (Japan Publishers Council) which was responsible for the wartime control of publications was replaced by the Japan Publishers Association on October 10, 1945. In compliance with the purge directives and ordinances, the Publication Purge Committee was organized in September, 1946, for the purpose of ousting a number of publishers who contributed to militarists' propaganda during war.

Foreign Language Publications

History—The Nagasaki Shipping List and Advertiser, a weekly, first issued in Nagasaki in 1861 by a resident Britisher, named Hanseard, was the first foreign language newspaper published in Japan. He soon moved to Yokohama where he continued the publication, in December of the same year, under the name of the Japan Herald. He employed another Britisher named John Black as its editor.

The Japan Herald was soon followed by a weekly, in 1863, known as the Commercial News, edited by a Portuguese. The Japan Herald, in October of the same year, started, in addition to the weekly, a daily, featuring advertisements. In 1865 the Commercial News was discontinued and a certain banker, Charles Rickerby, bought the equipment and started The Japan Times in September of the same year. (The publication has no connection whatever with the daily of the same name published in Tokyo).

A dispute arose in the Japan Herald in 1867 between its editor Black and the new owner, and Mr. Black left the paper and started the Japan Gazette, an evening paper. The popularity of the Japan Gazette was so great that it eventually forced the Japan Times out of business.

Shortly after the disappearance of the Japan Times, Captain Brinkley, a Britisher, started the Japan Mail. It enjoyed a large patronage among Japanese and foreign residents and after the death of Captain Brinkley was run by his son, the paper having moved, in the meantime, from Yokohama to Tokyo. In 1914 the Japan Mail was merged with the Japan Times, the paper being known after that as the Japan Times & Mail.

There was another English language newspaper, the Japan Express, edited by an American, which first appeared in 1866. The copies of the paper were hand-written, engraved on wood blocks and printed. The name of this American and the duration of time the paper was published are unknown, but a diplomatic document in the possession of the French Government records that this journal represented American interests.

There were also a French newspaper, L'Echo du Japan, in the Keio era (1865-68); an English magazine, the Japan Punch which was started in the Bunkyu era (1861-64) and lasted for 20 years; and a French magazine of caricatures, "Tobaye." These foreign papers served to stimulate, directly or indirectly, the birth and growth of modern newspapers in Japan.

Mention should be made of the Nagasaki Press, one of the oldest foreign language newspapers, the Kobe Herald, and the Yokohama Gazette. They kept up a heroic struggle but eventually discontinued. The earthquake of 1923 dealt a death blow to them financially.

The Japan Times, was started in 1900, sponsored by leading statesmen and businessmen, under the editorship of Motosada Zumoto. The name of the

paper was changed to the Japan Times and Advertiser when it combined with the Japan Advertiser in 1940 and to the Nippon Times in 1942.

The Osaka Mainichi English edition was begun by the Osaka Mainichi in Osaka, in 1922. A year later, in April, 1923, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi English edition, was started in the Tokyo Nichi Nichi building, a sister paper of the Osaka Mainichi. The following year. it was transferred to Osaka and fused together with the Osaka Mainichi becoming known as the Osaka Mainichi & Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

The Japan Advertiser and Japan Chronicle were both foreign-owned dailies of long record. Both papers, however, were amalgamated with the Japan Times in 1940.

"Contemporary Japan" was first published in June 1932 as a quarterly by The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, founded in 1931, Tokyo, to furnish all principal phases in the current national life of Japan.

The Japan Year Book, an annual with vital statistics, was first published in 1933 by the same Foreign Affairs Association of Japan.

English Publications During and After War—During the Pacific War, all publications in English were placed under strict surveillance of the Censor Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and few managed to survive the militarists' control and the wartime financial crisis. Newspapers and periodicals in English currently published in Japan are:

Daily: Nippon Times, Osaka Mainichi
Monthly: Oriental Economist
Quarterly: Contemporary Japan
Annual: Japan Year Book
Daily News Service: Jiji Press Service
Tokyo News Service

Publication of Books After 1945

A cospicuous phenomenon in the publishing industry is the sudden increase of the number of publishers; the number which amounted to 343 during war and to 200 at the time of the termination of war, studdenly increased to 600 in December, 1945, and to 2,657 in September, 1947, excluding those who were not members of the Japan Publishers' Associations.

Below are listed the increase and decrease of publications during the period of 1940-1947 and the book production in 1946 classified by kinds.

BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING 1936–1947

1936	31,996
1937	30,732
1938	29,466
1939	28,054
1940	26,279
1941	28,138
1942	5,354
1943	2,748
1944	1,489
1945	—
1946	5,182
1947	10,895

BOOK PRODUCTION IN 1946 CLASSIFIED BY KINDS

	New Book	Reprints	Total
Literature	1,084	295	1,379
Juvenile	508	71	579
Politics & Sociology	471	66	537
Philosophy & Religion	236	75	311
Engineering	121	148	269
Students' reference books	206	61	267
Science	112	132	244
Women & Welfare	1945	42	237
Agriculture	120	77	197
Philology	116	65	181
Economics & Industry	124	45	169
Art	145	20	165
History	120	38	158
Medicine	77	65	142
Education	66	21	87
Pamphlets	82	0	82
Textbooks			
Government textbooks excluded)	4	68	72
Miscellaneous	34	3	37
Atlases	33	0	33
Correspondence Courses	13	5	18
Dictionaries	4	14	18
Total	3,871	1,311	5,182

Source: Japan Publishers' Association

LIBRARIES IN JAPAN

April 1, 1945—March 31, 1946

Type	Libraries	Librarians	Books	Readers
Prefecture	70	556	3,175,617	2,144,934
City	188	836	2,144,874	2,932,099
Town	519	951	925,662	1,580,085
Village	1,495	2,570	636,265	1,249,305
Union	37	67	75,220	38,729
Private	498	329	2,149,708	855,313
Total	2,807	5,309	9,077,346	8,800,465

Source: Ministry of Education

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES

April 1, 1945—March 31, 1946

	Books	Book Cases	Addresses	Readers	Expenditure
Prefecture	280,557	3,771	2,362	869,973	¥117,563
City	62,965	1,185	129	97,104	17,015
Town	9,260	472	111	14,648	.1,050
Village	24,859	635	193	23,194	1,159
Union	465	26	24	758	130
Private	102,009	287	185	18,654	916
Total	480,115	6,379	3,004	1,024,329	¥137,833

Source: Ministry of Education

Foreign Book—Through the good offices of the Civil Information and Education Section, GHQ, SCAP, the following American and British books and periodicals were translated into Japanese and published during 1947.

LIST OF FOREIGN BOOKS OFFERED TO JAPANESE PUBLISHERS FOR COMPETITIVE BIDDING

INITIAL LIST OF 100 AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOOKS

1. Abe Lincoln Grows Up, by Carl Sandburg
2. American Labor Unions, by Florence Peterson
3. Americans: A Book of Lives, by Hermann Hagedorn
4. An Almanac for Moderna, by Donald Culross Peattie
5. Anatomy of Peace, by Emery Reeves
6. Animal Farm, by George Orwell (British)
7. Britain's Way to Social Security, by Frances Lafitte (British)
8. Children's Games from Many Lands, by Nina Millen
9. Child Welfare Outside the School, by Mitchell Kaye (British)
10. China, by Harley Farnsworth MacNair, editor
11. Christian Ethics and Modern Problems, by William Ralph Inge (British)
12. The Chrysanthemum and the Sword, by Ruth Benedict
13. Democracy, by R. C. Alexander and O. P. Goslin
14. Democratic Education in Practice, by Rose Schneideman

15. Economic Policy and Full Employment, by Alvin H. Hansen
16. Economics of Peace, by Kenneth Ewart Boulding
17. Education in England, by W. Kenneth Richmond (British)
18. Education Today and Tommorrow, by R. W. Moore (British)
19. Einstein, His Life and Times, by Philip Frank
20. Electronics in Industry, by G. M. Chute
21. The English Heritage, by Maurice W. Thomas (British)
22. English Local Government System, by John H. Warren (British)
23. English Political Institutions, by Sir John A. R. Marriott (British)
24. English Social History, by G. M. Trevelyan (British)
25. An Essay on Man, by Ernst Cassirer
26. Essentials of Nursing, by Helen Young and Eleanor Lee
27. Frequency Modulation, by August Hund
28. From Economic Theory to Policy, by E. Ronald Walker
29. Gauging Public Opinion, by Hadley Cantril
30. Gladstone, by Francis Birrell (British)
31. Great Teachers, by Houston Peterson
32. Crowth of the Law, by Benjamin N. Cardozo
33. Handling Personality Adjustment in Industry, by Robert N. McMurray
34. Heroes of Cilivization, by Joseph Cottler and Haym Jaffe
35. A History of Local Government, by K. B. Smellie (British)
36. Home and Farmily Life, by The British Council of Churches
37. How British is Governed, by Ramsey Muir (British)
38. How English Law Works, by W. T. Wells (British)
39. Human Destiny, by Lecomte Du Nouy
40. Of Human Freedom, by Jacques Barzun
41. The Humanities and the Common Man, by Norman Foerster
42. Human Leadership n Industry, the Challenge of Tomorrow, by San A. Lewisohn
43. Huxley, by E. W. MacBride (British)
44. Industrial Waste Treatment Practice, by E. F. Eldridge
45. Introduction to the Theory of Relativity, by P. G. Bergmann
46. Japan, Past and Present, by Edwin Reischauer
47. Let's Do Better, by Munro Leaf
48. Liberal Education, by Mark Van Doren
49. The Long Winter, by L. I. Wilder
50. Mankind So Far, by William White Howells
51. Meeting of East and West, by Northrop
52. Mind in the Making, by James Harvey Robinson
53. The Miracle of America, by Andre Maurois
54. Modern Democracy, by Carl L. Becker
55. Modern Education, by T. Raymont (British)
56. The Moffats, by Eleanor Estes
57. Mr. Popper's Renguins, by R. T. and Mrs. F. H. C. Atwater
58. Natural Development of the Child, by Agatha H. Bowley (British)
59. New Adventures in Democracy, by Ordway Tead
60. The New Belief in the Common Man, by Carl J. Friedrich
61. New City Patterns, by S. E. Sanders and A. J. Rabuck
62. The Newspaper, Its Making and Its Meaning, by Members of the Staff of the New York Times
63. The Nuereмberg Trial and Aggressive War, by Sheldon Glueck
64. Our Civil Liberties, by Osmond K. Fraenkel
65. Parliamentary Usage, by Emma A. Fox
66. Penicillin: Its Practical Application, by Sir Alexander Fleming (British)
67. Philosophies of Science, by Albert G. Ramsperger
68. The Plans of Men, by Leonard Doob
69. Plastics, by J. H. Dubois
70. Practical Applications of Democracy, by George B. de Huszar

71. Practical Electricty for Home Study, by Raeth
72. Preface to Logic, by Morris Raphael Cohen
73. Public Health Administration, by Wilson George Snillie
74. The Republic, by Charles A. Beard
75. The Robe, by Lloyd C. Douglas
76. Science for Elementary School Teacher, Craig
77. Science of Man in the World Criss, by Ralph Linton
78. Seeing the Invisible, by G. G. Hawley
79. Selling with Color, by Faber Birren
80. Small Communities in Action, by Jean and Jess Ogden
81. Social Problems of an Industrial Civilization, by Elton Mayo
82. Spirit of the Common Law, by Roscoe Pound
83. A Study of History, by Arnold J. Toynbee (British)
84. Systematic Politics, by Charles Edward Merriam
85. Techniques and Guidances, by Arthur Edwin Traxler
86. Ten Years in Japan, by Joseph C. Grew
87. Theology and Sanity, by Frank J. Sheed (British)
88. This is the World, by Josephone van Dolzen Pease
89. TVA: Democracy on the March, by David E. Lilienthal
90. On Understanding Science, by James Brvant Conant
91. Walt Whitman, An American, by Henry S. Canby
92. What Makes the Wheels Go Round, by Edward C. Hucy
93. What Man can Make of Man, by William Earnest Hocking
94. When Democracy Builds, by Frank Lloyd Wright
95. Wilberforce, by Reginald Coupland (British)
96. William Morris, by Montague Weekly (British)
97. Women at Work, by Mary Agnes Hamilton (British)
98. World Labour Comes of Age, by Betty Wallace (British)
99. The World of Industry, by A. P. Young
100. Writing History, by Sherman Kent

CHAPTER XXIX

LITERATURE, ARTS AND MUSIC

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Literature

History

Yamato Period The history of Japanese literature may be divided into 6 periods: the Yamato, Héian, Kamakura, Muromachi, Yédo and Tokyo periods. The Yamato period comprises the Kodai (archaic period) and the Nara age that followed. The term, Yamato, is derived from the district of Yamato, Nara prefecture, wherein was the seat of the Imperial capital. This nascent age of Japanese literature ended in 781 A.D., with the removal of the Imperial capital to Kyoto, then called Héian by the Emperor Kammu.

(1) Literary Works. The literary works which reveal the mind of the Yamato period are: the Kojiki, Nihonshoki, Fudoki, Norito, Senmyo, Mannyoshu, Kaifuso, and Nihonraiki. The principal writers are: Ohno-Yasumaro, Tonérishinno, Yamabê-no-Akahito, Kakinomotono-Hitomaro, Yamanoéno-Okura, Otomono-Yakamochi, Ohmino-Mifunê, besides certain sages of the prehistoric age. The last mentioned, Ohmino-Mifuné, was proficient in Chinese classics and poetry.

(2) Development and Classification. Narrative prose and lyric verse were used as literary expression. From a literary point of view the writings of the period can be divided into two kinds: works in descriptive style, of which the Kojiki is the main representative; and poetry that followed, with the Mannyoshu anthology as the typical poetic composition.

Individual self-consciousness was hardly developed; instead, a collective sense controlled society, and ample evidence of a pure national spirit is seen. In the latter part of this period alien ideas were introduced from China and India, but could not find their way deeply into the minds of the people. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the literary achievements of this awakening period are instinct with the spirit of loyalty and ancestor-worship, permeated with the national traits of optimism, frankness, and genuine simplicity.

Héian Period The Hêian period starts from the year in which the Emperor Kammu removed the Imperial palace to Kyoto, then called Héian, and ends in 1186 when the Shogunate government was established by Yoritomo Minamoto at Kamakura. This second literary period, covering nearly 400 years, saw Japanese prose and poetry reach full bloom.

Generally speaking, the literature of the period emerged from a style of clear-cut simplicity to one of elegance and delicacy, all literary productions assuming a mood of refined sentiment. In presentment likewise there appeared the graceful kana syllabary, in keeping with current ideas. This harmonization of content and form in the literature of the Héian period set an example to succeeding generations. The Héian period is thus the golden age of Japanese literary achievement. This period may further be subdivided into the following four sections:

Early Héian period (781-884)
Middle Héian period (885-980)
Mature Héian period (981-1064)
Last Héian period (1065-1182)

(1) Early Héian Period. During this period, Chinese culture exercised no small influence on the literary circles of the country, resulting in the popularity of Chinese classics and poetry. Among the poetical works are the Ryounshu, Bunkashureishu, Keikokushu, while among the authors were the Emperor Saga, Kukai, Onono-Takamura, Miyakono-Yoshika, Iéno-Otondo, Sukawarano-Korêyoshi, Tachibanano-Hirosuké ,Sugawarano-Michizanê, Fujiwarano-Sukéyo and Miyoshi-Kiyoyuki. With the overwhelming influence wielded by these imitators in the domain of the newly imported Chinese literature, the Japanese waka (31-syllabled poem) was

threatened at one time with relegation to obscurity. But the situation was saved through realization of a proposal from Sugawarano-Michizané to discontinue the customary visits of Government envoys to China. In consequence, Chinese literature gradually lost its former influence, and the eminent position once occupied by this alien form of bells-lettres was taken by Japanese poetry. The forerunner of the revived waka verse was the Rokkasen, a collaboration of six representative poets, namely, Ariwarano-Narihira, Ononо-Komachi, Bunyano-Yasuhidé, Kisenhoshi and Otomono-Kuronushi. A further literary achievement of the period is the appearance of works in the Japanese kana syllabary, such as the Takétori-monogatari and the Isê-monogatari.

(2) Middle Héian Period. This is the age of national consciousness when the waka poetry triumphed over Chinese forms. In poetry, works like the Kokin-wakashu and Gosen-wakashu are prominent, while in fiction such works as the Utsubo and Ochikubo and Tosanikki, in Japanese kana syllabary, are representative products.

(3) Mature Héian Period. This is the period in which the literary development of the Hêian era attained the highest perfection, creating a golden age of prose. In the field of waka we have such poets as Izumi-shikibu, Akazomé-Emon, Fujiwarano-Kinto, Fujiwara-Sanêkata and Noin-hoshi, while in the realm of prose there appeared women novelists, like Murasaki-shikibu and Séisho-nagon, the former being the authoress of the Genji-monogatari, while the latter composed the Makura-nososhi, opening up a literary regime of women, as if flowers of innumerable variety and colors blossomed all at one time.

(4) Last Héian Period. A general survey of the period gives the impression of its being politically transitional from Imperial rule to Shogunate administration. Along with the decline of the Fujiwara family in power, literature also declined. And in consequence, in the early part of the period the literary cult turned from the production of novels to historical works, producing the Eiga-monogatari and Okagami. In the realm of poetry a new tendency was apparent, which gave birth to such noted poets as Toshinari Fujiwara and Saigyo-hoshi; and at the same time a scientific criticism of poetry was initated and prevailed under students like Mototoshi Fujiwara, Toshiyori Minamoto, and Kiyosuké Fujiwara.

(5) General Development. The most characteristic feature of the period lies in the movement from impromptu and lyrical poetry to stories and narration which require plots and objectification. The instinctive or primitive sentiment of the Mannyoshu precedes the more intellectual Kokinshu; and the Shikashu that followed is pervaded by more meditative and philosophical reflections. With reference to prose, the myths and legends appearing in the Mannyoshu and Kiki (short for Kojiki and Nihonshoki) underwent mutation and took the form of narrative tales in the Takétori-monogatari and the Isé-monogatari. This realistic tendency was further augmented by the Utsubo-monogatari, and later produced the famous Genji-monogatari, turning its direction thenceforward toward historical compositions, such as the Eiga-monogatari and the Okagami. To enhance this realistic tendency of the time, legends and fairy tales, mingled with current realism, regained their former influencé, producing the Konjaku-monogatari, a fairy tale dealing with supernatural and supersensuous things. Furthermore, amid this abundance of literary composition there are others with characteristic features common to meditative, lyrical literature, namely the Tosa-nikki, Murasaki-shikibu-nikki, Makurano-soshi, Izumi-shikibu-nikki, Tombonikki, Tonominé-sho-monogatari and Sarashina-nikki.

Kamakura Period The period of about 150 years, beginning with Minamoto-no-Yoritomo Shogunate government at Kamakura in 1182 and ending in the Kemmu Era of 1334, is called the Kamakura period, in the history of our literature. For the first 50 years literature was under the influence of the preceding Héian period; but the 100 years that followed saw two literarry currents sweeping against each other, one at Kyoto, the cultural center ,and the other at Kamakura, the pivot of political authority. Although, during the period, there was no literary movement worthy of special mention, yet it created its

own literary atmosphere, which resulted in the production of numerous so-called war-tales and religious literature.

(1) Kamakura Literature. The fact that the emotional and sentimental tendency of earlier ages gradually turned to philosophical meditation during this period explains why the works of the time are generally void of individual touch while being true to type. Buddhist pessimism, then dominating social thought, was the result of the natural growth of that religion on the one hand, and of the reaction of public sentiment against the ceaseless civil wars, on the other.

(2) Representative Works. War literature, like the Hogen-monogatari, Héiji-monogatari, Hêiké-monogatari and the Gempéi-sêisuiki, is the most outstanding production of the age. Just as in the preceding period, when literary themes were gathered from historical facts, so in the Kamakura period subjects were sought for from the social conditions of the time, when bloodshed, existing side by side with the simple, artless life of the samurai, completely saddened and subdued public sentiment. With reference to waka, inspired by the advent of well-known poetical works like the Shin-chokusenshu, were born the Zoku-gojuishu and Kinkaishu. The Shinkokinshu, another anthology of poetry, shows the highest point that Japanese poetry had so far reached. The Kinkaishu suggests a return to the Mannyoshu, while the Shin-chokusenshu gives an impression having reached the acme of poetical refinement, retracing its way back to the beauty of simplicity. It is a pity, however, that rival influences between groups of literary men and critics holding different theories of literary value left the healthy development of literature very much handicapped. Ranking as principal poets of the period were Gotoba-joko, Tsuchimikado-joko, Juntoku-joko, Yoshitsunê, Sadaié, Iêtaka, Jakuran and Sanetomo.

Muromachi Period The Muromachi period is term applied to the 270 years between the Kamakura and Tokugawa periods, beginning in 1335 when Takauji Ashikaga, rebelled against the Emperor Godaigo and terminating in 1603 when Iyéyasu Tokugawa removed the Shogunate government to Yédo.

(1) Muromachi Literature. In consequence of civil disturbance in the preceding age, the literary movement of the period was rather stagnant: the Court nobles were deprived of their positions, while the militarists, taking advantage of the disorderly administration of the central government, exercised an unfavorable influence on the natural development of literary talent generally. Nevertheless, even in such helpless social conditions, the period had the literature peculiar to such an age, characterized by a certain free and simple literary style; hence, instead of the waka, tales, and diaries, that flourished down to the close of the preceding period, such descriptions of war and historical tales as the Masukagami, Jinnoshotoki, Taihéiki, Yoshitsunêki and Soga-monogatari were born, in addition to rambling notes like the Tsurézurê-gusa.

(2) New Forms of Literature. It is worthy of special mention that in this chaotic period, originated such new literary forms as the renka, yokyoku (utai), kyogen and otogisōshi, which saw full development in the following period. Tanka (or waka) verse developed and gave birth to a more diminutive mode, the haikai (or haiku); kyogen evolved into joruri and drama; while otogisōshi reappeared in the form of novels and plays, all in the period that followed. Herein we notice the biginnings of modern thought, the product of classicism evolving into modernism, and aristocracy into plebeianism. The Muromachi period thus occupies an important position in our literary history, functioning as a bridge that connects the preceding periods with the more illustrious Yédo literature. Another thing worthy of note in this connection is the creation at this time of the Kanazawa Bunko, the Ashikaga-gakko and the Goben-bungaku, the first two being seats of learning and the last a branch of literature.

Yédo Period The Yêdo period begins in 1603 when the Tokugawa Shogunate took up the task of civil government in Yédo and ends after 265 years, in 1868, when the Meiji Restoration was accomplished. This froms the most important section in the history of Japanese literature. The Yédo literature

succeeded the decadent Muromachi literature and handed on its wealth of achievement to the Meiji period. The remarkable fecundity of this era is to be attributed to various factors, but to none more fundamental than the good government of Iyéyasu Tokugawa, the first Shogun of that line. Realizing the importance of the diffusion of learning for good government, he engaged Confucian scholars, published books, started schools and collected rare literary works. The example thus set by the first Shogun was emulated by the succeeding Shoguns, each striving to open up the way for easier access to knowledge and culture both in town and country, until the Genroku Era under the rule of the fourth Shogun, Tsunayoshi, national culture reached its highest stage of development. The Yédo period may be divided into the following four periods, centered around Osaka and Kyoto:

1. Period of enlightenment (1603-1608
2. Period of development (1681-1741) Yédo as the center
3. The period of eastward advance of literature (1741-1791)
4. Period of maturity (1791-1868)

(1) Period of Enlightenment. True to its name, this period, following the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate in Yédo, saw the collection and publication of ancient books, and annotations thereof, as well as translations of Chinese literature. It is but natural that during this period nothing worthy of note was produced save as foundation for what was to come. From another viewpoint this is the age when the traditionally mystic view of art, and the undue belief in traditions, greatly waned in influence.

(2) Period of Development. A bird's-eye view of the period gives the impression of a rapid development in popular literature, with Osaka and Kyoto as the center and the Genroku Era as its climax. The origin of this literary movement is traceable to the Mitogaku, which later led to a renaissance of the classics; we see a revival of haikai verse under Basho, the poet; and then the appearance of Chikamatsu's joruri. Each made unfettered development within its own sphere of influence. Towards the close of the period, however, these branches of literature lost popularity, until eventually they could scarcely enjoy public recollection.

(3) Eastward Advance of Literature. This is the period when the so-called Kamigata literature of Kyoto and Oska, began its movement estward to establish a new literary movement in the city of Yédo, the seat of the Shogun's government by this time the popular literature founded by Chikamatsu and Saikaku had declined. Buson became the representative haikai poet of the time. Besides haikai, there came into vogue in Yédo various kinds of short poetry, namely, senryu, witty epigrammatic verse; kyoka, comic verse; and kyobun, nonsense notes. Also in this period the so-called litrerature for men of the world cropped up, following the publication of the kibyoshi and sharébon.

(4) Period of Maturity. It was in this period that the construction of the main body of Yédo literature was completed. As a result of the encouragement of learning by the Shogun's highest official, Sadanobu Matsudaira, both art and learning made a remarkable advance, producing a number of artists, and authorities on Japanese and Chinese classics. Parallel with this phenomenal development of classics, popular literature resumed its firm grip on the public. Inasmuch, however, as during the latter half of the period the country was completely upset by troubles both from within and without, most of the literary progress was confined to the early part of the period. Nevertheless, this is known as the period when Yédo literature was crowned with full maturity.

What most characterize Yédo literature are its variety, volume of production and sphere of influence. Not only was it prolific but, all branches of art and learning, from the aristocratic classics down to kyoka, senryu, haikai, joruri (gidayu) and popular novels, showed systematic advancement. The social structure in those days could not but react on the taste and sentiment of the people, as is evidenced by the two different literary currents that prevailed throughout the period. Where-

as the so-called aristocratic literature, which dominated those days, stood on a foundation of Bushido and Confucianism, the popular literature strove to create the epicurian's world. Each of these tendencies went on cultivating its own field of influence in its own respective class, yet what most aptly represents the characteristic features of Yédo literature is the stronger public appeal of popular literary works. These intellectual diversions of the common people, unlike the traditional, conservative and retrogressive taste of classical literature, are optimistic, and charged with the spirit of uplift and mirth. But the negative policy of the Tokugawa government proved an impeding factor in the healthy growth of popular literature, resulting in a gradual loss of individuality. In this way authorship gradually kept aloof from essential requirements of progressive art; the most glaring example of this deplorable tendency is clearly noticeable in Bakin's works.

Meiji-Taisho Period The Meiji-Taisho Period begins with the Meiji Restoration of 1868 and terminates with 1926, the end of Emperor Taisho's reign. A general survey of this period reveals the enormous influence exercised by Western literature. Following are the characteristics of the Meiji-Taisho literature.

(1) Transition from old to new. While such literary products as "Kanagaki-robun" and the plays of Kawatake Mokuami still remained popular, new Western ideas, were introduced into the country through the translation of foreign books; these new ideologies were the utilitarianism of Britain and America, French liberalism, German nationalism and Christian altruism. Shoyo Tsubouchi, pioneer of the new movement and noted translater of Shakespear's plays, published his "Shosetsu Shinzui" (Elements of Fiction Writing) and "Tosei Shoseikatagi" (Characteristics of Contemporary Scholars). Coincident with the rise of the new movement, there came into being a new form of the Japanese poetry called Shintaishi, of which some popular works were published in the "Shintaishisho", (Anthology of New Poems).

(2) New Literary Movement. Japanese literature, emerging from the period of romanticism, began to turn toward naturalism, placing emphasis on realistic description after the models of Western literature. The writers who supported the movement were: Shoyo Tsubouchi, Futabatei Hasegawa, Koyo Ozaki, Rohan Koda, Kyoka Izumi, Chugai Goto and Ichiyo Higuchi.

In the field of poetry, Toson Shimazaki and Bansui Tsuchi-i devoted their activity to the development of the new form of long poems, in which Western influence dominated.

As regards original Japanese short poetry, the Negishi School was initiated by Shiki Masaoka, and the Araragi School by Sachio Ito, both schools opening a completely new vista in the composition of Japanese verse.

(3) Naturalism. The trend of literary movement in the last quarter of the Meiji Era was towards the domination of naturalism, resulting from the enthusiastic study of French, German and Russian novelists. Representative Japanese novels included works of Doppo Kunikida, Toson Shimasaki, Hakucho Masamune, Shusei Tokuda, Seika Mayama and Shuko Chikamatsu. Against this realistic trend, there appeared in the literary arena, Soseki Natsume and Ogai Mori, upholding their principles of the transcendent school, called "Kotoha", (Acedemic School). A similar trend was apparent in poetry, represented by Kyukin Susukida's symbolic poems, Gyofu Soma's poems in colloquial style and Hakushu Kitahara's prose-poems. Natularism, however, did not long enjoy public support, and the reactionary trend became dominant.

(4) Neo-romanticism. Contrary to the negative, sceptical and pressimistic view of life maintained commonly by the writers of naturalism, neo-romanticism attempted to seek humanity with a spirit of optimism. At the back of this new movement were the pragmatism of William James, Bergsonian philosophy, Tagore's mysticism and Tolstoy's humanism. The movement was supported by Saneatsu Mushakoji, Jiro Abe, etc. The outbreak of World War I further stimulated this new literary trend of which outstanding works were

intimate studies of human nature made by Ikuma Arishima and Yoshi Nagayo. Toyohiko Kagawa and Koyata Ebara initiated religious literature, and Kan Kikuchi, Masao Kume, Ryunosuke Akutagawa, Ton Satomi and Yoshio Toyoshima cultivated their own field in popular fiction writing.

Similarly, in the field of play-writing, a number of new play-writers appeared, including Yuzo Yamamoto, Kichizo Nakamura and Junichiro Tanizaki who later won greater fame as a novelist. In poetry, folksongs came to the fore, of which noted poets were Yaso Saijo, Shogo Shiratori and Ujo Noguchi. The revival of the study of the Mannyoshu was also one of significant features of the period.

Summing up all these facts, we come to the conclusion that Japanese literature made wonderful strides during the period, assimilating Western ideologies and preserving its own traditions in the creation of a new literature of its own.

Japanese Literature before 1936 In the last few years of the Taisho Era, there came into existence proletarian literature, popularized by Yobun Kaneko, Taiko Hirabayashi, Suekichi Aono, etc. The "Tane Maku Hito" (the Sower), the first proletarian magazine in Japan was published for the benefit of the working classes. Meanwhile, another movement was launched by a few novelists, namely, Kan Kikuchi, Teppei Kataoka, Riichi Yokomitsu, Kojiro Serizawa and others, who, under the influence of the French novelist, Paul Morand, attempted to build their literature upon new ideas of sensuous beauty by abandoning conventional principles. Kan Kikuchi's "Madame Pearl" produced in 1920 was a forerunner of this new movement, and popular among the reading public.

The proletarian literature, overshadowed for sometime by the popularity of the rival groups, regained power gradually and began to draw the attention of the reading public; representative works were Kagawa Toyoshiko's "Taiyo-no Nai Machi" (The Sunless Streets), Juji Nakano's "Tetsu-no Hanashi" (A Story of Iron) and Takiji Kobayashi's "Fuzai Jinushi" (The Non-residential Land-owner). But the times soon turned against proletarian writers and their literature declined after 1933.

Trend of Thought in 1936-1941 The socialistic or liberalistic one. All papers 1935 was calm to all appearance, until the sudden outbreak of the February 26th massacre of leading statesmen (1936) threw society into consternation and uneasiness. The incident gave rise to two distinctly opposite groups of thought, the nationalistic group and the socianstic or liberalistic one. All papers and periodicals were in support of the latter.

During this critical period of political unrest, the "Front Populaire" movement was introduced from France and Spain, with the result that the Marxist and radical elements in labor groups renewed their activities. Along with this new movement, arose a humanistic literature exemplified by Kiyoshi Miki and his associates.

Amid such ideological turmoils, the Bungeika Kyokai (Literary Men's Association) was organized in May, 1936, with Kan Kikuchi as Chairman.

Literature During 1937-1945 The outbreak of hostilities against China in 1937 brought about a drastic change in Japanese literature. In September of the same year, the Board of Information, a Government organ to control the press and publications, was established, with the result that literature as well as journalism was placed under a strict governmental supervision. The liberalistic and anti-militaristic writings were banned as the expression of "dangerous thoughts." The leftist writers were the first victims to fall; in December, 1937, Hitoshi Yamakawa and his associates who participated in the "Front Populaire" movement were arrested. Meanwhile, due to an acute shortage of paper, the Board of Information adopted the allocation system for the distribution of printing paper for the press and publications, whereby the supervisory power of the Board was greatly increased. The marked decrease in the number of publications began to threaten the economic stability of litera-

ry men. In 1943, the copy-money incomes of literary men fell to one half of those in 1942.

After the outbreak of the Pacific War in 1941, the government control of literature was intensified; not only anti-war stories, but romantic stories and comic books, were banned, while the output of publications catering to the militarists' policy was greatly increased. Subject to such a ban were the works by Fumio Niwa, Shusei Tokuda, Sakunosuke Oda, Fumiko Hayashi and Mikihiko Nagata. Against this marked decline in modern literature, conspicuous was the revival of the study of the Japanese classics, including the "Mannyoshu" and the "Kojiki", of which inumerable publications appeared under Government encouragement.

Following the establishment of IRAA, (the Imperial Rule Assistance Association) the Japan Patriotic Association of Writers was formed, so that the pen and speech as well as the sword should contribute to the militaristic cause. Among the books widely read were "Kodo Shikan" (Historical Study of the Kingly Road) by Masami Kihira, "Sonno Shiso-no Dento" (Tradition of Loyalty to the Emperor), and "Nippon Seishin-shi" (History of the Japanese Spirit) by Tetsuo Watsuji, and "Nippon Shiso-shi" (History of Japanese Ideologies) by Noritsugu Muraoka. The war reports by mobilized writers were also widely distributed; such works included Ashihei Hino's "Barley and Soldiers" and "Flowers and Soldiers."

Japanese Literature After 1945 After the dissolution in 1945 of the Japan Partriotic Association of Writers, and the restoration of freedom of the press and speech, Japanese men of letters promptly resumed their activities in their individual fields.

The most salient of features in the post-war Japanese literature was the rise of new proletarian writers, in rivalry with the old school of literature represented by Kafu Nagai, Hakucho Masamune, Naoya Shiga and Jun-ichiro Tanizaki. The stimuli offered by magazine publishers in the form of prizes for best short stories and novels prompted the debut of new writers and contributed thereby to the postwar development of Japanese literature. With all the shortcomings resulting from the crudeness of their metier, some modern writers have succeeded in introducing into their work some fresh vitality. Representative works of Japanese modern literature are: "The Wartime Diary" by Kafu Nagai, "Epitome" by Shusei Tokuda, "Death of a Worm" by Hakucho Masamune, "Snow Powder" by Jun-ichiro Tanizaki, "The Grey Moon" by Naoya Shiga, "Hospital McCoy" by Aoi Ohinata, "New Caledonia" by Yuzuru Toyoda, "Jesus over the War Ruins" by Jun Ibuse, "Blind Soldier in China" by Taiko Hirabayashi, "Satyrs" by Kaoru Funayama, etc.

The marked tendency in contemporary fiction writing is to place emphasis on the psychoanalysis of characters involved. In such an attempt, it can be safely said, modern writers have succeeded in approaching to the standard maintained by Western psycho-analytical novels.

With increased book production, however, the post-war book market was inundated with pornographic literature during 1946 and 1947. This invited the severe criticism of a more serious reading public and since the end of 1947, such publications have been showing signs of rapid decline.

The revival of serials in newspapers was another feature of the post-war development in the field of fiction writing. Popular among the fiction-lovers were Sakunoshin Oda's "Mme. Saturday" published in the Yomiuri, Yojiro Ishikawa's "Blue Mountains" in the Asahi and Fumiko Hayashi's "Whirling Current" in the Mainichi.

Influence of Foreign Literature Popular among the young readers were translations from French Literature, such as Remarque's "L'arc de Triomphe", and Jean Paul Sartre's "La Nausée" and "Le mur." The study of foreign literature was resumed by scholars and men of letters with avid eagerness. Of the publications as such, the most noteworthy were Kiyoteru Hanada's "The Spirit of Ranaissance," and Hideo Kobavashi's "Rimbaud —Study."

Fine Arts

History

Pre-Asuka Period This period, corresponding to what is called the dark ages of art, has nothing specially to describe, although it is perhaps the longest period, extending, as it does, from the age of myths down to about the 7th century, A.D.

According to archaeology the ancient Japanese wrought in stone, artifacts such as stone images used in ancestor worship. These are rough hewn sculptures, representing persons clad in armour, wearing a sword, or other arms, all used in burial as guardians of the tomb. It was customary, too, in ancient times to have a similar primitive engraving, in the form of a ladder or a wheel, made on the coffin.

The dwellings were also in very simple style, constructed of barked but unhewn timber. Even in this simplest type of building there were two styles, known as the Izumo and the Isé; which implies that the ancient culture of Japan was dual, derived either from Izumo or Isé. The former style of structure is represented by the Izumo Shrine, Izumo province, present Shimané prefecture; and the latter by the grand shrine of Isé, although these now give no more than a vague idea of what must have been the prehistoric architecture of the country.

In addition to the above, there are earthern figures called **haniwa** which arrest the attention not only of archaeologists but also of artists. According to historical records, the Emperor Suinin, who abdicated in 2 B.C., abhorred the cruel old custom of burying alive around the grave of a high personage, certain individuals selected from among those persons who served the deceased. At the instance of a retainer, Nomino-Sukuné, he caused earthen figures to be interred in place of living persons, when the Empress Hihasuhimé died; and this was the origin of **haniwa.** It is believable, however, that the **haniwa** existed before Suinin's time.

The **haniwa is,** from an artistic point of view, by no means of high value. It is nevertheless, the only art product of Japan before the importation of Buddhism. Moreover, its value rests on the fact that it is a work produced solely by the Japanese before they had been influenced by Chinese art. The variety of **haniwa** may be roughly classified into human figures, birds and animals, architectural structures, households articles and arms.

Asuka Period The Asuka period covers the reign of the Empress Suiko (592-629), when the Imperial palace was in the province of Yamato, Nara prefecture. Already, as early as the time of the Emperor Yuryaku, in the middle of the 5th century, a painter named Isura came over from Korea, with which country Japan then had frequent intercourse, and through which Chinese civilization had been introduced. Later, during the reign of the Emperor Sushun, towards the end of the 6th century, another painter called Hakka came with carpenters to build temples. But it was not untill Shibatatto came over from China, in the reign of the Emperor Keitai (507-531), that Buddhism was introduced into Japan, despite the fact that communication had long before continued with Korea, then called Kudara.

Shibatatto must have been an expert in the art of sculpture, for he was the grandfather of Kuratsu-Kurinotori who cast the large image of Buddha now in the Horyuji temple, in the Empress Suiko's time. Nevertheless, it is evident that the country which contributed most toward founding Japan's fine art technique was Kudara.

The development of art in the Suiko régime was remarkable. Prince Shotoku, a man of wide learning and an enthusiastic devotee of Buddha, spurred on the ever increasing devotion to art. The leading structures of the period were the Horyuji and the Tennoji temples; but those parts of them that have best withstood the wear and tear of time are the two-storied **kondo,** gate, the five-

storied pagoda of the Horyuji temple and the three-storied pagodas of the Horyuji and Horinji temples. No doubt the creative design of the Prince must have been woven into them, but it is nevertheless true that they were modelled after Kudara architecture. The Tamamushi-no-zushi, (a miniature temple) in the Horyuji temple, is valuable not only as model of ancient architecture but as an example of the structural art and craft of the Suiko régime. The honeysuckle design on the metal fittings of the miniature temple bears close resemblance to similar art motives of Greece. The sculptures of the Suiko period are not all from one source, some coming from China or Korea, while others are home creations.

Hakuho Period In the history of Japanese fine arts, following the Suiko Era comes the Hakuho period which starts in the reign of the Emperor Joméi, terminating in that of the Emperor Mommu, 629-697. In the 15th year of the reign of the Empress Suiko the custom of sending a government envoy to China, then called Sui, was established, followed by increased intercourse between the two countries. Later, in the 2nd year of the Emperor Joméi's administration, the first envoy was despatched to the Tang Court in China. By the establishment of this custom, art products of China came direct to Japan instead of through the Korean Peninsula. Moreover, the Taika Reformation, by which the political system of China came to be closely followed from the time of the Emperor Kotoku, contributed much toward developing Hakuho art

(1) Painting. One of the most outstanding facts in the art of this period is that paintings were imported from the Continent, and Buddhist pictures were painted by priests from China and India. The mural paintings of the **kondo** of the Horyuji temple testify to this; its fresco work is further advanced in technique than that of India, and is prized as the leading example of mural painting.

(2) Bronze. The most representative work of the period consists in the big bronze images of Buddha and the two disciples at the Yakushiji temple at Nara. Upon their pedestals are engraved a **hoshokumon** design in lieu of honeysuckle which by that time had ceased to command preference. The **hoshokumon** design is the art of inlaying or setting jewels in necklaces, armlets, pedestals, and halos around the heads of images. In connection with the Yakushiji temple's three images, it is interesting to notice that, side by side with the **hoshokumon,** there is an engraving of arabesque design in grapes. This grape pattern also has its orgin in the west of India, whence it came to China during the Han dynasty and prospered in the age of Tang.

(3) Architecture. The only model of architecture constructed in this period and still extant is the three-storied pagoda of the Yakushiji temple at Nara. Another example of the best architectural technique of the period is to be seen at the Nara National Museum where models of five-storied pagodas of the time are preserved.

Tempyo Period The Nara period (707-780) is called the Tempyo Era in the history of Japanese fine arts. Through the zealous efforts of the Emperor Shomu and Empress Komyo, who were unrivalled in piety, Buddhist doctrine thoroughly permeated the capital of Nara. It was the veritable golden age of fine arts in religion. The casting of the Daibutsu (great image of Buddha) at the Todaiji temple and the construction of the temple itself may be pointed out as the greatest examples of art within the period. The Daibutsu has several times suffered from fire and, in consequence, only the petals of the lotus blossom upon which the image sits retain traces of art motives of the Tempyo period On the surface of these petals are engraved scenes from the sacred world of Buddha. In front of the building occupied by the colossal statue of Buddha there is a bronze-lantern which minutely exemplifies the characteristics of the Tempyo period. Other remains representing the sculptures of the period include several images in the same temple.

(1) Shoso-in Museum.[1] After the de-

mise of the Emperor Shomu all the objects of art he possesed were donated to the Todaiji temple by the Empress Komyo. Nearly all were treasured in the Shoso-in Art Museum of Nara, and have safely been handed down to the present time. The national trasures of the Shoso-in not only abound in rare paintings but also in many objects of industrial art, such as textiles, lacquerware as well as gold and silver ware, porcelain and writing utensils. Es pecially noteworthy are the Tang masterpieces from the Imperial household of China. In addition to those of Japanese and Chinese production, examples from the East Roman Empire, Persia, India and countries west of China are found in the museum.

(2) Ganjinwajo. A priest known in Japan as Ganjinwajo together with a number of disciples, visited Nara, then capital of the country, not long after the completion of the Daibutsu. He and his followers had drifted ashore in the southern part of Kyushu. These foreigners left an indelible impression on the history of Japanese art, because they belonged to a group of leading artists of the Tang period of China. Their skill in art was woven into the art of the Tempyo period, not only in the fields of painting and sculpture, but also in architecture. That art products from their hands must have been as great in number as in variety is evidenced by the art treasures of the Toshodaji temple in Yamato province, Nara prefecture. The image of Buddha enshrined in that temple minutely represents the characteristics of the art of the Tang dynasty. Besides these there are several wood-engravings in which, it is surmised, the sculpture of the succeeding period had its orgin. Judging by the fact that the Ganjinwajo party included people from the west of China, it is but a matter of course that the engraving at the Toshodaiji temple resemble the fresco art of countries west of China. From what remains, there is sufficient reason to believe that some of the decendants of the Persians driven out of the country by the Mohammedans, arrived in Japan with the party.

All kinds of cultural forms and products were imported during this period. A general impression of the Tempyo period, however, is that there were too much copying of Chinese art and consequently, too little originality. This one-sided trend of evolution gave rise to a movement in the following periods for a revival of art genuinely Japanese in origin.

Konin Period The Konin period (782-888) begins about the time that the Emperor Kammu transferred the capital from Nara to Kyoto, lasting till the reign of the Emperor Koko. The outstanding characteristic of the Konin period lies in the phenomenal rise of native art at the hands of noted priests. Kobodaishi and Chisho-daishi were priest sages of refined artistic endowment. Quite a number of pitcures and sculptures of the period are from their hands. The Toji, Koyasan and Miidéra temples treasure their works. As one of the prominent painters of the time we may name Kudara Kawanari, about whom there are a number of books, but none giving reliable historical information about him. He must have been among those artists summoned by Emperor Saga to paint the pictures of landscape and rough seas on the walls and paper sliding-screens of the Séiryoden Hall of the palace. The custom of painting landscapes and figures on screens of the Imperial palace was thereafter developed, setting a fashion in drawing. In those days screens were popular, and this helped to popularize landscape painting.

The typical sculptures of the period

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1. The Shoso-in is located in the precinct of the Tōdaiji temple at Nara. The building is a typical wooden storehouse of old Japanese Azé-kura style. No metal nails are used and no walls of earth. The whole building consists of three separate sections which have no windows but one entrance door for each. In the interior each section is two storied with an attic. The dimensions of the building are approximately 108 feet by 30 feet, the height from the ground to the roof top being 39 feet.

are such sacred images as are seen at the Shingoji temple, Kyoto, known as the Shingoji style sculpture, and others at the Murofuji temple in Nara prefecture, known as the Murofu style. The rise of the art of engraving images of Japanese gods may be mentioned as a memorable event of the age.

As regards architecture the period shows very few examples that now remain, the representative structures being the main hall and five-storied pagoda of the Murofuji temple. The Héian Shrine constructed in Kyoto, closely modelled after the structures of the age under review, offers excellent material for the study of Konin architecture.

Fuijiwara Period The Fujiwara period (889-1186) covers the 300 years between the reign of Emperor Uda and that of Emperor Antoku. At the beginning of the period Emperor Uda, at the suggestion of Michizané Sugawara, discontinued the custom of despatching envoys to China, thereby cutting off facility of communications with the continent. During the consequent isolation Japanese art was afforded a chance to cultivate its native genius and its own field of influence. The continental art that had been freely absorbed and adopted up to that time commenced to produce national characteristics, as is demonstrated by **yamatoyé** work in the sphere of painting.

(1) Painting. Koséno-Kanaoka was probably the most skilled landscape painter of the period. His reputation was such that the horse he painted on a paper sliding-door was credited with getting out of the screen at night to feed on bush clover in the yard.Koseno-Hirotaka, a well-known painter, was one of his descendants. As skilled painters of that age we may mention also Motomitsu Fujiwara, Mitsunaga Fujiwara, Takayoshi Fujiwara and his son Takachika, besides Toba-sojo and Kakuyu, all of whom specialized in painting **Yamatoyé**, or native style, which had developed from a school in the Tang period of China, called **Karayé**. Japanese paper-doors and folding screens were what they selected to paint on.

Besides **Yamatoyé** many other schools of Japanese style paintings were started, as the **kamiyé, utayê, ashideye,** and **okoyé.** The last mentioned was a school of comic genius whose premier artist was Toba-sojo, a noted priest of the day. Three albums of comic pictures from his brush are treasured at the Kozanji temple. Another important arrival was the yémakimono (paper-scroll), which reached its golden age in the Kamakura period.

Consequent upon the ever inculcated Buddhist precepts, Buddhist paintings flourished. In this religious sphere of painting also national characterization was effected; the most outstanding of the Japanized Buddhist schools was named the Eshinfu, started by Eshin-sozu, a priest, first affiliated with the Tendai sect of Buddhism, but who later preached the doctrines of the Jodo sect. Taméto, commonly called Great Takuma, who did the fresco work of the Ho-o-do at Uji, Kyoto, belonged to the Takuma family, which produced accomplished painters of the time. The most representative Buddhist paintings are treasured at the Hokkeji, Yamashiro Chohoji, Yamato Horinji, Koyasan, the Toji temples and the National Art Museum of Tokyo.

(2) Sculpture. Remarkable advance in the realm of Buddhist sculpture was revealed in consequence of effective doctrinal propagation by the Tendai and Shingon sects. Wood-engraving stood unrivalled; but that art, unlike the mode of the previous age, was mainly parquetry work. Sculptors collaborated and in most cases images were constructed in separate parts, each carved by a different artist, under an accomplished specialist. It is interesting to note that even in the carving of hands, feet, head and body there was a division of labor into smaller parts, and each section was put in charge of one sculptor. When completed, the several parts were put together, painted with lacquer and gilded.

Guilds of sculptors, like the shichijo-bussho, Shichijo-omiya-bussho, Rokujo-marikoji-bussho and Sanjo-bussho, established studios one ofter another. Especially noteworthy in this field was the Shichijo-bussho started by the famous artist Jocho, who was practically supreme in the realm of sculpture in the Fujiwara period. The peculiarity of the Jocho school lies in its soft, mild

features with smooth, elegant textile folds or plaits, which characterize the most glorious period of Fujiwara art. The images of Amitabha enshrined at the Ho-o-do, Hokaiji, Saikyoji and Chusonji temples are all representative works of the Fujiwara period.

(3) Architecture. Along with the development of Japanese style painting a new Japanese architecture, as seen in the Shinden-zukuri (main building of a peer's residence), prevailed. This style gradually invaded the domain of sacred structures, as is well exemplified in the Ho-o-do and Konjikido, above cited.

Within 300 years after the country's adoption of a seclusion policy, an indigenous style characteristic of the Yamato race made the fullest possible development in all branches of art.

Kamakura Period Between Emperor Gotoba and Emperor Godaigo the Kamakura Shogunate assumed the reins of government. The Kamakura period (1192-1337) of political history is also that of Japanese art. During those 140 years, traditional Japanese sentiment and thought developed vigorously against the aristocratic culture which had gained influence in the previous period. Such a turn of cultural development could not but react on art. Not only from within but also from without the country a radical change was introduced, because in those days the Yuan period succeeded the Sung in China, its cultural attainments flooding Japan. The two movements, of foreign and domestic origin, combined to lay a foundation for modern fine arts which started and developed in and after the Muromachi period.

(1) Painting. Continued civil wars, military administration, and war literature, all contributed to the voluminous production of **Yémakimono** (picture-scrolls) based on themes from battle scenes. Another kind of **Yémakimono** worthy of mention was painted for the purpose of propagating the doctrines of newly risen sects of Buddhism, such as the Zen and the Jodo. For the same reason the **Yémakimono** came to serve also as a means to propagate knowledge of the origin and development of shrines. Quite a number of picture-scrolls of the period still remain in perfect condition, those reckoned among the greater works being the History of the Kitano Tenjin Shrine, Murasaki-shikibu-nikki, Sanpurokkasen Mokɔ-shurai-ékotoba, Honen-shonin-gyo-jo-ézu. The last mentioned is an **yémakimono** depicting the personal history of Honen-shonin, the noted priest who founded the Jodo sect of Buddhism. Among scores of **yemakimono** painters, Nobuzané Fujiwara, Kôion Sumiyoshi, En-i, Takakané Takashina and Yoshimitsu Tosa were the most popular. A further noteworthy event of the period was the rise of portrait painting. Generally speaking, until this period there was no other method for reproducing figures except by sculpture. The term used for portrait was **niséyê.** The technique of portrait painting made rapid advance from the time of Takanobu Fujiwara, Taira-no-Shigémori, and Minamoto-no Yoritomo, whose works are treasured at the Shingoji temple, all rare masterpieces.

(2) Sculpture. The Kamakura period was also a fecund age in the field of sculpture. Compared with the work of the preceding period its appeal is more virile. The Shichijo-bussho, the most important sculptors' association or guild, which had been making steady progress, produced a group of consummate artists in Koéi, Jokaku, Kaikêi, Tankei, Jokei, Koben and Kosho. Among them the most skilled were Unéi, Tankêi and Kaikei, who are recognized as the best sculptors since the time of Jocho. Whereas Unkéi and Tankêi excelled in producing the expression of passion, as in statues of Nio (Deva kings), Kaikéi specialized in gentle, elegant figures, like those from the chisel of Jocho.

(3) Industrial Art. Lacquer-ware technique, too, made a remarkable advance. The art of engraving also progressed, especially with the appearance of the Kamakura-bori (Kamakura style of engraving). Technique in metal work, also, saw much development, inheriting the characteristic virtue of the Fujiwara period. Up to that time the native ceramic art was in so primitive a stage that only unglazed ware could be manufactured. After Kato Shirozaémon-Kagêhisa returned from China marked progress was made in this

field, and fine chinaware became a home product.

(4) Architecture. The mansions of nobles had been built in the Shinden-zukuri style, but during the Kamakura period the Buké-zukuri style of architecture started and soon dominated. This is a simple, plain syle with an unusual number of sliding-doors to let in light. Though this style of structure has gone out long ago, one can get an idea of it through studying various **yémakimono.** After the advent of the Zen sect of Buddhism under Eisai-zenshi from China, and the establishment of the Kenninji temple at Kyoto, Zen style of architecture came to attract attention. A good example of this style, still intact, is the Enkakuji temple at Kamakura.

Muromachi Period Succeeding the Kamakura age came the Muromachi (1337-1573), which after two centuries and a half of civil strife ended with the downfall of the Ashikaga Shogunate. In China the civil disturbances of the late Yuan dynasty had been brought under control by the rise of the Mings, resulting in the advent of the golden age of Ming culture, which exercised considerable influence on Japan.

(1) Painting. Communication between China and Japan which had been on the wane, revived, resulting in the gradual decline of **yémakimono,** portrait and Buddhist painting. Early in this period there were a few **yémakimono** worthy of note such as the Gosannen-gunki by Korêhisa Fujiwara and the Yuzu-nembutsu-engi, joint work of Hiroyuki Tosa, Yukihidé Kasuga, Mitsukuni Fujiwara, Ryuko Awataguchi, Jakusai Rokkaku and Eishun Hogan. The latter still remains in the form of a colored wood-engraving, our oldest example of this art.

Typical portrait work of the period is that of the Emperor Godaigo in the Daitokuji temple, Kyoto and of Yoshimochi Ashikaga, at the Shingoji temple. Far more characteristic of the age, however, are the portraits of Zen priests or **chinso.** A typical **chinso** is the portrait of Séiichi-kokushi, painted by Mincho, preserved in the Tofukuji temple. Strictly speaking, **chinso** has more resemblance to the Sung-Yuan style than to the Tosa school of portraits.

No development was seen in Buddhist painting of the Muromachi period, except copying of old works. A priest named Myotaku-zenshi was known for skill in painting Acala pieces; the principal works of this priest-painter are treasured at the National Art Museum. The most distinguished pictorial artist throughout the period, however, was Mincho. Among his works still existant are the portrait of Séiichi-kokushi, above-mentioned, Gohyakurakan (500 disciples of Buddha) in the Tofukuji temple, and Dainéhanzu, known as the largest painting in the country. In his brush work are abundant traces of the style of the Sung-Yuan period in China, in which continental technique was assimilated and consummated.

Special mention should be made of the advent of the Sun-Ming style in **yamatoyé** work, enhancing the traditional style of that art. This new movemen was no doubt made possible by the Ashikaga policy of encouraging trade with China then called Ming. In consequence, numerous Chinese works of art continued to be imported, greatly stimulating the domestic art world. Among various merits and demerits inherited from the Continent, **kakémono** (hanging pictures) and a more advanced technique in painting flowers and birds were the most outstanding. It is also worthy of special mention that the Sung-Yuan style of **sumiyé** painting (black and white) became popular throughout Japan, under artists like Jasoku Soga,Sotan Oguri, Shinno Nakano, Sésshu and Masanobu Kano. These five **sumiyê** painters were talented pupils of Shubun who enjoyed the confidence of the Shogun and occupied an important position under the Shogunate government as a painter.

(2) Sculpture. Images of Buddha continued to be supplied by the Shichijobussho, of which mention has already been made. But these products gradually lost their artistic value. The aforementioned Shubun was also a good sculptor. It is said of his skill that the great wooden statue, 40 feet high, of Amitabha, enshrined in the Unkyoji temple, was originally the work of a Nara sculptor, but was retouched by Shubun's chisel and improved.

(3) Industrial Art. In this period the development shown in industrial art was mainly due to the whimsical enthusiasm of the Shogun. **Chanoyu** (tea ceremony), gave rapid rise to various branches of industrial art especially in fine porcelain. This progress was made not only in works of manual art like tea-caps, trays and so on, but in **kakémono** and **tokonoma(** alcove) furnishings of the tea-room, and the building itself, all of which are required for the full ceremony of tea-serving.

(4) Architecture. The Zen style of architecture, combined with the cult of **chanoyu,** lent impetus to the construction of simple but tasteful habitations and temples, with gardens and arbors harmonious to the main building, well represented by the Kinkakuji and Ginkakuji temples in Kyoto.

Momoyama Period The 25 years from 1574 to 1598 is termed the Momoyama period. During this comparatively short interval civil disturbances stirred up the whole country under the governments of Nobunaga Oda and Hidéyoshi Toyotomi, acting as military dictators.

(1) Painting. Eitoku Kano was perhaps the greatest painter of the period. Nearly all the mural pictures in the castles of Azuchi and Osaka and the mansion at Juraku are attributed to the brush of this famous artist. The peculiarity of the painting of the period lies in its grand scale and gorgeous coloring. This is especially true of Eitoku Kano's work. Another noted landscape and **ukiyoé** painter was Sanraku Kano; in the Sessu school of **sumiyé** were Kogan Unkoku and Tohaku Hasekawa; the Tosa school had Mitsuyoshi, which had by that time been reduced to a school only in name.

(2) Sculpture. The most striking feature of the Momoyama sculpture is its clever adaptation to decoration of architecture. Besides Hidari-Jingoro, whose fame as an accomplished sculptor and engraver still enjoys nation-wide popularity, there were skilled artists like Yuzaémon Miyanishi and Mitayêmon Okabé. As in the Muromachi period, the art of carving "No" masks came into vogue.

(3) Industrial Art. Metal work experienced remarkable improvent. The sword-guard artists evolved novel designs. Also in the technique of broze casting signficant progress was made by casters like Yashichiro Nagoya and Echizen-no-Shojo-sansho. The art of raised lacquer, handed down from previous periods, began to dominate the situation. The Kannon-do of Chikubushima island, Biwa lake, and the Kodaiji temple of Kyoto best represent the technique of this period.

Ceramics also were greatly enhanced in technique. Impelled by the nation-wide use of chinaware, home industry in this direction was greatly stimulated, resulting in Nagasuké Chojiro's invention of the **rakuyaki** style and Rokubéi Mikazuki's **bizenyaki** style of ceramic ware. In the realm of textile art, what is to be noted is that in the Tensho Era (1573) a new technique in weaving was introduced from Ming, China, and reached Nishijin, Kyoto, where it appeared in the form of **Yamato-nishiki, ito-nishiki, karaori-nishiki, kinran** (gold brocade), **donsu** (satin damask), **rinzu,** and so on.

In conclusion it may be said of the art of the Momoyama period that, while developing such gorgeous and imposing structures as the Jurakudai and Momoyama Castle, it popularized the exclusive, and austere art of **chanoyu.**

Yédo Period The Yôdo period (1603-1867) started with the Tokugawa Shogunate in Tokyo, then called Yédo, and terminated with the downfall of that government just before the Meiji Restoration. During the 260 years of the Tokugawa Shogunate, Yédo flourished, cultivating its own culture as against that of Kyoto, giving the country two centers of culture, one in the east and one in the west.

In the early Yédo period communication with countries beyond the sea opened and foreign trade was thereby greatly stimulated. Whereas hiherto Japan had had little or no dealings with Europeans, save Spaniards and Portuguese, Japan now began to be visited by Hollanders and Britons who came to her shores for commercial purposes. Relations with neighboring countries also increased in intimacy, due to improved communication facilities. The people extended their trade with Siam, Cochin, Tonking, and Luzon. Furthermore, Iyé-

yasu Tokugawa, the first Shogun of that line, sent envoys to Spain and Mexico, to open trade with those countries. By this improved intercourse with foreign countries traditional Japanese art was greatly influenced. In the Kan-éi Era (1644), Emosaku Yamada first produced pictures in Western style painting. However, the third Shogun, Iyémitsu, with a view to stamping out Roman Catholicism, imposed an isolation policy by prohibiting the entrance of all foreigners except Hollanders and Chinese. Under this high-handed policy the infiltration of foreign influence was almost completely checked, and domestic genius again came into its own, developing another golden age of fine art.

(1) Painting. The Kanos, who had flourished since the Muromachi period, produced skilled artists like Yasunobu, Naonobu, Tsunénobu and Morinobu, all of whom had the honor of serving the Shogunate as official painters. But this special favor proved as cause of decline in the Kano school later. Among the foregoing four principal members of the Kano school, the last mentioned, Morinobu, was the most excellent, known by the pen-name of Tan-yu. Tsunénobu ranks next in artistic skill. The Tosa school, which had been waning in influence, recovered in the days of Mitsuoki who was promoted to the Emperor's service. In those days the Sumiyoshi school originated from the Tosa, and became firmly established under Jokéi, younger brother of Mitsunori. Toward the close of this period an attempt was made for the revival of **yamatoyé**, by Totsugon Tanaka, Ikkéi Ukita and Tametaka Okada, among whom the last was pre-eminent. The **yamatoyé** of the Meiji and Taisho eras started from their work. Yosai Kikuchi is another painter of the group.

One of the greatest painters of the age was Korin Ogata whose art may be traced back to that of Sotatsu school, which was originally a style of painting for decorative purposes. Under Korin were Kenzan, Shiko Watanabé and Hoitsu Sakai. Their work surprised foreign eyes as a revelation of the peculiar excellence of Japanese art. Being used for decoration, the work of the Koétsu school had close relations with textile, dyeing, ceramic and other technical industries of the time.

Ukiyoé, which for originality is one of the salient art products of the Yédo period, developed hand in hand with popular drama and popular literature. It is said that the **Ukiyoé** or genre style of picture, was started by Iwasa-Matabé; certainly he and Choshun Miyagawa, Shunsho Katsukawa, Utamaro Kitagawa, Kiyonaga Torii, and Hokusai Katsushika are known as the most accomplished **ukiyoé** painters. Of **ukiyoé** there are two kinds, namely, hand-painting and color-print. The latter form was more characteristic of the age. The black and white prints, started by Moronobu Hishikawa, were forerunners of **beniyé**, which is a colored print made on colored wood blocks, an engraved block for each color. Before this printing process was adopted for mass production, brushes were used for coloring. At first two colors, red and green, were used for printing from engraved blocks, but Harunobu Suzuki later invented an improved process of printing in five colors, starting the **nishikiyé** which met with popular favor at time went on. Later, in the hands of masters like Utamaro and Hokusai, the process of color-printing from wood-engravings saw marked improvement, until the finished pieces far surpassed the original hand-painted work in artistic value. Landscape prints in **ukiyoé** style were started by the famous Hiroshigeé Ando. Some people may look down upon **ukiyoé** as vulgar art; but nevertheless it was art most true to the life of the Yédo period. In later years it was not seldom that European collectors of works of fine art were found ready to pay even several thousand yen for a sheet of mere color-print. This was not without reason.

Special mention should also be made of the arrival of Ifuchieu, a painter of the Ching dynasty in China; for it was through this artist that the Nan-Sung literary school of painting was first introduced into this country. In the early days of the Nan-Sung style of painting, Nankai Gion, Hyakusen Sakaki, Taiga Ikéno and Buson Yosano were its most excellent exponents. Later, with the rise of Chinese classics, the Nan-Sung literary school made real progress and

its influence practically dominated the country, producing such noted names as Unsen Kushiro, Daizen Hirosé, Kaisêki Noro, Chikuden Tanomura, Kazan Watanabé, Aigai Takaku, Baikan Sugai, Hanko Okada, Chikudo Nakabayashi and Baiitsu Yamamoto, among whom Chikuden Tanomura was reputed the most excellent. Kazan Watanabé and Baiitsu Yamamoto enjoyed popular fovor next to Chikuden.

Buncho Tani became the most brilliant artist of the age, both in Pei-Sung and Nan-Sung styles of painting; he was a pupil of Kangen Kitayama who learned technique from Fei Hun-yuan and Chu Ko-chin who entered Japan during the Ching dynasty of China. There were some other very important painters, too, namely, Rikyo Yanagisawa, Jakuchu Ito, Sosen Mori and Ganku. Especially popular were the pictures of domestic fowls by Jakuchu, and monkeys by Sosen.

An important event, moreover, was the appearance of the Maruyama school with Okyo Maruyama as its founder. Okyo's style was derived mainly from Ming and Ching paintings, and developed into what resembled sketches. His pupil, Goshun Matsumura, established the Shijo school, which in later years grew to be as popular as the Maruyama school.

(2) Architecture. The Momoyama architecture of the preceding period developed into a far more elaborate style, and with more elegance. This elaborate recocco style of Yédo architecture had less value as fine art than as mere decoration. Examples of the architecture of this period are found in the celebrated buildings at Nikko, which, as everybody can recognize, are more worthy to be called an excellent decoration than an excellent example of fine art.

(3) Sculpture. Although there is not much to be said about the sculpture of this period, there are yet two outstanding instances that exemplify the use of Chinese carving; there are the Mampukuji temple at Uji, Kyoto, by a Chinese, Ingenzenshi, and the art of Zenshu-chokoku (Zen architecture), by a Buddhist sculptor, Fan Ton-sheng, from Foochow, China.

(4) Industrial Art. Both manual and industrial art greatly advanced in technique, and metal, textile, dyeing, lacquer and ceramic industries flourished. A Chinese introduced from Ming the process of decorating ceramics with brilliant colors or in gold or silver. And through the efforts of Kakiémon Sakai and others the famous Arita and Imari potteries were established. In this field of fine art the name of Jinsai Nonomura should be remembered, for he occupied the highest position. Cloisonné ware also experienced a remarkable promotion in technique, along with other branches of industrial art.

The time arrived at last when the people awoke from their age-long sleep, and the doors that had been closed to foreigners were opened. Besides, Hollanders, came Russians, Britons, Frenchmen and Americans, in spite of the national agitation to keep the country shut against foreign intercourse. Already from Holland Western learning and art had been introduced through Nagasaki. Oil painting in Western style was attempted by Gennai Hiraga.

Meiji Art The modern age in the history of Japanese fine arts started over 60 years ago when Emperor Meiji established the Imperial government in Tokyo. The Oriental fine arts, originated in Mesoppotamia, made eastward advance, blending with Indian and Chinese art, until it reached the Far East and established its central influence in Japan.

(1) Architecture. With the Meiji Restoration, the country was opened to free foreign intercourse, resulting in the inflow of European culture. Western civilization soon began to exercise an overwhelming influence, first of all, on architecture; European-style structures sprang up, in a great number. These radical changes in the architectural world of Japan had not small influence on other branches of our fine arts.

(2) Japanese Painting. In the early part of the period Nan-Sung literary painting still prevailed, supported by Kyou Hoashi, Koséki Nakanishi, Shoka Watanabê, Gokaku Hirano, Rozan Yasuda, Soun Tasaki, Yukoku Noguchi, Aizan Taniguchi, Kwatéi Taki, Chokunyu Tanomura, Sêiko Okumura, Kampo Araki, Shohin Noguchi and others.

It so happened that in the 11th year of Meiji Prof. Ernest F. Fenollosa, an

American professor in the department of phylosophy at Tokyo University, being charmed with Japanese paintings such as the **ukiyoé** and Kano and Tosa work, proposed to start a movement for the preservation of these schools of art. In conformity with his suggestion, the Government, in the 21st year of Meiji, established the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts. As a result of the movement, the old schools of Japanese style of painting revived, of which distinguished were Hogai Kano and Gaho Hashimoto of the Kano school; Kangyo Morizumi, Kangi Yamana, Mitaté Kawabê, Fuko Matsumoto of the Tosa school; Zeshin Shibata, Kansai Mori, Bairéi Yukino, Gyokusho Kawabata, Kêinen Imao of the Maruyama school; Chikudo of the Kishi school; Honen Tsukioka and Gekko Ogata of the **ukiyoé** school.

In the 40th year of Meiji the first art exhibition was opened by the Education Office; and since that time it has been held once every year. The Tokyo circle of Japanese style painters was represented by Taikan Yokoyama, Kanzan Shimomura, Kogyo Terasaki, Gyokudo Kawai, Tomoné Kobori, Jippo Araki, Suium Komuro, Somêi Yuki, Kiyokata Kaburagi, Réika Yoshikawa, Eikyu Matsuoka, Hyakusui Hirafuku and Kéigêtsu Matsubayashi; while in the Kyoto circle were well-known painters like Kokyo Taniguchi, Hobun Kikuchi, Séiho Takôuchi, Shunkyo Yamamoto, Kako Toji, Kéigêtsu Kikuchi and Suisho Nishiyama. All of these leaders contributed to the preservation of the Japanese style of painting as we see it today.

(3) Western Painting. Towards the end of the Yédo Period the Occidental style of painting were experimented by Kokan Shiba and Denzen Aodo, followed by Togai Kawakami, Yuichi Takahashi, Horyu Goséda, Hosui Yamamoto, Shinkuro Kunisawa, Chu Asai, Shotaro Oyama, Kiyowo Kawamura and Naojiro Harada. In the early Meiji days, English and Italian painters came to give lessons at the fine arts department of the Tokyo University. Later, in the 21st year of Meiji, the Meiji Bijutsukai was founded for the purpose of enhancing the Western style of painting. It was, however, not until Kiyotéru Kuroda returned from France and opened a department for Western style painting in the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts, that the Occidental style really became established. Important artists in the new style were Saburosuké Okada, Eisaku Wada, Takêji Fujishima, Kotaro Nagahara, Mankichi Kobayashi, Fusétsu Nakamura, Kunishiro Mitsutani, Sanzo Wada and Kunzo Minami.

(4) Industrial Art. The ceramic industry made rapid advancement after the arrival of Wagner from Germany with a new technique. Distinguished masters were Kozan Miyagawa, Yohéi Kiyokazu, Dohachi Takahashi, Rokubéi Shimizu and Sobêi Kinkozan. During the Meiji Era, fine cloisonné was manufactured and exported in abundance. Metal work also developed to a remarkable extent, producing a number of skilled artists. In the domain of lacquer and dyeing industries no less improvement was achieved.

(5) Sculpture. Upon opening the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts, Kyuichi Takéuchi and Koun Takamura gave lessons in traditional Japanese wood sculpture. Western style sculpture was also taught, by an Italian instructor in the Academy, with lessons from Shukéi Naganuma, Fumio Asakura, Taimu Tatéhata, Sêibo Kitamura. In the Meiji Era the rise of ivory carving was also conspicuous, producing engravers like Gyokuzan Asahi and Komyo Ishikawa.

What helped the phenomenal development of all branches of art were the Bunten (Education Ministry's art exhibition) which later came to be called Téiten (Têikoku Bijutsuin Art Exhibition), and the Inten (Nihon Bijutsuin Art Exhibition).

Fine Arts After 1938

Fine Arts During 1938-1945 During the period of 1937-1941, considerable friction was caused among artists by the introduction of a new art theory from France. The theories of abstract art and "Surrealism", both of which belong to the so-called "l'art d'avant-garde", greatly stimulated the young Japanese artists. The founding of the Jiyu Bijutsu-ka Kyokai or Free Artists Association in 1937 was one of the results of the new movement. Among the members of the new association were

Saburo Haségawa, Rokuro Yabashi, Masanori Murai and Kaoru Yamaguchi who studied in Paris and came into personal contact with the leaders of the movement such as Picasso, Réger and Le Corbusier.

The art theories of abstract art, which finds a spring of beauty in modern mechanical civilization, and that of "Surrealism" which emphasizes subconsciousness were like a revivifying stream of fresh air to the Japanese world of painting which had grown weary of acadamism and realism.

Despite a strict Government control on pictorial subjects and acute shortage of painting materials, considerable activity was maintained in the circle of painters. The voluminous production of war pictures, supervised and encouraged by the Government, endangered to a certain extent the natural growth of Japanese painting. However, during the period of 1943-44, a definitely individual style of painting was revived, with the "Gallant Death of Attu" by Tsuguji Fujita as the turning point.

Outstanding features of Japanese painting during this period were the painters' enthusiastic interest in tropical subjects, a preference for ocean scenery for the main motif of their pictures, and the general popularity among them of mural painting. Under such circumstances, activities in the field of painting were far greater and meritorious than those in the literary field.

The revival of Japanese Classic Arts Reflecting the trend of the times research into classical Japanese arts was encouraged, and many books on the subject were published during 1937-1945. Representative among such works were "Nihon Bijutsu Taikei" (History of Japanese Art) by Dr. Fujikake, "Toa Kobunka Kenkyu", (Study of Classic Culture in East Asia) by Dr. Y. Harada, "Nihon Bijutsushi Kenkyu" (Historical Study of Japanese Classic Arts), "Toyo Bijutsushi Kenkyu" (History of Oriental Art) and "Kokogaku Kenkyu" (Study of Antiques.)

Organizations and Exhibitions of Japanese Art What most helped the phenomenal development of all branches of art was the establishment of art organizations and exhibitions, of which the best-known are listed below.

Teikoku Bijutsuin (Imperial Academy of Fine Arts), established under the Government auspices in 1906, held its exhibitions twice a year, in spring and autumn, presenting the works of the most distinguished masters as well as those of young aspirants.

Nihon Bijutsuin Exhibition (The institute of Japanese Art), a private insitution established for Japanese-style painting in 1898 under the direction of Kazuo Okakura, and participated in by Seiho Takeuchi, Taikan Yokoyama, Eikyu Matsuoka and Hyakusui Hirafuku.

New Imperial Academy of Fine Arts Exhibition was initiated in 1935 by the Ministry of Education, and participated in by all representative members of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, the Institute of Japanese Art and the Nikakai.

In the Kansai district, the Free Painting Society of Japan (Nihon-Jiyugadan) was organized. The members were Kéisen Ikeda, Bunto Hayashi, Keigaku Nishi, Kokan Watanabê, Shunki Tayama, Manshu Uéda and other painters.

For the development of western-style painting, there were organized in 1913 the Nika-kai by a group of painters with progressive ideas, including Ikuma Arishima, Yuzo Fujikawa, Hakutéi, Ishii, Moriichi Kumagai, Jutaro Kuroda, Tokusaburo Masamuné, Katsuyuki Nabêi, Kigen Nakagawa, Hanjiro Sakamoto, Shintaro Yamashita, Sotaro Yasui, Haruyé Koga, Sêiful Tsuda, Seiji Togo, and foreign painters, André L'Hôte and Zadikine; and the Shunyokai, in 1922, of which noted members were Miséi Kosugi, Tokusaburo Kobayashi, Hakuyo Kurata, Noboru Hasôgawa, Kanaê Yamamoto, Gen-ichiro Adachi, Shohachi Kimura, Tsuruzo Ishii and Ippéi Okamoto.

The Pacific Art Society, the oldest Western-art organization of Japan, was established in 1905; and the Kaijusha, another organization by a group of new talents, came into existence in 1924. In 1930, the Independent Art Association was founded by 13 artists advocating a new art movement under the direction of Katsuzo Satomi and Zenzaburo Kojima. In addition to these there were minor organizations such as the Hakujitsu-kai, the Nihon Gakai, the Issuikai,

the Free Artists' Association, the Creative Print Association, etc.

For the development of sculpture, besides the Nika Kai and the Bunten, there existed such organizations, as the Kozo-sha organized in 1926 for study in plastic art.

Fine Arts in 1946 and 1947 with the exception of the dissolution of the Japan Patriotic Association of Artists on October 4, 1945, and the reorganization of the Imperial Art Exhibition in the same year, there were few activities in the field of painting and sculpture during the post-war period of 1946 and 1947. It can safely be said that the war and defeat affected Japanese fine arts exceptionally little; this was chiefly due to the fact that the Japanese artists keep themselves aloof from passing events, with a view to maintaining the independence of their art.

Noteworthy exhibitions held during 1947 were the exhibition of Western paintings sponsored by the Yomiuri Newspaper, the exhibitions of old Ukiyoé pictures and wood-block print masterpieces ,and the exhibition of contemporary paintings sponsored by the Asahi Shimbun.

"L'avant garde" movement—L'avant garde Artists' Club was organized in September, 1947 by 48 painters belonging to the Nika Kai, the Free Artists' Association and the Cultural Art Society.

General Meeting of Art Organizations —In August, 1947, a general meeting was held among twelve art organizations, which passed a resolution on the establishment of the Council of Art Organizations, an organ to promote coordination among art organizations; and on the donation of 300 pictures to enliven the rooms of Hotels Tokyo and Teito, assigned residential hotels for foreign traders.

Exhibitions held during 1947—

Shunyo-kai (Feb. 24—Mar. 7)

Independent Artists' Association (Apr. 9—28)

Kokuga-kai (Apr. 12—28)
"The Morning Sun" by Ryusaburo Umehara attracted popular admiration.

Gendai Bijutsu-ten (Contemporary Art Exhibition) (May 1—20)
The Exhibition was participated in by Tsuguji Fujita, and Kokei Kobayashi, Tomohiko Yasuda, etc.

Federation of Art Organization Exhibition (Jun. 1—30)
Participated in by the Issuikai, the Nika-kai, the Independent Artists, the Shunyo-kai, the Kofukai etc.

Workers' Art Exhibition (June.6—30)

Nika-kai Exhibition (Sept. 1—17) in which the works were dominated by the avant-garde movement.

Inten (Sept. 1—17) of which the most distinguished work was "Landscape in Four Seasons" by Taikan Yokoyama

Nitten (Academy of Japanese Art Exhibition) (Oct. 16—Nov. 20)

National Treasures Prior to the war, registered national treasures numbered 12,000. In order to determine their present condition, inspection of objects of arts was carried out extensively in Japan. Following are the results of such inspection made by July, 1947.

NATIONAL TREASURES

(Including shrines and temples)

	Objects		Structures	
	Total Number	Number Inspected	Total Number	Number Inspected
Hokkaido	0	0	1	1
Tohoku	101	3	56	8
Kanto	232	45	147	37
Tokyo-Kanagawa	816	83	168	123
Tokai-Hokuriku	353	68	168	50
Kinki	3,004	738	895	218
Chugoku	232	68	113	38
Shikoku	177	0	72	0
Kyushu	158	61	70	7
Total	5,073	1,066	1,690	482

Art Museums

A list of important art museums follows:

1. Tokyo Art Museum: Uéno Park, Tokyo; open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
   Departments: Art and History
   Officials. President: Nosei Abe
2. Art Museum at Nara: In Nara Park; open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.: closed from Dec. 25 to Jan. 5.
   Departments: History and Art.
3. Kyoto Onshi Museum: In Shichijo, Kyoto; open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; closed from Dec. 25 to Jan. 5 Departments: Art and History.
4. Chokokan: In Uji Yamada, Mié.
5. Rêihokan: At Koya-san, Wakayama.
6. Treasure House, Kanshin-ji: in Kanshin-ji-mura, Minami-Kawachi-gun, Osaka.
7. Treasure House, Koryuji: At Uzumasa-mura, Kadono-gun, Kyoto.
8. Réihokan, Ninnaji: At Omoro, Kadono-gun, Kyoto.
9. Museum of the Faculty of Letters, Kyoto University, in Kyoto.
10. Kankokan: In Hiroshima.
11. Treasure House of the Itsukushima shrine: At Miyajima, Hiroshima.
12. Kokuhokan: at Kamakura.

Music

The First Period: Primitive Music The development of Japanese music may be divided into four periods. The first period originates in prehistoric times and ends about the reign of the Empress Suiko (592-629 A.D.). This is the music of the ancient Japanese (Yamato), and is here named, for convenience, primitive music.

The Second Period: Introduction of Foreign Music The second period covers the period between the Suiko régime in the 7th century, and the Heian period, at the close of the 12th century. The characteristic feature of this period lies in the building up of Japanese music upon a foundation of Chinese, Korean and Indian music, introduced into Japan.

In the first half of this period, music was introduced from Korea, then from India and lastly from China. Of the three, only that from China continued to come freely thereafter. However, the early models were monopolized by the nobles, and the masses had to be content with the same old primitive music, until the reigns of Emperors Saga and Nimmyo. when genuine Japanese Court music, called **gagaku,** came into vogue.

During the second half of that period, foreign and domestic music became harmonized producing a new Japanese style in vocal music. The varieties then developed were **kagura, saibara, roéi** and **imayo,** all of which can be included in the following two groups:

(a) One group was modelled after foreign music but set to the key of Japanese music of the primitive age; and hence the reconstruction thus effected in ancient Japanese music was only in form. The most conspicuous examples are the **kagura, Azuma-asobi, Kuméuta** and **Yamato-uta.** The Kagura is a sacred dance performed with music on the stage of a shrine at village festivals.

Azuma-asobi, Kumé-uta and **Yamato-uta,** were also practised at Shrine festivals. Originally they had no relation with shrines, the first two having developed from folk-songs, and the third from a war-song sung during the triumphant expedition into Yamato under the Emperor Jimmu. The adoption of those folk-songs in the rites of sacred festivals was made possible by the advanced music of foreign origin employed at Buddhist temples. Later, music also became indispensable at Shinto Shrines in order to rival the advanced Buddhist music. The principal instruments employed for this purpose were the six-stringed Japanese **koto** and

the six-holed **kagura** flute, remodelled.

Those modes that come under the category of the other group are the **saibara, roéi** and **imayo,** which were combinations of imported and Japanese music then in vogue. These branches of music served for the amusement and diversion of nobles, and had nothing to do with religious services. They were exclusively of foreign origin in form.

The Third Period: Seclusion of Domestic Music The third period begins with the Kamakura Period and terminates towards the close of the Tokugawa Shogunate. A characteristic of the period was its seclusive tendency in music. Music, like other arts, throughout the period, was driven into seclusion in consequence of incessant civil war in Korea and China. Save for the material brought back by priests from China no foreign culture entered Japan during that age.

As a natural result of the interruption of intercourse with continental civilization, the influence of the Japanese language made itself felt on music, so much so that in form music seemed to belong to language, both evolving together; in fact, story and song became the essential requirements of music.

Kiyomoto, joruri, shinnai and **itchubushi** became representative during that period. **Joruri** was most conspicuous, because, based entirely on the national literature, it appealed only to the people who understand the language use. **Kiyomoto** music thrived in Yédo, **joruri** prospered in Osaka, and **itchubushi** flourished in Kyoto. Thus none of the music that was born and popularized in the third period was of national, far ness of international character, being limited to a certain locality. However, the harmony thus realized between Japanese literature and music was of advantage.

Then there was the relation of music to military administration. The government was in the hands of feudal lords. In the preceding period music was regarded as a means of culture, and treated as such by the leisured class. Under the feudal lords, however, asceticism rose to influence among the samurai class, and music was looked down on as no more than a mere luxury, which military men should despise as effeminate. This trend of the times gradually transferred music from the control of the nobles down to the lower orders of the community. This is why **samisen** music did not develop among the upper class but in the lower stratum of society, where it thrived.

Although civil strife is a great deterrent to the art to music, this was not so true in Japan as in China, for in Japan the Imperial Household, whose existence and dignity suffered no change on account of the new military government, encouraged music in Court circles. It was also protected and cultivated by priests; new music included the **Héikô Biwa** and the **shakuhachi** (a kind of bamboo flute). The **shakuhachi** music now in vogue had its origin in this period.

The Muromachi Period The Muromachi covers the period between the Kamakura and Tokugawa periods. Beginning with the Muromachi the Ashikagas removed the Shogunate from Kamakura to Kyoto. Since Kyoto was the seat of the Imperial Household, the military officials came in contact with Court officials of the Imperial Household. They had to be familiar with the arts of flower arrangement, tea ceremony and **yokyoku** music, or **Noh** dance. Thus from sheer necessity they studied music. The introducers of the **sarugaku** dance were priests who returned from China, and used this sort of drama for moral or religious purposes, like the miracle and morality plays in England. The **Noh** dance was derived from primitive forms of **sarugaku** and other musical dances.

Early Yédo Period The last period begins and ends in the early Yédo Period. All through this period popular music prevailed; the **samisen,** a popular musical instrument introduced into the country at the end of the Ashikaga Period, rose to great influence. Naturally, therefore, such popular music as the **joruri, nagauta, kouta** and **hauta** developed rapidly; they were especially popular among merchants and artisans.

The **Samisen** was not only a representative musical instrument throughout the Yédo Period but also occupies a very important position in Japanese

music today. This three-stringed Japanese guitar has now come to enjoy worldwide recognition as an advanced musical instrument. Nearly 400 years ago, toward the end of the Muromachi period, it arrived in the country through the Ryukyu islands and is supposed to be of Spanish or Chinese origin. Compared with the **sho** and **biwa** (lutes), imported in the 5th or 6th century, the **samisen** enjoys wider populaity as an accompaniment to vocal music.

The Fourth Period: Internationalization of Japanese Music The fourth period covers the Meiji and Taisho eras (1868-1926) when domestic music rose to join the world current of music. The people awoke from their long slumber of the isolated Yédo Period. With this epochal open-door movement of the Meiji Restoration and the introduction of the more advanced European civilization, the people of Japan became acquainted with European music, which they imitated all through the period. Production of imitative art was not the only task assigned to that age; for side by side with the movement the reconstruction of native music occupied the serious attention of musicians.

(1) Innovations in Traditional Music and Revival of Ancient Music.

For revival of ancient Japanese music the Gagaku Bureau was created in the Imperial Household Office in the 3rd year of Meiji. A large number of authorities on **gagaku** strove to effect reorganization of the ancient music of Japanese parentage, composing new music out of **gagaku**, for use in elementary schools. The national anthem, Kimigayo, is a produce of their efforts. **Kibigaku**, which is still popular in the Kansai district, is a form of **gagaku** somewhat vulgarized, at the time, by Hoshu Kishimoto, an Okayama musician.

(2) Diffusion of European Music. One of the outstanding features of musical development in the Meiji and Taisho eras is that Japanese musical education was placed on the foundation of European music. The introduction of European music into Japan can be traced as far back as the entrance into Japan of Christianity. This, however, had been monopolized by the introducers themselves in their respective localities of influence, until in the 2nd year of Meiji it entered the capital for the first time. In 1869, Japanese soldiers learned military band music from an English naval band master at Yokohama, which is perhaps the first instance of our official use of European music. Soon afterwards, in 1872 both army and navy bands were inaugurated. Later, in 1879 an investigation commission on school musical education was established in the Education Office. In 1880 the Education Department invited Luther W. Mason, an expert from America, and, under his superintendence, made music a part of compulsory elementary school education. Three years after, in 1883, the Tokyo Academy of Music was established. It was mainly due to Government encouragement that European music was popularized in Japan in that period. Rapid progress of music in the Taisho Era was made possible by the following:

(a) Propagation by gramophone.

(b) Visits by Western musicans during World War I. These world-famous musicians gave a number of concerts in Japan, and thus afforded the people an opportunity to hear the outstanding musicians of the world.

(c) Like the gramophone, radio also greatly helped the public towards a more intelligent appreciation of European music.

(3) Internationalization of Japanese music.

Attempts were made to harmonize European instruments with the rhythm of Japanese music, but the study seems to have been confined only to Japanese students of European music.

The movement to produce European rhythm with Japanese musical instruments, such as the **samisen, sho** and **shakuhachi,** was the task of those musicians who specialized in domestic music.

A scheme to create a grand symphony orchestra of mixed foreign and domestic intruments was studied and tried by a few accomplished musicians.

Western Music

Introduction of Western Music According to the work of a Frenchman (published in Paris in 1715), there is evidence to show that Western musical instruments were brought into Kago-

shima by Christian missonaries during the Temmon period (in the middle of the 16th century). It may be supposed that at the outset, the music introduced was limited to the ceremonial motet but that it was later enlarged to satisfy the requirements of Mass and other forms of large scale religious service which began to be conducted from 1556 when Nagasaki became the base of operations for Christian activity in the country, with a Christian cathedral erected in the city.

The musical instruments which were introduced here in those days included viol, trumpet, charamela, rebes and lute. The players of the instruments, it might be supposed, were foreigners on all formal occasions, for it is unlikely that any Japanese could have learnt to play the instruments well at that time. Under the circumstances, the orgel, a sort of automatic musical instrument, began to be popular. The use of this instrument later spread far and wide in the country and even today one comes across it here and there.

The Western musical instruments began to excite the curiosity of the entire nation and to exert a new influence over the Japanese music, when the Shogunate Government carried out its policy of seclusion, banning all intercourse with Western nations, except in the case of Holland.

In June of the 6th Year of Kaei (1853), Commodore Perry of the United States came to Uraga, in command of a fleet of three warships. With the American fleet was a naval band which is supposed to have played the American national anthem. It played stirring pieces of music on the occasion of naval officers' interviews with officials of the Shogunate and during the dinners given in their honor.

As a result of the visit of Commodore Perry, Yokohama was made an open port and the gay music of the foreign land was heard every day from the foreign settlement in Yokohama. Occasionally, too, these foreign residents were observed to parade through the streets playing their instruments.

Thus were introduced foreign-style popular airs into Yokohama and Yedo (Tokyo), and incorporated into Japanese music. As an outstanding example of these new air may be mentioned the "kappore" (a burlesque dance air) which enjoyed great popularity.

During the latter part of the Tokugawa government, i.e. about the middle of the 19th century, the various daimyos or feudal lords began to pay close attention to the military art of the Western nations and as they sought to emulate the new methods, the traditional war-bell and war-drum were replaced by the new type of drum and trumpet from Holland. This was the beginning of military music of Western type in this country.

The Satsuma clan ordered its band of 30 drummers to be trained under the direction of John William Fenton in the 2nd Year of Meiji (1869) and the head of the clan ordered the necessary instruments from London through Fenton. In the course of the training, Fenton pointed out the need for a national anthem. When the text of the national anthem was determined, it was inaugurated with a composition by Fenton. Mention may be made here, however, of the fact that this national anthem was later revised to such an extent as to leave little resemblance to the original. The student musicians learned how to play the newly-composed "Kimi-ga-yo" and a number of English airs. The "Ishin" march (march of the Meiji Restoration) was one of the English-style compositions of those days.

In the 4th Year of Meiji (1871), the military bands of the three clans of Satsuma, Choshu and Tosa were merged under the direction of Fenton following the creation of the Ministry of Military Affairs. Later, the Imperial military band was divided into two sections, namely, the military band and the naval band. The former changed from the English to the French style and a French bandmaster, D'achron was appointed its director. D'achron, was continued in this post for nearly 10 years.

Meanwhile, the Christian devotional music introduced by the missionaries had gradually been gaining ground in the country. During the early part of the Meiji Era the various Christian sections undertook to prepare Japanese versions of hymns, and various publications of the kind appeared. This

also made a great contribution toward the development of Western music in this country.

In the spring of the 12th Year of Meiji (1879), the naval band invited Franz Eckert to assume the post vacated by D'achron. Besides being the band director, Eckert held the post of instructor at the Musical Research Institute (Ongaku Torishirabe-dokoro) which had been recently established. Eckert contributed so much to the musical advancement in this country that he is now regarded as the father of German music in this country. Eckert is particularly remembered because of his successful harmonization of the "Kimi-ga-yo" which is now the authorized national anthem. Eckert is also remembered for his famous compositions of the "Kimi-ga-yo march" and the "Kana-shimi-no-kiwami" (funeral march) specially composed for the funeral services of the Empress Dowager Yoshiko (1897). The "Kana-shimi-no-kiwami"-was also played at the time of the funeral services for the Emperor Meiji and the Emperor Taisho and is still preserved as a most treasured piece of music in the Imperial Household.

The military band had the privilege of being trained under the direction of D'achron until the 16th Year of Meiji (1883) when he was succeeded by Charles Leleu. Leleu carried out a grand-scale renovation of the military band, while remaining in office for four years. After Leuleu's return to France. Eckert, the director of the naval band, was appointed to the concurrent post of director of the military band, which thus added the German technique of military music to its French element.

Special mention in this connection must be made of the fact that the naval band of Japan visited England to attend the Royal coronation and its excellent performance under the direction of Tokichi Setoguchi on the occasion gained great favor among the public there. The numbers played by the band included a piece of **"nagauta"** music entitled **"kanjincho,"** a piece of **"koto"** music entitled **"Rokudan"** and a piece of **tokiwazu** music entitled **"Kodakara".**

Academy of Music Tokyo In the 12th Year of Meiji (1879), the Ministry of Education created a Musical Enquiry Commission with a view (1) producing new compositions by blending the Eastern and the Western music; (2) promoting the national music by creating facilities for its instruction; and (3) creating a music course in the various schools. Shuji Izawa, then principal of the Tokyo Higher Normal School, was appointed chairman of the enquiry commission.

In the following year, Luther Whiteing Mason, who then held an important position in the musical educational circles in the Unite States, was employed as musical instructor. Mason devoted himself earnestly to solidifying the foundation of the musical education in this country by his systematic method of instruction. In the same year, 20 students were assembled and systematic training in music was instituted. Simultaneously, a large number of pianos, organs and stringed musical instruments were provided.

In October of the 20th Year of Meiji (1887), the Musical Research Institute (Ongaku Torishirabe-dokoro) was renamed the Tokyo School of Music. The first government school of music was thus brought into being, and Shuji Izawa became its principal.

In the 21st Year of Meiji (1888), Rudolf Dietrich from Austria was appointed instructor at the Tokyo School of Music. Dietrich was a brilliant man, having graduated with honors from the conservatoire in Vienna. He was skilled in playing the piano, organ and violin.

Among the graduates of the Musical Research Institute (precursor of the Tokyo School of Music) there were many who became distinguished musicians. In this connection, special mention must be made of Nobuko Koda, the first graduate of the institute who was sent abroad by the Government in the 22nd Year of Meiji (1889) for the specific purpose of studying music. Other excellent musicians included Sakunosuke Koyama, Geichiro Yamada, Makoto Torii and Koshi Toyama, all of whom contributed toward the spread and development of Western music in this country.

In April of the 32nd Year of Meiji (1899), August Junker, a noted violinist and conductor from Germany, was appointed instructor at the Tokyo School

of Music. Junker devoted 16 years to the training of Japanese musicians in violin and orchestration and won the reputation of being the father of orchestration in this country. In the 42nd Year of Meiji (1909), Hanka Petzold arrived here to assume the post of full-time vocal instructor at the Tokyo School of Music. She was born in Norway and studied under Liszt, Marchesi and Cosima Wagner, and made a name for herself through her performance in the role of Elizabeth in "Tannhauser". The 2nd Year of Taisho (1913) witnessed the eminent musician, Paul Scholtz, assuming the post of pianoforte instructor of the Tokyo School of Music. Scholtz by his untiring zeal and effort rendered invaluable services to the pianist circles in this country.

Instruction in the Academy is divided into preparatory course, principal course, the normal-school course, the Japanese music course, the postgraduate course and the elective course. The preparatory course and the principal course are each divided into three departments, namely the vocal department, instrumental department and composing department. The instrumental department has the sub-divisions of the violin, violoncello, piano, organ and wind-instruments. The Japanese music course has three divisions, i.e. "**koto**" "**naga-uta**" and the "**no**" dance music.

The present principal of the school is Toyotaka Komiya

In addition to the Tokyo Academy of Music, there are several music schools in the country which, however, are not government schools but private institutions. Principal among them are the Musashino Music School (established in 1929), the Teikoku Higher Music School (established in 1935), the Tokyo Higher Music School (established in 1926), the Tokyo Music School (established in 1907) and the music faculty of the Nihon University (established in 1931). In Osaka, there is the Osaka Music School (established in 1915) which is making its own contribution to the rather inactive music circles in the Kwansai. The private music schools also have their own orchestras and choruses which give a number of concerts every year.

General Musical Circles Among the Japanese musicians of distinction were Nobuko Koda, violinist; Genichiro Yamada, Benjiro Nosho, Sakunosuke Koyama and Kyoshige Tachibana, pianists; Sekitaro Shimazaki, Tamaki Miura, vocalists; and Kunihiko Toyama, organist. In the 19th Year of Meiji (1886). the Dai-Nippon Musical Association was organized and the Meiji Musical Association under the chairmanship of Rokushiro Uehara in the 31st Year of Meiji (1898).

Composers such as Kosuke Komatsu, Kosaku Yamada, Ryutaro Hirota, Tei Yanada and Chosei Motoori contributed much to the promotion of the composing world. However compositions in those days were confined to songs or airs and there were none that might be called great works, except those of Kosaku Yamada who presented the public with his symphonic works entitled "Ochitaru Tennyo" (Fallen Fairy), "Yami-no-tobira" (Door of Darkness), and "Mandara no Hana" (Flower of the Mandara), and who was the first Japanese composer to gain a reputation among European musicians.

Composition During the early part of the Taisho Era efforts at composition were made jointly by Kosaku Yamada and Kosuke Komatsu but later Kosaku Yamada alone continued his efforts, being as the only composer of note in Japan.

Among the composers, however, special mention must be made of Shikataro Taki, the young genius whose immortal composition "Kojo-no-tsuki" long survived him.

La Société des Compositeurs Contemporains du Japan was organized in 1936, which began holding annual contests in order to encourage young composers.

The promising young composers of today are: Saburo Moroi, Shiro Fukai, Masao Ohki, Kishio Hirao, Tomojiro Ikenouchi, Kunihiko Hashimoto and Heki Hosokawa.

Orchestral Music Some years ago, the orchestra of the Tokyo Academy of Music made remarkable progress under the enthusiastic direction of Professor C. Pringsheim and rendered a number of difficult compositions. Particularly, the orchestra made a great contribution to the musical circles of this country by

giving the first performances of Mahler's Symphony No. 5 in 1932. During the latter part of Taisho Era, Kosaku Yamada for the first time introduced to the public orchestral music really worthy of the name, by holding concerts jointly with the Russian orchestra from Harbin. This served as a great incentive to the promotion of a movement for symphonic orchestral music with the result that Kosaku Yamada and Viscount Hidemaro Konoé established the Japan Symphonic Music Association which created the first purely professional orchestra in the country.

The New Symphony Orchestra Under the impetus of the activities of the Japan Symphonic Music Association, a few symphony orchestras were brought into being but failed to achieve any great result. Later, the Japan Symphonic Music Association was split into two bodies, Hidemaro Konoé organizing the New Symphony Orchestra, and Kosaku Yamada leading the remaining members of the association. Ever since, the New Symphony Orchestra has been active as the leading orchestra in the country, giving 12 regular concerts every year. In 1936, Hidemaro Konoé quited the New Syphony Orchestra for financial reasons and Joseph Rosenstock was invited from Germany to become its conductor.

Under the direction of Rosenstock, the New Symphony Orchestra made great strides during the 1936-38 seasons by performing numerous difficult compositions. The same members of the New Symphony Orchestra also form the Japan Broadcasting Association's Symphony Orchestra which has been broadcasting orchestral music through JOAK.

In addition, there came into being various orchestras in the country including the Central Symphony Orchestra (under the direction of Yazaemon Hayakawa), the Concert Populair (under the direction of Tadashi Hattori), etc. Among the local orchestras, mention must be made of the Takarazuka Symphonic Music Association and the Osaka Broadcasting Association's Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Emmanuel Metter.

The New Symphony Orchestra has shown a remarkable progress as a result of the strenuous efforts made by J. Rosenstock, conductor of the orchestra since 1936, and substantial programmes of orchestral music such as had never before been presented in this country were offered. In the meantime, a memorable event occurred in the musical world of this country in the form of a visit from Dr. Felix Weingarther, the king of the baton. Several concerts were given under the direction of this world-famous conductor, programs including Beethoven's symphonies and others.

1937 and 1938 were crowded with piano recitals, orchestral performances and opera presentations; and those who contributed to the popular appreciation of the Western music were: Profs. Pringasheim, Maxim Schapiro, Leo Sirota, L. Kreutzer and Tamotsu Kinoshita of the Tokyo Academy of Music. In the opera and vocal fields, Tamaki Miura, Yoshiko Beltramelli Toshiko Sekiya, and Yoshiko Beltramelli, Toshiko Sekiya, and achievement.

Mention must be made of the fact that the New Symphony Orchestra presented in 1937 a number of new foreign compositions, including Steinberg's "Third Symphony", Strawinsky's "Petrouchka," Max Reger's "Variationen und Fuge uber ein Thema von Beethoven," M. de Falla's "El Sombrero de tres Picos." etc.

Such progress, however, of the popularization of Western music was brought to a standstill when military control intensified in the face of the protracted war.

Chamber Music Chamber music has been neglected in this country. As principal chamber musical organizations in the land, the Jupiter Quartet (established in 1920) and the Suzuki Quartet (created in 1925) are to be mentioned. The two bodies have been giving a number of concerts every year.

Chorus Choruses were organized all over the country Not only the various music schools but the various universities, colleges and secondary schools had their choruses. Choruses were also maintained by other civilian organizations and in Tokyo alone, the number of choruses once reached the neighborhood of 50.

The most notable among the numer-

ous choruses were the Orion Cheir, the Tokyo Lieder, Tafel Phelaine, the Vocal Four Chorus, the Mixed Chorus of the Tamagawa Gakuen, the Euphonic Chorus, the Brahms Choir, and the Dai-Nippon Federated Chorus.

Vocal Music During the same period, Japanese vocalists began to win international fame. Tamaki Miura won world popularity for her distinguished performance in the leading role of "Madame Butterfly." On her return from foreign tour, she organized her own opera troupe. Her contribution to the development of the operatic art of Japan is worthy of note, and her death in 1947 is deeply lamented by opera enthusiasts both at home and abroad.

Next, mention must be made of Yoshie Fujiwara, who also won fame in Europe and America as opera singer.

Principal among other vocalists who are most active at present are Miho Nagato (soprano), Tamotsu Kinoshita (tenor), Keikichi Yatabe(bass), and Takeo Ito (baritone).

Opera Movements The opera movement in Japan dates from the middle of the Meiji era. During 1902, a society for the study of operas was established in the Tokyo Academy of Music with a view to the systematic study of operas. The first attempt of the society was the presentation of a part of Gluck's "Orpheus", which probably was the first instance of opera presentation in this country. Under the stimulus created by the society the opera movement in the country gained supporters and in 1906, an organization named Gakuenkai was formed under the leadership of Kosuke Komatsu and Aio Kobayashi, with the object of promoting opera compositions by Japanese. This organization, however, was destined to fail because the time was not yet ripe for such a move. In 1907, the Bandman opera troupe of more than 30 members from England, visited this country and gave about 10 public performances but failed to arouse any great interest among the public. The visit of the opera company, however, served as a stimulus for composers like Sueharu Kitamura, Chosei Motoori, Ogai Mori and August Junker, as well as Komatsu and Kobayashi, to attempt opera compositions with Japanese themselves; and a number of new works of the kind were produced. During the early part of the Taisho era, Rossi, instructor in the Western music department of the Imperial Theater promoted Rossi's Opera Comic which staged a number of comic operas by Offenbach.

Concours Along with the progress achieved by Western music in this land, various musical concours began to be organized. The musical concour sponsored by the Jiji Shimpo was held for the first time in 1931 and has since been repeated annually with remarkable results. The scope of the concours has been enlarged since 1937 when the Mainichi took up the sponsorship. The concour for compositions by Japanese was established in 1936 by the New Symphony Orchestra with Rosenstock acting as judge.
The Chaliapin prize of 1934 and the Weingartner prize of 1937 also gave impetus to the young composers of the country.

The National Music Association held its 12th chorus competition festival in 1938 for the enhancement of the level of choruses in the country.

Native Music The rise of nationalism during the period 1937-1945 was responsible for the revival of Japanese music, including the following:

(1) The Koto. The Koto has long been popular in Japan as a domestic musical instrument. Improvements have been attempted by specialists in recent years. An authority on koto music, Michio Miyagi, organized an orchestra with **koto, shakuhachi** and **samisen.** Like most **koto** musicians, he showed more talent than insight on traditional Japanese instrumental piece he composed in European style. The "Spring Sea," a duet for **koto** and violin composed by him is a fair fruit of his enthusiastic efforts.

(2) Nagauta. This is **samisen** music developed in the Yedo period, and still serves widely as an accompaniment to dances at theatres, and as social entertainment in homes. Through the efforts of a singer Kosaburo Yoshizumi, and a **samisen** player, Rokushiro Kineya, the **nagauta** texts are now being revised to suit family taste. Another pioneer

in this field is Sakichi Kineya, himself a noted **samisen** player. He once attempted the composition of a concerto with the **samisen** as a solo instrument with a view to cultivating a new sphere for the **samisen.** The success or failure of such a new attempt remains to be seen. The noted musicians of **nagauta** are Ijuro Yoshimura, Wafu Matsunaga; and **samisenists,** Kangyoku Kineya, Eizo Kineya, Isaburo Kashiwa.

(3) Joruri. The **joruri** music is made up of **tokiwazu** and **kiyomoto,** besides **gidayu. Kiyomoto** is mostly a lyric melody for a tenor voice; while **tokiwazu** demands a high baritone and is therefore rich in dramatic element. The **joruri** music is now employed merely as an accompaniment to stage dance and ballets. The **gidayu** music is indispensable to the **kabuki** (Japanese classical play) and **ningyo shibai** (puppet-theatre) in their stage performances, but this music contains not only ordinary airs but has also plenty of musical recitation.

Noted **joruri** musicians are: **Kiyomoto**—Enju-dayu, Kigu-tayu, Umekichi (**samisenist**); **Tokiwazu**—Matsuo-dayu, Mojibei (**samisenist**); **gidayu**—Shikoro-dayu Takemoto, Tsu-dayu Takemoto, Tosa-tayu Takemoto, Kotsubo-dayu Toyotake and Iwao-dayu Toyotake.

General Trend during 1941-1945 Due to intensified wartime restrictions, the holding of concerts became increasingly difficult. A marked decrease was observed in the number of concerts held after 1941. The heaviest Government restriction was that half of the repertory items of a concert program should be works of Japanese composers. By the end of 1944, no concert or recital was held, unless sponsored by the Government.

Meanwhile the merger of the Japan Musical Cultural Association and the Musical Performers' Association was effected, so that the Government could maintain a closer supervision over musical activities.

With the closing of the leading theatres in 1944 under the Decisive War Emergency Measures, and the Amusement Control Regulations, both enacted in 1944, Western music was virtually crushed, with the exception of those concerts and recitals that the Government deemed appropriate for exhorting the nation.

On the other hand, however, the restrictions placed on the presentation of foreign compositions resulted in unprecedented activities on the part of Japanese composers, among whose works mention must be made of the following: "Japanese Rhapsody" by Teru Ifukube, "Ashiya Otome" by Naotaka Otaka, "Five Myths" by Ichiro Ishida, "Cherry Biossoms" by Shinichi Takata, and "Southern Countries" by Shiro Fukai.

Music After 1946 Following the termination of the war, Westerm music has made a wonderful comeback with recitals, orchestral concerts and opera presentations. The orchestras and soloists of outstanding merit in 1947, are listed below:

Orchestras: Japan Symphony Orchestra conducted by Kazuo Yamada, Toho Symphony Orchestra conducted by Hidemaro Konoe, Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Kwansai Orchestra organized by Takashi Asahina.

Pianists: Kazuko Yasukawa, Chieko Hara, Kan Kajiwara, Motonari Iguchi, Nobeji Urimura, Noboru Toyomasu, Susumu Nagai and Tatsuo Mizutani.

Violinists: Nejiko Suwa, Marie Iwamoto, Hisako Tsuji and Toyoko Ueno.

Vocal: Yoshie Fujiwara, Tamotsu Kinoshita, Fumiko Yotsuya, Harue Miyake, Nobue Tanaka and Chizuko Asano.

Celloists: Yukichi Ko, Satoru Suzuki.

Music Concours—Numerous concours have been held since 1945, of which the most popular were the Chorus Concour held under the joint auspices of the Asahi and the League of Chorus Groups, and the Students' Music Concour sponsored by the Mainichi, the Sun Photo News and the Kokumin Bunka Kyokai (People's Cultural Association.) and participated in by 300 schools and 6,000 music students, both in 1947.

With a view to popularizing music among workers, the Mainichi sponsored the Workers' Music Contest in the same year, and the Chubu Nippon Newspaper organized a similar contest for local workers.

The 16th meet of All Japan Music

Concours was held in October, 1947, at the Hibiya Hall, where talented young artists made successful debuts.

Mention should be made of the revival of opera, whose popularity is greatly increasing, despite the loss of such outstanding primadonas as Tamaki Miura, and Toshiko Sekiya. Yoshie Fujiwara and his company presented during 1946-1947 "La Boheme", "Prince Igor", "Tannhauser," "La Traviata," "Rigoletto," etc. With the removal of wartime control, "the Mikado" and "Madame Butterfly" have been presented to the public.

CHAPTER XXX

SPORTS

CHAPTER XXX

SPORTS

Development of Western Sports

When a Japanese refers to "sports," he usually means Western athletic sports, not the traditional sports of Japan. The tremendous interest of the Japanese in Western sports and the remarkable development that they have made in them have relegated Japan's own sports to the background.

However despite their remarkable growth, Western sports in Japan are of recent introduction and their history is a matter of only half a century.

Traditional Sports

Of Japan's traditional sports, those which have remained from ancient times and which still hold the interest of the people include jujutsu (judo), known as the art of self-defense;kenjutsu (kendo), or fencing; sumo, or wrestling, and swimming (native styles). All these major sports are sitll being practised throughout the country. In addition to these sports. there are others, such as archery and horsemanship of ancient origin.

Japan in the World Olympics

Japan participated in the World Olympic Games for the first time in 1912, at Stockholm, represented by Shizo Kanaguri, marathon runner, and Yahiko Mishima, short distance runner. In the following Olympiad, which was held in Antwerp in 1920, 15 Japanese took part.

In the Eighth Olympic Games in Paris in 1924, 14 participated.

In 1928, 63 Japanese competed in the Ninth Olympic Games at Amsterdam. The late Miss Kinué Hitomi was the only girl in the Japanese delegation and took second place in the 800-meter finals by negotiating the distance in 2 minutes 17.7 second. and took second place in the 800-meter finals by negotiating the distance in 2 minutes 17.7 second.

The results achieved in the 10th Olympic Games at Los Angeles in 1932 by 131 athletes were satisfactory. The delegation took seven championships, seven second places and four third places.

Japan dominated the 1932 aquatic meet. Of 150 official points scored in the six races, 86 went to Japan.

The Japanese 800-meter relay team established a new world record with 8 min. 58.4 sec. Shozo Makino set a new world record when he swam the first 1,000 meters in the 1,500-meter free style, broke the Olympic record of 58.6 sec., by negotiating the distance in 58 sec. flat. Others who broke Olympic records were Reizo Koiké, who won the 200-meter breaststroke in 2 min. 44.9 sec., and Katsuo Kitamura, 15-year-old boy, who won the 1,500-meter free style in 19 min. 13.4 sec. Japan was able to defend the hop, step and jump championship which Mikio Oda had won at Amsterdam in 1924. With a mark of 15.72 meters, Mikio Nambu not only won the championship but established a new world record.

Japan sent a delegation of 248 athletes and officials, including 19 women athletes, to the 11th Olympic Games held at the Reich Sports Field, Berlin, starting August 1, 1936. The delegation was the biggest Japan ever sent to the Olympics.

The Japanese contingent participated in 13 events; men's track and field, men's swimming, soccor, hockey, rowing, gymnastics, basketball, yachting, wrestling, equestrian, boxing, women's track and field and women's swimming. Japan won six championships, four second places and

eight third places, and finished 8th in an unofficial standing.

After the Games, the International Olympic Committee met and awarded Japan the right to sponsor the 12th Olympic Games in Tokyo in 1940.

But the 12th Olympic Games in Tokyo was cancelled due to the outbreak of World War II.

Baseball

Baseball is the most popular and most widely played game in Japan. Sumo, the Japanese style of wrestling, had been known for many years as the national game, but baseball came from the United States and caught popular fancy. This American sport is now recognized as the de facto national game.

Its Inception Baseball was introduced by two American teachers in 1872. Not much progress was made until after 1890. The First Higher School is known as the first school which organized a strong team. Keio University and Waseda University also organized teams. Games began to be played between those schools with much zeal. In 1905, Waseda University sent its team to the United States. It played 27 games and won seven, but the team brought to Japan new tactics, such as winding and bunting. Organized cheering was begun about the same time. From then on, American university teams, of St. Louis, Wisconsin, Washington and Chicago Universities, visited Japan.

Its Development The development of baseball in Japan owes much to the visits of American professional players. In 1913, Japan invited the leading players of the New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox to play with the Japanese and to coach them. In 1931, a picked American professional team came under the management of Mr. Herb Hunter. Those Big League players not only impressed the Japanese with specacular playing but also opened their eyes to the possibilities of further improvement in technique. In 1932, Mr. Hunter brought here Frank (Lefty) O'Doul and a few other Big League player for the purpose of coaching Japanese university players.

The University League The game was laid on a firm foundation in 1925 when the present Big Six-University Baseball League of Tokyo was organized among the universities of Waseda, Keio, Meiji, Hosei, Rikkyo and Teidai (Tokyo University). Of the semi-annual league series, the most popular is the Waseda-Keio series, the interest in which is high, as in the Cambridge-Oxford regatta, because of the historical background. Each Waseda-Keio game is usually attended by a capacity crowd of 55,000.

In the semi-annual league seasons, each university plays a two-game series with the others. The championship winers were formerly dedecided on the basis of the number of series won, but now on the number of games won.

The following tables show the final standing of the autumn season of 1947.

INTER-VASITY LEAGUE RESULTS

1947 Spring

	Keio	Waseda	Meiji	Tokyo	Rikkyo	Hōsei	
Keio	×	2	1	1	2	2	8
Waseda	0	×	1.5	1	2	2	6.5
Meiji	1	0.5	×	2	1	2	6.5
Tokyo	1	1	0	×	1	1	4
Rikkyo	0	0	1	1	×	1	3
Hōsei	0	0	0	1	1	×	2
	2	3	3	6	7	8	

1947 Autumn

	Keio	Waseda	Meiji	Tokyo	Rikkyo	Hōsei	
Keio	×	1	2	**2**	2	2	9
Hōsei	1	×	1	1	1.5	2	6.5
Meiji	0	1	×	2	1	2	6
Rikkyo	0	1	0	×	1	2	4
Tokyo	0	0.5	1	1	×	0	2.5
Waseda	0	0	0	0	2	×	2

Professional Baseball There are now nine professional baseball teams in Japan four in Tokyo, two in Nagoya and three in Osaka. They are Tokyo Giants, Eagles, Tokyo Senators and Lions in Tokyo; Nagoya and Kinko in Nagoya; Hankyu, Osaka Tigers and Nankai in Osaka. The teams were formed during 1934 and early 1936.

The Japan Professional Baseball League, a governing body for professional teams, was founded in 1936. The Tokyo Giants is the oldest among them, founded in the latter part of 1934. The team made a tour of the United States in 1935 and 1936, each time for three months.

The 1947 spring league matches of professional baseball teams attracted a crowd of baseball funs to the Korakuen Stadium, Tokyo. The Tigers won the matches with the following scores:

PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL 1947 SPRING LEAGUE MATCH SCORES

	T	D	H	B	G	F	R	S	Games Played	Won	Tie	Percentage
Tigers	×	11	10	9*	12	13	10**	14	119	79	3	.681
Dragons	6	×	6*	8	9*	10	14	14	119	67	2	.573
Hawks	7	10*	×	9	11	5*	7**	10*	119	59	5	.518
Braves	7*	9	8	×	9	8*	7*	10*	119	58	4	.504
Giants	5	7*	6	8	×	12*	12	6*	119	56	4	.487
Flyers	4	7	11*	8*	4*	×	8	9	119	51	3	.440
Robins	5**	3	8**	9*	5	9	×	11	119	50	5	.439
Stars	3	3	6*	6*	9**	8	6	×	119	41	4	.357
	37	50	55	57	59	65	64	74				

Note: * mark tie games.

THE WINNERS OF PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE MATCHES

1937	Spring	Giants	1940	Giants	1945	—
	Autumn	Tigers	1941	Giants	*1946	Great Ring
1938	Spring	Tigers	1942	Giants	1947	Tigers
	Autumn	Giants	1943	Giants		
1939		Tigers	1944	Tigers		

Note: Professional Baseball League Matches were formerly held twice or three times a year, in spring, summer and autumn. Since 1946, the matches are played in one league season only.

Track and Field

The birth of track and field sports in Japan dates back to the Meiji Restoration in 1868. In the following year, a physical training course was added to the curriculum of middle schools, which consisted of gymnastics introduced by the Dutch. Several foreign coaches were invited to train young athletes. Track and field events are the 100, 200, 400, 880 yards, the 100 yard hurdles, cricket ball throw, javelin throw, high jump, hop, step and jump, etc.

Records Various statistics of records established by Japanese athletes at national athletic meetings and other local meetings follow:

TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS

Men's

	Japan's Records		1947 Records
Running			
100-meter	10.2s.	Ryutoku Yoshioka (1937)	10.7s. Ko Nitawaki
200-meter	21.2s.	Mutsuo Taniguchi (1934)	21.6s. KoNitawaki
400-meter	49.0s.	Keiji Imai (1934)	51.2s. Ko-ichi Funada
800-meter	1:54.0m.	Kumao Aochi (1934)	1:58.1m. Fumio Hirai
1,500-meter	3:56.8m.	Kiyoshi Nakamura (1936)	4:03.8 Noboru Kubota
5,000-meter	14.3m.	Kohei Murakoso (1936)	15:40.6m. Noboru Kubota
10,000-meter	30.25.0m.	Kohei Murakoso (1936)	33:37.0m. Noritake Suenaga
Marathon	2:26.42h.	Kitei Son (1935)	— —
Hurdles			
110-meter high hurdles	14.6s.	Tadashi Murakami (1935)	15.1s. Jun Tanaka
200-meter	23:45.4m.	Iwao Annu (1930)	25.9s. Jun Tanaka
400-meter low hurdles	54.2s.	Toyoji Aihara (1936)	56.0s. Fumio Hirai
3,000-m. steeplechase	9:25.2m.	Takio Osawa (1940)	
Relay Races			
400-meter	41.4s.	Yoshioka, Sasaki, Taniguchi, Suzuki (1935)	44.0s. Hine Oye, Funatsu, Ikoma
800-meter	1:28.0m.	Takano, Kondo, Taniguchi, Suzuki (1934)	— —
1,600-meter	3:16.8m.	Nakajima, Masuda, Oki, Nishi(1932)	3:32.0m. Abe, Omyama, Hirai, Funada,
3,200-meter	8:20.4m.	Kida, Nagatani, Hori, Hamada(1929)	— —
Jumping			— —
High jump	2:02 mtrs.	Tetsuji Akima (1940)	1.91 mtrs. Hiroshi Tanaka
Broad jump	7:98 mtrs.	Chuhei Nambu (1931)	7.02 mtrs. Jun Nakayama
Hop, step & jump	16 mtrs.	Naoto Tajima (1936)	14.77 mtrs. Keizo Hasegawa
Pole vault	4.35 mtrs.	Sueo Oye (1936)	3.91 mtrs. Atsukito Moriwaki

Weight Events	Japan's Records		1947 Records	
Putting 16-lb. shot	14.13 mtrs.	Shizuo Takada (1934)	12.94 mtrs.	Masahira Nishimura
Hammer throw	51.27 mtrs.	Isao Abe (1935)	44.47 mtrs.	Noboru Futabe
Discus throw	46.19 mtrs.	Eijin Miyagi (1940)	38.25 mtrs.	Hideaki Sakuma
Javelin throw	68.59 mtrs.	Saburo Nagao (1934)	57.47 mtrs.	Masaji Irino
		Women's		
50 mtrs, run	6.4s.	Kinuye Hitomi (1927)	—	—
100 mtrs. run	12.2s.	Kinuye Hitomi (1929)	12.5s.	Shizuko Inaba
200 mtrs, run	24.7s.	Kinuye Hitomi (1929)	25.7s.	Shizuko Inaba
400 mtrs. run	1:1.6m.	Kiyoko Itoda (1935)	—	—
800 mtrs. run	2:23.8m.	Kinuye Hitomi (1928)	—	—
1,000 mtrs. run	3:23.3m.	Michiyo Inishi (1935)		
80 mtrs. hurdles	11.9s.	Yoshiko Yamashita (1938)	12.5s.	Yoshiko Yamashita
400 mtrs. relay	50.1s.	Yamauchi, Koshiyama, Yoshida, Itoda (1938)	51.7s.	Okamoto, Matsui, Yamanouchi, Inaba
800 mtrs. relay	1:49.2m.	Kato, Nakajima, Manabe, Itoda (1935)	—	—
1,000 mtrs. relay	2:17.1m.	Koya, Ueda, Nakamura, Niibayashi, Yamamoto, Okuno, Sakai, Kawashima, Kawahara, Takino (193[illegible])	—	—
High jump	1.63 mtrs.	Riye Yamauchi (1939)	1.60 mtrs.	Riye Yamanouchi
Broad jump	6.07 mtrs.	Riye Yamauchi (1947)	*6.07 mtrs.	Riye Yamanouchi
Shot put	12.99 mtrs.	Fumi Kojima (1941)	11.91 mtrs.	Riye Yamanouchi
Discus throw	41.91 mtrs.	Fumi Kojima (1938)	35.13 mtrs.	Fumi Kojima
Javelin throw	44.51 mtrs.	Sadako Yamamoto (1936)	35.08 mtrs.	Riye Yamanouchi
Hop, step & jump	11.66 mtrs.	Riye Yamaguchi (1939)		

Note: * marks officially recoguized records of Japan.

Swimming

Swimming is one of Japan's major sports that has been handed down from time immemorial.

The Western crawl was introduced into Japan about 1910.

JAPAN'S SWIMMING RECORDS

		Japan's Records		1947 Records	
Men's					
Free Style					
50-meter	25.8s.	Shigeo Takahashi (1934)		26.8s.	Masanori Yusa
100-meter	57.2s.	Masanori Yusa (1935)		59.5s.	Masa Maki
200-meter	2:9.6m.	Shigéo Arai (1938)		2:09.8m.	Hironoshin Furuhashi
300-meter	3:26.0m.	Hironoshin Furuhashi (1947)		*3:26.0m.	Hironoshin Furuhashi
400-meter	4:38.4m.	Hironoshin Furuhashi (1947)		*4:38.4m.	Hironoshin Furuhashi
500-meter	6:05.2m.	Hironoshin Furuhashi (1947)		*6:05.2m.	Hironoshin Furuhashi
800-meter	9:53.2m.	Hironoshin Furuhashi (1947)		*9:53.2m.	Hironoshin Furuhashi
1,000-meter	12:38.8m.	TomikatsuAmano (1938)		—	—
1,500-meter	18:58.8m.	TomikatsuAmano (1938)		19:15.4m.	Hironoshin Furuhashi
Breast Stroke					
100-meter	1:11.3m.	Tetsuo Hamuro (1940)		1:14.2m.	Motokichi Sato
200-meter	2:39.0m.	Tetsuo Hamuro (1940)		2:49.0m.	Yuri Sugiyama
Back Stroke					
100-meter	1:7.2m.	Seiji Kiyokawa (1936)		1:10.2m.	Yasumara Hino
200-meter	2:29.0m.	Ki-ichi Yoshida (1941)		—	—
400-meter	5:21.0m.	Ki-ichi Yoshida (1941)		—	—
Women's					
Free Style					
100-meter	1:11.0m.	Kazue Kojima (1936)		1:20.2m.	Hiroko Ikai
200-meter	2:38.6m.	Fumi Hatano (1942)		2:59.2m.	Noriko Arai
400-meter	5:40.0m.	Fumi Hatano (1942)		6:34.6m.	Hiroko Ikai
800-meter	12:31.8m.	Hatsue Morioka (1935)		—	—
1,000-meter	15:57.0m.	Hatsue Morioka (1933)		—	—
Breast Stroke					
100-meter	1:25.7m.	Hideko Maehata (1933)		1:37.6m.	Yoshiko Joya
200-meter	3:0.4m.	Hideko Maehata (1935)		3.25.4m.	Yoshiko Joya
Back Stroke					
100-meter	1:25.0m.	Misao Yokota (1932)		1:29.8m.	Hide Miura
200-meter	3:09.2m.	Miye Asai (1942)		—	—

Note: The 1947 results marked * are officially recognized new records of Japan.

Tennis

Lawn tennis was introduced into Japan more than half a century ago, but tennis, as played in the West, began only 20 years ago. Until then the Japanese played the game with the "soft ball." Even now the Japanese have two sorts of tennis, the regulation ball and soft ball. Japan distinguished herself in tennis for the first time in 1915, when Ichiya Kumagai and Seiichiro Kashio represented her in the Far Eastern Games held in Sanghai.
held in Sanghai, and at the Davis Cup Tournament in 1921. Ichiya Kumagai then held the second in the world ranking.

1947 All Japan Tennis Tournament (Oct. 10-21: Koshien)

Finals

Men's Singles	Nakano	4 — 6, 3 — 6, 7 — 5, 6 — 4, 6 — 0	Fujikura
Men's Doubles	Fujikura Tsuruta	7 — 5, 4 — 6, 7 — 5, 6 — 3	Oita Chikaoka
Women's Singles	Kamo	6 — 2, 7 — 5	Inoue
Women's Doubles	Yamakawa Inoue	6 — 2, 6 — 2	Kamo Kuwana
Mixed Doubles	Uhara Inoue	6 — 3, 6 — 1	Fujikura Kamo

1946 TENNIS RANKING

	Men's Singles	Men's Doubles	Women's Singles	Women's Doubles
1	Goro Fujikura	Goro Fujikura Yasuo Ttsuruta	Sachiko Kamo	Sanae Inoue Naoko Oura
2	Michihiro Wawazoe	Giro Yamagishi Shin Tanabe	Michiko Yamakawa	Sachiko Kamo Keiko Tomonaga
3	Fumiteru Nakano	Kenzo Uhara Chūji Kusumoto	Sanae Inoue	Junko Nakamuda Sachiko Kamo
4	Kenzo Uhara	Chōichi Murayama Yajiro Shimizu	Junko Nakamuda	Michiko Yamakawa Umeko Saito
5	Tokuchika Watanabe	Kōji Matsui Keiichi Kishida	Keiko Tomonaga	Michiko Yamakawa Chiyoko Yamakawa
6	Yagiro Shimizu	Michiyuki Kurokawa Michihiko Kawazoe	Naoko Oura	
7	Yasumine Kuramitsu	Shōichi Hirai Tokuchika Watanabe	Toyoko Kizen	
8	Masanobu Kimura	Fumio Ito Toshio Tonami	Sueko Kuwana	
9	Giro Kumamaru	Haruo Odera Yasumine Kuramitsu	Chiyoko Yamakawa	
10	Haruo Koike	Yoshiro Shimizu Kazuya Kawamoto	Hisako Hara	

Wrestling (Sumo)

Japan's traditional wrestling, known in Japanese as sumo, is ancient sport of Japan. It is recorded in ancient history that Nomi-no Sukuné and Taéma-no Kehaya wrestled before the Emperor Suinin. In feudal times each lord had under him the strongest wrestler of the province, and he made it a custom to arrange a match with the wrestler of another lord. Such being the case, the wrestler who was strong and won for his lord many laurels enjoyed patronage. Public esteem of wrestlers in those days was unsually high. During the Tokugawa era, which extended for nearly 300 yars before the Meiji Restoration (1868), a wrestling tournament was organized, and in January and May of each year the best wrestlers of the Kwanto district (Eastern Japan) gathered for it at Ryogoku Yédo (present (Tokyo). Rankings were decided on the basis of the showing made at the tournaments.

Until late in the Meiji Era (1868-1912), Japan had two major wrestling organizations, one in Tokyo and the other in Osaka, but later they merged into one organization.

The semi-annual tournaments of the Japan Wrestling Association are held at the Kokugi-kan amphitheater at Ryogoku, Tokyo, in January and May. Each tournament lasts for 15 days. The wrestlers are professinals. Victory in a typical Japanese wrestling match is a matter of a minute or two. The wrestler who forces his opponent to fall or even let any part of the body above the knee touch the ground or to jump out of the ring is declared by the umpire the winner. It is said that there are 48 different ways of defeating an opponent. Wrestling is also practised widely in schools.

Jujitsu (Judo)

Jujitsu more popularly known as judo, is more art of self-defense art than a sport, was widely practised among the warriors, to whom it came next to kenjutsu, or fencing, in important. One essential difference between wrestling and jujutsu is in the use of strength. The wrestler as a rule throws down his opponent by his own strength, but the jujitsu expert uses little of his own strength, rather taking advantage of the weight and strength of his opponent in hurling him to the floor. Action is unusually swift, and a good expert of jujitsu can easily dispose of a dozen non-jujutsumen in a fight.

This art of self-defense was developed by the late Jigoro Kano, promoter of the Kodokan style of jujitsu and head of the Kodokan, the leading jujitsu training gymnasium in Japan, which he established in 1886. After the Russo-Japanese War, jujitsu became popular in foreign countries, where Japanese instructors were invited to teach it.

The list of Japan's outstanding jujitsu experts of the Kodokan includes Nagaoka and Isogai, both holders of Kudan, the highest rank, Iizuka, Samura, Tabata and Mifuné, all holders of hachidan, a rank next to the highest.

Kendo (Japanese Fencing)

The study of Kendo was carried on among the Samurai and several hundred forms of fencing were developed. This sport consists in holding the sword with both hands and striking the face, forearm, or torso of the adversary.

Boxing

Records show that boxing was first introduced into Japan by foreign sailors in the early years of the Meiji Era (1868-1912) at Yokohama, where they landed and held a few bouts among themselves. It is also recorded that a foreign sailor had a dispute with a Japanese samurai on the street and knocked him down in the clash which followed. The first boxing club in Japan was organized in 1910 by Mr. Kenji Kano.

Japanese boxers participated in the World Olympic Games for the first time in 1928 at Amsterdam.

Boxing ranking for 1947, as appeared in the Boxing Gazette, is as follows:

Flyweight: Yoichiro Hanada, Eijiro Yajima
Bantamweight: Hiroshi Horiguchi, Hajime Yasuda
Featherweight: Baby Gostero, Toshio Yuki
Lightweight: Ko Sasazaki, Toshio Aoki
Welterweight: Ichiro Kawada, Masaji Akiyama
Middleweight: Masakichi Arai, Eiichi Moriwaki

Football

Rugby Imported from England, this winter sport has gained much popularity. The leading universities in Tokyo have a league, and their matches draw large crowds.

Winners of the Tokyo Inter-Varsity Rugby Matches, held annually since 1928 are listed below:

1932	Waseda	1940	Meiji
1933	Waseda	1941	Waseda
1928	Keio	1936	Waseda
1929	St. Paul's	1937	Waseda
1930	Keio	1938	Meiji
1931	Meiji	1939	Meiji
1934	Meiji		
1935	Meiji	1946	Meiji

Soccer Soccer is also fast gaining popularity. The Football Association was organized in September 1921, in Tokyo, and since then an annual national championship game has been held.

The Tokyo Coolegiate Soccer League, was formed in 1923.

Following are the results of the Tokyo Inter-Varsity Soccer Matches held in 1947:

Waseda : Tokyo (2–1), Waseda : Keio (2–), Waseda : Higher normal (5–1), Waseda : Commercial (12–0), Waseda : Chiba Medical (3–0), Keio : Tokyo (5–3), Keio-Higher Normal (1–1), Keio : Commercial (4–2), Keio : Chiba Medical (1–0), Tokyo Higher Normal (5–0), Tokyo : Commercial (7–0), Higher Normal : Commercial (5–0), Higher Normal : Chiba Medical (5–1), Tokyo : Chiba Medical (3–0), Chiba Medical : Commercial (2–1)

Rowing

This is one of the Western sports introduced into Japan early in the Meiji Era. The Tokyo University took it up first.

The national eight-oared championship meet (2,000 meters) was held, for the first time, on the River Setagawa course near Lake Biwako, on September 17, 1939. The Tokyo Commercial College team in 5 minutes 49 seconds won the championship, beating the Osaka Commercial College eight by 11 seconds.

The winners in this annual championship meet follow:

1935 Waseda University
1936 Tokyo University of Commerce
1937 Tokyo University
1938 Tokyo Commercial College
1939 Tokyo Commercial College
1940 First Higher School
1941 Tokyo University
1942 Waseda University
1943 Waseda University
| | |
1946 Tokyo University
1947 Commercial College

Skiing and Skating

Introduced here only a decade or so ago, skiing has become extremely popular, for Japan abounds in good grounds in the northern districts. In 1929, Hannes Schneider, prominent Austrian skier, visited Japan and exhibited his technique at various skiing slopes at Akakura, Myoko, etc.

The 17th All Japan Students skiing Championship was held at Otaru, Hokkaido in January, 1947. Below are listed winners at the meet:

Long Distance: 1:11.13h. Kinji Yabu-uchi (Meiji)
Jumping: 42mtrs. Tatsuo Watabe (Otaru Economic College)
Relay Race: 2:10.57h. Waseda Team

Below are listed the winners of the

All Japan Students Championship Meet for the period of 1936–1947.

	University		
1936	Meiji	1941	Meiji
1937	Meiji	1942	Waseda
1938	Waseda	|	|
1939	Meiji	1947	Meiji

Skating is an older game than skiing in this country. As a sport for the general public, an exhibition was first given about 1907 on Lake Suwa, in Nagano prefecture. The All-Japan Skating Championship Meet for speed skating, figure skating and ice hokey is held there yearly. At Nikko, a rink of cremendous size was laid in the winter of 1932 to permit the public to enjoy skating.

The achievements at the National Skating Championship Meet of 1947 are listed below:

Men's Speed

00-meter	52.3s.	Susumu Naito
1,500-meter	2:42.2m.	Susumu Naito
5,000-meter	9:41.1m.	Kazuhiko Sugawara
10,000-meter	19:32.0m.	Kazuhiko Sugawara

Men's Figure

Takayasu Arisaka 179.26 (School: 104.8, Free: 74.46)

Ice Hockey

		0 —— 1		
Oji	4	3 —— 0	1	All Waseda
		1 —— 0		

Women's Speed

500-meter	59.6s.	Tomiko Nagano
1,000-meter	2:01.6m.	Tomiko Nagano
3,000-meter	6:36.0m.	Tomiko Nagano

Women's Figure

Yoshiko Tsukioka 173.30 (School:97.7, Free:74.6)

Hunting

Hunting is a traditional sport of the Japanese. In old feudal days hunting on a great scale was practiced by feudal lords in the fields and mountains. Especially, hunting at the foot of Mt. Fuji in the period of the Kamakura Shogunate was most popular.

At present there are many hunting grounds throughout the country. The hunting season opens on October 15 and closes on April 15 every year.

The games include thrushes, wild ducks, copper pheasants, green pheasants, hares, weasels, wild boars, badgers, deer and foxes.

Golf

Golf is beginning to become popular with the opening of public courses. Clubs are found in practically all large cities and their environs.

CHAPTER XXXI

AMUSEMENTS AND CALENDAR OF ANNUAL EVENTS

CHAPTER XXXJ

AMUSEMENTS AND CALENDAR OF ANNUAL EVENTS

Introductory Amusements, both Oriental and Occidental, meet in Japan as do the customs, manners, religions and all other phases of cultural life of the East and West. Entertainment, old and new, including dramatic performances such as the kabuki, noh-drama, puppet show and modern drama; the "yose" or the place for story-tellers; popular music and songs; dances; cinema; entertainments through radio, horse racing; hunting; games of cards, "go," "shogi"; chanoyu; "ikebana" or flower arrangement, "bonkei" or tray landscape, "bonsai" or dwarf trees; miniature gardeing; all kinds of juvenile amusements; and cormorant fishing.

The popular stage in Japan is the "kabuki," which, with its enchanting beauty and gorgeous color, often captivates the fancy of foreign visitors. The kabuki drama sprang spontaneously from the requirement of the people, the tradesmen, the artisans and others who were excluded from the pleasures enjoyed by the aristocrats and samurai in olden days.

The religious dance that was the precursor of drama goes back through centuries to the mythological age of the gods. For centuries the dance remained, as in other countries, a religious rite, being performed in Shinto shrines by virgins. With the incoming of Chinese culture Chinese music came into favor and was introduced into the Imperial Court. At the time of the establishment of the first Shogunate, that at Kamakura in the 13th century, the Buddhist dance' and ritual and dramatic recitals made a great appeal to the warrior class, and from them was evolved the Noh drama.

Noh Drama

The Noh drama was as aristocratic as the Kabuki drama was plebeian. There are very few theatres where strangers are allowed to view Noh upon payment of admission. Most Noh enthusiasts form clubs, and members and their friends see the productions.

The Origin and Stage The origin of the Noh dates back to the early part of the 15th century. Two men, Kiyotsugu Kan-nami and his son, Motokiyo Séami, revolutionized the "Saru-gaku", an ancient form of dance, consisting of juggling feats and comic remarks with actions to suit. Not only did these two men build on what was best in their own Saru-gaku, but they drew freely from the "Dengaku", ancient music, which had much in common with Saru-gaku. What was graceful in them was ennobled to profundity in the Noh, while their comic elements developed into the "Kyogen", comic performances, usually given on the same program with Noh pieces.

Unlike any other form of drama, the Noh is performed on a wooden stage of 18 feet square, built above the ground, and open on three sides, with a narrow extension on one side for the singers and another at the back of the stage for the musicians and attendants. To that rear extension is attached aslant a passage called a bridge. The players appear from under the curtain, to one end of which the passage slightly slopes down. The stage, too, is very slightly titled to the front.

The Noh pieces, numbering more than 250, are repeated over and over again, but the interest of the spectators apparently never wanes. The pieces are classified into five groups

for convenience: (1) "wakimono", which generally deal with Shinto or Buddhist deities; (2) "shuramono," which commonly deal with ghosts of warriors; (3) "Kazuramono," with noble ladies acting the main parts; (4) "genzaimono," or present-day pieces, dealing with various manifestations of human nature; (5) pieces dealing with demons or goblins as subjects, or those of congratulatory nature with gay and joyous elements.

The Construction The construction of the Noh piece is by no means uniform, but very often it is as foliows: A "waki," who plays the secondary rōle, generally a monk or Minister of State, first appears and tells who he is. Then he walks about the stage a while, singing, to suggest that he is travelling. Coming to a standstill, he announces his arrival at a certain famous spot and takes his place by the post at the front righthand corner facing the stage. Then the "mayé" (shitê), the principal character comes in the form of a farmer, fisherman or priest, describling the scenery of the place and telling of the heroes connected with it or relating the origin of the temple or shrine as the case may be, thus furnishing the audience with a necessary background to the play. The "mayé jitê" then suddenly retires from view. He was in reality a Shinto or Buddhist deity, or the ghost of a warrior, in disguise. While the "waki" is startled by this sudden disappearance, there come on the stage common farmers or woodchoppers who give in plain language, spoken more or less in the ordinary way, all detailed information concerning the place, generally reiterating what has already been chanted or intoned by the "mayé jitê," and then retire. This allows necessary time for the principal character to change for his reappearance. While waiting, the "waki" sings, indicating a lapse of time. The song ended, the "nochi jité," the principal character in proper form and attire as a Shinto or Buddhist deity or the spirit of a hero, comes to the stage and dances. In words and in action he recounts his bravery, his death struggle, or his suffering in the underworld, asking for the prayer of the "waki" for the peaceful repose of his soul. Generally there is a chorus who intone some verses either alone or with the performers. In the Noh drama, the action is symbolic, stately and dignified.

On the rear extension there are usually four musicians who play on the "fué" or flute, the tsuzumi, which is a small drum struck with the tips of the fingers and resting on the shoulder, the ohkawa, a slightly larger drum struck on the knee also with the tips of the fingers, and the drum beaten with two sticks.

The accessories used on the stage are very simple. A fan is much in evidence in the dance, the studied use of which is very effective with the manipulation of the dancer's big sleeves. The costumes used in the Noh are marvels of textile fabrics, refined taste being revealed in bold yet harmonious designs and colors. Above all, the mask to be worn by the pricipal character and the assistant is a very important part of the Noh performance. There have been great masters among carvers of Noh masks, many of whose work still remain.

Six Schools Ever since the great reformation at the beginning of the 15th century, the Noh has had four main acknowledged schools or houses: Kwanzé, Komparu, Hosho and Kongo, all of which are still thriving. Later, another school, Kita, won official recognition, while Uméwaka, school also has gained many followers, the variation practiced by each school being but slight. On the whole, the Noh performance may well be compared to a masterful Oriental picture in monochrome, both being guided by highly idealistic aims and artistic aspirations with many points in common, possessing alike great impelling qualities that thrill the devotee but sometimes weary the uninitiated.

The Kabuki

It was during the early part of the Tokugawa Shogunate that the popular stage in Japan came to birth. An era of peace was ushered in, and the Empire began to prosper in a material way. Not only the kabuki, but the Ukiyoyé, or wood-block color print, and other genre date from this period.

About 370 years ago, one of the Shinto shrine dancers, O-Kuni, gave dance performance in a public street in the capital city of Kyoto, after which she toured for the entertainment of the people. Others followed her lead, until the government decreed that thereafter only men might give public entertainments. The name kabuki was first applied to this pioneer form of dancing. Although the Chinese ideographs forming the word mean literally "singing and dancing art," Japanese scholars say that its true derivation is from an obsolete Japanese verb meaning "to be playful."

The Beginning The early kabuki actors were social outcasts, or kawaramono (river-bed folks), but as the aristocracy learned of the new art and its charms they secretly patronized it. Gradually the moral and social level of the stage was raised, until today there is no more social prejudice against the actor. The late Emperor Meiji's attendance of a performance by a troupe of kabuki actors at the home of the late Marquis K. Inoué improved their status immeasurably.

The introduction of the samisen, or three-stringed guitar, into Japan from the Loochoo Islands constitutes another high-water mark for the drama, for in time the musical compositions for the Noh were adapted to this instrument of the streets, and there followed the puppet show, which has survied to this day. These marionette theatres called to their aid some of the best talent in the country, musicians, play-wrights and puppet manipulators.

The kabuki is found to embrace four general classifications: historical dramas, plays of everyday life, fantastic, imaginative improvisations, and music-posture plays or dances.

The Technique The kabuki is primarily a picture for the eye, although dialogue is carried on and an orchestra chorus seated on the stage plays very much the same rôle as was played by the chorus in classical Greek drama. The life, th ught, costumes and manners of all classes of redual society are well illustrated on the kabuki stage, while skilful colour combinations in constumes, stage architecture and furniture tend to carry the spectators into a land of imagination and romance. Its gorgeousness of costuming and pageantry finds no equal. One of the features of the Japanese theatre is the hana michi, or flowery way, which usually consists of two long narrow platforms on the same level which stretch through the audience from the stage to the rear of the auditorium. They are used by the actors for their epectacular entrances and exits.

Kabuki Actors The profession of kabuki actors is in most cases hereditary. Sons of actors succeed their fathers in the profession, and actors without sons usually adopt the sons of other actors or their best disciples and give them the stage names of their familes. Kikugora Onoyé, one of the most accomplished actors, is the sixth Kikugoro Onoyé, while the late Danjuro Ichikawa represented the ninth generation of the Ichikawa family. Kabuki actors are trained from childhood and because of the difficult conventions to which they must conform few men can become actors after the age of 20.

In kabuki proper, all rôles are taken by men. The onnagata, or woman impersonator, devote years of study and in most cases they are more consistently feminine than women.

The theatres change programs once a month, and very seldom, if

ever, are long runs given, no matter how popular a particular program may prove. Kabuki plays after 1945, due to the loss of popular theatres, and their anachronistic themes based on feudalistic morals and relationship, found it difficult to bid a favorable comback. However, the atmospheric charm peculiar to the Kabuki enhenced by the zealous efforts made by noted Kabuki actors such as Kikugoro Onoye, Koshiro Matsumoto and Kichiemon Nakamura, began to draw crowds of Kabuki lovers. At the end of 1947, the Kabuki drama was as popular as modern drama which showed a remarkable development within two years of the war-end. Among the theatres damaged or burned down were: Kabukiza, Shimbashi Embujo, Meijiza, Kokusai Gekijo (International Theatre), Shochikuza, Shinjuku Daigekijo, Shinjukuza, Shibuya Juraku, all in Tokyo; Nakaza, Kadoza, Naniwaza, Bentenza, Bunrakuza and Yachiyoza, all in Osaka; Misonoza in Nagoya; Shochiqu Gekijo in Kobe; and Kabukiza in Yokohama.

Modern Drama and Revue

Shimpa Shimpa or the new school of actors first appeared on the stage on February 5, 1891 at Sakai near Osaka. The Shimpa is quite independent of the Kabuki, and the actors, strictly speaking, were amateurs. The novelty of their enterprise, introducing something entirely new to theater goers, by presenting plays of modern life or classical events in a modern version, strongly appealed to the general public.

After passing through many trials, Shimpa has steadily cultivated its own ground and consolidated its foundation until today it has a dominion all its own. Many of the Shimpa actors are as prominent as those of the Kabuki with a large number of enthusiastic fans who give them support. Shimpa depends upon male actors to impersonate feminine characters on the stage. Takeo Kawai and Rokuro Kitamura are two of the most distinguished actors who appear in feminine rôles, followed by such highly promising players as Shotaro Hanayagi and Kunitaro Kawarasaki and others.

The "Little Theater" movement was started about 17 years ago, led by the late Kaoru Osanai, prominent dramatist and stage director. The group which performed at the Tsukiji Little Theatre, Tokyo, produced hundreds of Western plays in Japanese translation.

In December, 1945, they presented Chekov's "Cherry Orchard" at the Tsukiji Small Theatre, which was a hit performance. The Tokyo Geijutsu Gekijo, newly organized by Yoshi Hijikata presented Ibsen's "Doll's House" in March, 1946.

Other theatrical troupes which, active in producing modern plays, are the Haiyuza, the Shinsei Shimpa, the Shinkokugeki and the Bungakuza. The plays presented by them included "Les Miserables", "La Vie d'Une Femme" "Tartuff" and "Sin and Punishment".

The Revue The revue, a product of the West, is quite in vogue. The largest troupe is that of the Shochiku Theatrical Company, with several hundred girls. Another large and popular organization is the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Troupe, with headquarters at Takarazuka, Osaka. It enjoys the distinction of being the oldest in Japan, having been organized nearly two decades ago. The performances of the latter group include operas and revues. Costumes and scenery in the revues are both Japanese and foreign. The Shochiku group gives occasional performances in Tokyo and Osaka, and the Takarazuka organization set up a new Tokyo Takarazuka Theatre in 1933 at Hibiya Tokyo.

Principal theatrical companies in 1945 were the Shochiku and the Toho, of which business conditions at the termination of the war in 1945 were as follows:

BUSINESS CONDITIONS OF PRINCIPAL THEATRICAL COMPANIES

Company	Capital (¥1,000)	Annual Stage & Film Production	Affiliated Companies	Theatres Operating	Theatres Destroyed
Shochiku	37,000	900	26	15	8
Toho	20,000	75	2	11	7
Yoshimoto	1,200	–	2	6	22
Others	3,000	–	29	–	–

The Puppet Show

The pupet show or doll theatre, the precursor of the kabuki drama, has suffered so much decadence that now the Bunraku-za in Osaka is the only doll troupe of its kind in the country. The plays are kabuki in miniature. Each doll, slightly smaller than life-size, is held by a manipulator on the stage and made to act. The manipulators, who appear in ceremonial robes, put life and spirit into the wooden figures, and they have acquired world fame for their dexterity.

The "jourури (Gidayu)," a dramatic recitation, is not only inseparable from the doll show, but enhances its effect. The joruri reciter usually sits on a raised platform at the right corner of the stage and sings and recites to the accompaniment of the samisen, played by his side. Not infrequently several reciters and samisen players perform in unison, the reciters speaking their lines for the dolls. Both manipulators and singers are trained from childhood.

Yosé

Yosé,a sort of variety show, is another form of entertainment which has survived the vicissitudes of time.

The main actors on the yosé stage are story tellers who are divided into two groups, the hanashika and koshakushi. The former tell humourous stories of everyday life, crack jokes and play pun on words. A good many of these stories are years old and the popularity or otherwise of a hanashika depends upon the skill with which he tells these stories. The koshakushi recite the heroic deeds of warriors of old or the chivarirous virtues of famous men of the locality, with a touch of refined humor to enliven the narration.

The program at a yosé includes, as a rule, popular songs, song-recitals, dances, music, jugglery, and other amusements, but hanashika is the outstanding feature. Formerly many of the theatres used to present yosé programs consisting exclusively of koshakushi recitals but these have practically disappeared. The number of yosé, in fact, has dwindled down considerably of recent years, due largely to the gaining popularity of movie shows among the younger generation.

Dancing

Odori. ."Odori" means dancing and is usually applied to the Japanese form of dancing. The classical mode of dancing, such as is performed to the accompaniment of the classical songs of nagauta, tokiwazu and other popular ditties of old, is still as popular as ever. But odori by a group of dancers is a innovation, influenced by Western dancing. The oldest and most famous of the group dancing "Miyako Odori" which was originated in Kyoto as early as 1886. Many years later, Osaka started "Naniwa Odori," "Ashibe Odori," and "Konohana Odori", and Tokyo "Azuma Odori." These dances as a rule are performed by geisha and are intended as an annual booster of local business. Geisha dances, both classical and modern, may be viewed at private parties at any time of the year by appointment.

The Western forms of dancing such as ball-room dancing and exhibition dancing exercise a great appeal on the public mind. There are many instructors of Western dancing, and the number of dance halls and taxi-dancers has perceptibly increased recently since the outbreak of the China Affair.

The Cinema

Cinema houses are to be found in all parts of Japan, both in urban and rural districts, accommodating from 400 to 3,000 persons. The number of regular cinema houses in houses in Japan from 1937 to 1945 is a given below.

The government institutions, schools, newspaper companies, and public organizations, are giving free shows for purposes of education and entertainment.

With the termination of the Pacific War, the Government control was removed from the motion picture industry, and a general trend toward liberal themes was stimulated.

The number of motion picture theatres as shown in the table below decreased from a peak of 2,548 in 1943 to 845 at the end of the War in 1945.

MOTION PICTURE THEATRES

	Tokyo	Other Cities	Total
1937	267	1,482	1,749
1938	296	1,579	1,875
1939	303	1,715	2,018
1940	316	2,047	2,363
1941	327	2,045	2,472
1942	319	2,011	2,330
1943	300	2,248	2,548
1944	271	2,135	2,406
1945	234	942	1,176

However, the motion picture industry made a swift recovery and the number of motion picture theatres reached 2,500 by the end of 1947.

Motion Picture Companies—Due to the post-war reorganization of motion picture companies, the Eiga Kosha, a Government controlled motion picture distributing agency, and the Nippon Newsreel Company were dissolved.

There are currently five leading companies, the Shochiku Co., the Toho Eiga Co., Ltd., the Nikkatsu Co., Ltd., the Daiei Co. and the Toyoko Co., of which Nikkatsu operates 40 motion picture theatres throughout the country, Daiei is engaged solely in the production and distribution of motion pictures, and both Shochiku and Toho operate screen and stage production and the management of theatres. The motion picture theatres operated by Shochiku numbers 80, representing 3 percent of the total number of motion picture theatres in Japan. The theatrical gross take in 1947 amounted to some ¥400,000,000. The Government admission tax on motion picture theatre tickets was raised in 1947 to 150 percent, with the result that the average admission fee today is ¥125, a prohibitive price to a majority of 40 million movie-funs.

Foreign Motion Pictures—American films have been released since 1946 through the Central Motion Picture Exchange, British films, since 1947 through the British Commonwealth Film Corporation, Ltd., and French films through the Syndicate d'Exportation des Films Francais. The pictures of Soviet Russia are imported through the Soviet Trade Mission.

Of the foreign pictures imported, leading ones are as follows:

LIST OF IMPORTED FOREIGN FILM (1946–1948)

AMERICAN FILMS

1946 His Butlers' Sister (U.I.), Madam Curie (M.G.M.), Watch on the Rhine (W.B.), Gold Rush (U.A.), Lost Angel (M.G.M.), Abe Lincoln in Illinois (R.K.O.), The Key of the Kingdom (20th Fox), Once upon a Time (Col.), Tall in the Saddle (R.K.O.), Our Hearts were Young and Gay (Pa.), Enter Aresene Lupine (U.I.), The Men in Her Life (Col.), Dangerous Journey (U. A.), Babes on Broadway (M.G. M.), Casablanca (W.B.), No Time for Love (Par.), Uninvited (Par.), Two Years Before the Mast (Par.), Angel (Par.), When Tomorrow Comes (U.I.), Here Comes Mr. Jordan (Col.), Sun Valley Serenade (Fox), Flesh and Fantasy (U.I.), Remember the Day (Fox), Arizona (Col.), How, Voyager (W.B.), All that money can buy (R.K. O.), I'll be seeing you (U.A.), Captain Eddie (Fox), Tales of Manhattan (Fox), Ladies in Retirement (Col.), Going My Way (Par.), The Rains Came (Fox), The Spoilers (U.I.), Our Vines Have Tender Grapes (M.G.M.), Men of Boys Town (M.G.M.), Spawn of the North (Par.), Shadow of a Doubt (U.I.), The Southerner (U.A.),

1947 Always in My Heart (W.B.), Three Smart Girls (U.I.), Rumba (Par.), The Corn is Green (W.B.), Pennyy Serenade (Col.), The Bullfighters (Fox), I wanted Wings (Par.), The Girl in a Million (Fox), Suspicion (R.K. O.), Marie Walemska (M.G.M.), Hold that Ghost (U.I.), Moontide (Fox), Mr. Deeds Goes to Town (Col.), The Constant Nymph (W.B.), Christmas Holiday Kings Row (W.B.), Union Pacific (Par.), Rhapsody in Blue (W.B.), The Sea Hawk (W.B.), Bluebeard's Eighth Wife (Par.), Morocco (Par.), Boys Town (M. G.M.), The Hunchback of Notre Dame (R.K.O.), Music for Million (M.G.M.), A Medal for Benny (Par.), You Never Lovelier (Col.), Adam Had Four Sons (Col.), The Ledger (Fox), Gaslight (M.G.M.), Our Town (U. A.), The Enchanted Cottage (R.K.O.), Holiday Inn (Par.), A Tree Grows in Brookly (Fox), Together Again (Col), The Strawberry Blonde (W. B.), Ziegfeld Girl (M.G.M.), Sister Kenny (R.K.O.), Loura (Fox), Tarzan Escapes (M.G.M.), One Foot in Heaven (W.B.), Random Harvest (M.G.M.), Kitty Foyle (R.K.O.), Gentleman Jim (W.B.), My Darling Clementine (Fox), The Human Comedy (M. G.M.), The Shop Around the Corner (M.G.M.), My Brother Talks to Horses (M.G.M.), Boomerang (Fox), You Belong to Me (R.K.O.), A Lady Takes a Chance (R.K.O.), Miss Susie Slagles (Par.), A-Hunting We will go (Fox), The Sky's the Limit (R.K.O.), The Green Years (M.G.M.), The Flame of New Orleans (U.I.), Jane Eyre (Fox), Captain Blood (W.B.), The Great Victor Herbert (Par.), The Corsican Brothers (U.A.), Lady in the Lake (M.G.M.), Destry Rides Again (U.I.), Alexander Ragtime Band (Fox), Amazing Mrs. Holiday (U.I.), To Have and Have Not (W.B.), All this, and Heaven too (W.B.), Boom Town (M.G.M.), Appointment for Love (U.I.), Johny Come Lately (U.A.), Holy Matrimony (Fox), Journey for Margaret (M.G.M.),

1948 Road to Morocco (Par.), Oklahoma Kid (W.B.), Pardon My Sarong (U.I.), The Lost Week-end (Par.), Two Girls and A Sailor (M.G.M.), Nothing But Trouble (M.G.M.), And Now Tommorow (Par.), Their's Magic in Music (Par.), Adventure (M. G.M.), The Gay Sisters (W.B.), You'll Never Get Rich (Col.), New Moon (M.G.M.), What a Woman (Par.), Philadelphia

Story (M.G.M.), Birth of the Bluce (Par.), Sentimental Journey(Fox), Lucky Partners (R. K.O.), 100 Men and a Girl (U. I.), Tarzan's Secret Treasure (M.G.M.), Mark of Zarro (Fox)

SOVIET FILMS

Sports Parade, Stone Flower (Mos. Film), Music-minded Girl of Moscow (Len. Film)

BRITISH FILMS

1947 The Seventh Veil (Sydney Box), The Wicked Lady (Gainsborrough)
1948 Caravan (Gainsborrough), The Magic Bow (Gainsborrough), Madonna of the Seven Moons (Gainsborrough), The Captive Heart (Ealing)

FRENCH FILMS

1948 La Bell et la Bête L' Eternel Retour (Dessina), Vautrin Carmen

Radio

Since the first radio program went on the air in 1925, radio came to occupy a most conspicuous position in the field of entertainment. The number of subscribers amounted approximately to 2 million in 1947. The present number of stations in the country is 7 with 28 sub-stations. (For the historical development of radio, see Chapter on Communications, and for the full text of Radio Code for Japan see Appendix)

The radio program for entertainment and education has been revised often since 1945, showing a marked improvement in the choice of subjects and their representation. Below are given outstanding features of new program series:

(1) "Music Shop" illustrates differences between Western and Japanese musics.
(2) "Songs Japan Loves," gives favorite Japanese songs.
(3) "Movie Hour" reviews current Japanese and American movies.
(4) "Information Please" in which all kinds of inquiries from listeners are answered by experts.
(5) "The Labor Program" in which labor problems are discussed with a leading figure in labor movement.
(6) "The Industry Program" gives entertainment as well as information regarding current conditions of various industries.
(7) "The Sports Show" gives a weekly round-up sports news at home as well as abroad.
(8) "The Story Behind the News" gives full details of new stories.
(9) "The Man on the Street" describes an interviews with average citizens whose opinions on current problems are given an opportunity of candid expression.
(10) "The Farm Hour" supplies the farmers with useful informations and advices.

Horse Racing

It was after the Russo-Japanese War that the import of thoroughbred studhorses and horse racing began to be encouraged for the improvement of horses in Japan. As a result a craze for horse racing suddenly set in. At that time pari-mutuel tickets were sold at ¥5, and unlimited dividends and sweeps were allowed. The result was that many people became bankrupt and abuses were too apparent, so that in 1909 horse races at which pari-mutuel tickets were sold were prohibited.

But it soon became evident again that the decline of horse racing had an adverse effect on the improvement of horses in the country. Then years later, the Horse Race Bill was passed in the Parliament and became law in 1923. The law fixed the price of pari-mutuel ticket at ¥20 a sheet, payment being made on wins only, not on places. The number of pari-mutuel tickets a person could buy

was limited to one sheet. The divident was also limited to ten times the cost of the ticket. The race courses permitted under the law were eleven in all, well-known horse-race courses near Tokyo are found at Fuchumachi, Tokyo and Nakayama, Chiba Prefecture.

The money paid to the government, the commission on sales, and the surplus money was all used for the improvement and propagation of horses in the country as well as for the importation of the thoroughbred, Anglo-Norman and Arab horses. Since the losses of the betters were large with "win" alone, "place" payments were allowed by a change in the Horse Race Law, and horse-racing has been carried on now on that basis since 1931. In all horse-races in Japan, clubs themselves undertake the sales of pari-mutuel tickets by the totalizator and do not allow bookmarkers.

The above are the so-called officially-recognized horse-races, or horse-races operated under the Horse Race Law. In addition to these, there are local horse-race operated under the local horse-race regulations.

The Derby in Japan The Great Tokyo Derby, which was established in 1932 by the Tokyo Race Club, is modelled after the Derby in Great Britain. The time set for it is the latter part of April. The race course covers 2,400 metres, the horses entered being both males and females of four years old. The prizes offered are the highest in Japan.

In the horse racing in Japan, flat races, steeple-chases, and trotting races behind sulkies are held at each meeting. There is a distinction between non-subscription a d subscription horses. Subscription horses are those horses which are distributed to those members of the clubs by lot, each member paying comparatively a small fixed sum for it. This was a system established in Japan at the time when the interest of the people in horse racing was not as keen as it is now, with a view to increasing the number of the people who own horses.

Indoor Games

Go Go, often with little appropriateness termed "checkers" by European writers, is the most popular of the indoor pastimes of the Japanese,—a very different affair from the simple game known to Europeans as Goban or Gobang, properly the name of the board on which the go is played. Clubs and professors of the art are found in all the larger cities. Go may with justice be considered a more difficult game than chess, its wider field affording more numerous ramifications. The game was introduced into Japan from China by Kibino-Mabi, who lived in the reign of the Emperor Shomu (A.D.724—756). In the middle of the 17th century, a noted player, called Hon-imbo, was summoned from Kyoto to entertain the Chinese ambassador then at the court of the Shogun, from which time onward special go players were retained by the Shoguns.

Go is played on a square wooden board. Nineteen straight lines lengthwise and the same number of lines cross ways crossing each other at right angles, make three hundred and sixty-one mé, or crosses, at the point of intersection. These may be occupied by a hundred and eightly white and a hudred and eighty-one black ishi or stones. The object of the game is to obtain possession of the largest number of mé.

This is done by securing such positions as can be most easily definded from the adversary's onslaughts. There are nine spots on the board, called séimoku, supposed to represent the chief celestial bodies, while the white and black stones represent day and night, and the number of crosses the three hundred and sixty degress of latitude, exclusive of the central one, which is called taikyoku, that is, the primordial principle of the universe. There are nine degrees or classes of proficiency in the game, beginning with number one degree as the lowest, and ending with number nine as the highest point of excellence attainable. In playing, if

the combatants are equally matched, they take the white stones alternately; if unequal, the weaker always takes the black and odds are also given by allowing him to occupy several or all of the nine spots or vantage points on the board.

Renju Renju is more popularly known as "gomoku narabe." It is played with the black and white stone pieces the same as the regular Go games. The winner in this game is the one who sets his stones in such a way as to have five in one row, while preventing his opponent from achieving the same purpose. There are three organizations in Tokyo with a number of title holders. Seemingly much simpler than the regular Go game, Renju, nevertheless, calls for much skill and foresight and the ease with which even a child may play it makes it a most popular game. This game is played with 50 pieces of stone by each player and the less skilled, as in Go, starts the game with the black stones.

Shogi Japanese chess (Shogi) was introduced from China centurlies ago; and though it has diverged to some extent from its prototype, the Japanese and Chinese game still have one feature in common distinguishing them from all other varieties. The rank on which the pawns are usually posted is occupied by only two pieces, called hisha and kaku by the Japanese. Also, on either side of the king are two pieces, called kin in Japanese. These perform the duty imposed on the ferz or visir of the Persian Shatranj, which was the equivalent of the modern queen. Therefore, no queen or piece of similar attributes appears either in Japanese or Chinese chess. There are 81 squares on the Japanese board, and the game is played with 20 pieces on each side, distinguished not by shape or colour, but by the ideograpphs upon them. Though the movements of the pieces resemble in most respects those followed in the European games. There are certain ramifications unknown to the latter. The most important of these are the employment of the pieces captured from the adversary to strengthen one's own game and the comparative facility with which the minor pieces can attain to higher ranks.

In Japanese chess, O is the king, keima the knight, hisha the rook, and kaku the bishop—or pieces having movements like them. Fu is the pawn. The moyements of the yari also resemble those of the rook, but are confined to the single rank on which it stands. Gin (silver) and Kin (gold) are not found in Western chess. Gin moves one square diagonally only. The kin, besides having similar movements, has also the power of moving one square on each side of itself, but it cannot return diagonally. The fu advances one square forward, and captures as it moves.

When any piece moves into the adversary's third row, it may become a kin. This is indicated by turning the piece over. Every piece so promoted loses its orginal character, except the hisha and kaku to which the movements of the kin are added.

To checkmate with the fu is a thing vetoed—or at least considered "bad form".

Card-Play

Hyakunin Isshu This is a collection of 100 Japanese poems of 31 syllables, written by 100 different people of prominence of olden days. On 100 cards are printed the first half of the stanza and on another 100 the second half. Cards containing the second half are divided among the players. Then a "reader" taking up the cards with the first half of a stanza, starts reading them slowly and aloud. As he reads the first half of a stanza the one who has the card containing the second half of the stanza will produce it. If one has not the particular second half of the stanza among his own cards, he may pick it out from among his neighbor's cards, and give him any of his own card in return. The winner is the one who clears his cards earlier than the others. One

who is an expert in the game would pick up the corresponding second half of the stanza the instant the reader utters the first one or two words. As a rule, the game is played only during the New Year holidays.

Hanagaruta (Flower-Cards) These cards number 48, and every four of them make a set presenting a flower. That is, there are 12 sets of fours presenting 12 different flowers or plants, as follows: young pine, plum blossoms, cherry blossoms, wistaria, tree peony, lespedeza, grass hill, chrysan-themum, maple leaves,willow, and paulownia, one for each month of the year in the order given.

There are several ways of playing games with Hanagaruta: solitaire, hachi-hach or "Game of Eighty-eight," "Six hundred," Sudaoshi, Mushi and Kabu. But the most popular and the most interesting of these is hachi-hachi. As in the case with bridge the game may be played according to quite simple or elaborate rules.

A party of from two to six can play the game.

Twelve rounds complete one set and each round is sometimes referred to by the name of the month following the natural order.

These flower-cards developed from the classical "flower contests" which were originated far back in the 9th or 10th century A.D. by the elegance-loving ladies and gentlement of the Kyoto Imperial court. At first the game was played by each contestant choosing a spray of some flower and writing a 31-syllable poem on a piece of colored paper in praise of this flower and tying it to the twig. Then the flowers were collected and judged from the point of view of the beauty of the flower, the literary quality of the poem and from the general effect.

These sprays of flowers came later to be represented in pictures, and probably under the influence of the Western card games introduced to Japan by the Portuguese during the 16th century, the flower-card game came into being.

Cha-no-Yu

Japanese people drink tea during and after each meal and it is customary to serve a cup of tea to callers at any time of the day. Cha-no-yu or tea-ceremony is, however, a peculiarly artistic way of serving tea as an entertainment for guests according to strictly-formulated rules of etiquette. A fine powder of choice green tea is used for it. The powdered tea is put in a bowl much larger than an ordinary tea cup and hot water is poured over it, and the mixture is beaten by means of a bamboo whisk. A party of guests are invited to enjoy this drink. They assemble in the "yoritsuki," a special waiting room for the tea party. The host appears and conducts them to the tea-room.

They walk along a garden path to the tea-room which is about 20 feet away. At a basin filled with fresh water they wash their hands before entering the tea-room. This is usually four and a half mats in are, about three metres square, and is provided with a stationary hearth or portable firebrazier for the kettle. The entrance to the tea-room is so small that the guests have to stoop to enter.

On entering the room each guest kneels in front of the tokonoma or alcove, and admires the kakemono or hanging picture or inscription on the wall of the alcove, and the tiny incense-holder on a side shelf. Then refreshments are served as soon as the guests are properly seated. It is called "Kaiséki" and consists of the simplest dishes. The host waits on the guests himself and does not eat with the guests. After the "kaiséki" sweets are served, the first part of the ceremony is concluded.

Then at the host's suggestion the guests retire to the waiting-room or to another place where a bench is provided. A gong announces that the host is ready to serve the tea above mentioned. The formality of purification at the basin is repeated and the guests enter the room. The hanging scroll is gone and a flower

arranged in a vase is in the alcove. The receptacles for fresh water and the tea-caddy are placed in position before the host enters with the tea-bowl. The tea-whisk, tea-cloth and teaspoon are also brought in. The host retires once more to the adjoining room but soon reapears, this time with the receptacle for waste water, the dipper and a stand for the cover of the kettle or the dipper. All these articles are valued treasures which the host is proud of, and the guests are supposed to pass compliments on them in a proper way.

The host puts three spoonfuls of powdered tea in the bowl, then he puts the dipper deep into the kettle and takes it out brimful of hot water. About one-third of the hot water is poured over the tea-powder in the bowl, two-thirds being returned to the kettle. The mixture is vigorously stirred or beaten with the bamboo whisk until it becomes frothy. The host places the bowl of tea thus prepared in front of the principal guest. The guest makes a bow to his fellow-guests and puts the bowl on the palm of his left hand. Supporting one side of the bowl with the right hand he takes one sip, complimenting the host on the excellent flavor, right consistency and so on. After he has taken two or more sips the bowl is passed on to the second guests, thence to the third, and so on until all have partaken. When the bowl comes to the last one, he takes it to the principal guest who then returns it to the host. Then the chief articles of cha-no-yu, the bowl, caddy and spoon, are inspected and their workmanship admired by the guests, and when they are finally returned to the host in the prescribed fashion the cha-no-yu entertainment is over. When the party breaks up and the guests are gone the serious-minded host returns to the tea-room and sits alone in front of the kettle which is now his sole companion and listens to the sound of the boiling water. The whole procedure will take about four hours.

Cha-no-yu or tea-ceremony began with Shukō in 1483. In the northeastern end of Kyoto there is the famous villa where Yoshimasa, 8th Shogun of the Ashikaga line, indulged in æsthetic pursuits. The historic tea-room built as specified by Shukō father of the tea ceremony, is still preserved in sound condition in the villa which is called Ginkakuji, better known to foreign visitors as the Silver Pavilion.

The priciples of tea-ceremony taught by Shukō were more concretely set forth by Jōwō (1503-1555), and then his mantle fell on Sen-no Soyéki (1521-1591) who is better known by his court name, Rikyū, granted through the influence of his patron Hidéyoshi Toyotomi. The formula and etiquette in stipulated by Rikyū still remain the basic practices as taught by the various schools of cha-no-yu that have sprung up since his death in 1591. There are many schools of tea-ceremony represented by various tea-masters, but one is little different from another in their essentials. Harmony prevails, therefore, when persons of different schools meet at a cha-no-yu party.

Cha-no-yu was a pastime for warlords, monks and courtiers, but now it is enjoyed by all classes of people and taught to young girls in schools by private tutors.

Flower Arrangement

Japanese flower arrangement is the art of arranging flowers and leaves in different kinds of vases so as to meet the requirements of Japanese taste in decorating their sitting rooms and parlours. The raison d'être of this Japanese floral art is the satisfaction of their instinctive love of nature by a scheme of decoration best fitted for the interior of Japanese homes. The beginning and development of Japanese flower arrangement, therefore, naturally corresponds to the history Japanese architecture and way of living.

The Japanese style of architecture which had completely emerged from the Chinese influence in the 14th century, and the comparatively peaceful life of the people in the 14th

century under the Ashikaga régime, prepared favourable conditions for the devolopment of flower arrange ment which played an important part in enriching the refined mode of life of the upper classes of people such as Court nobles, warrior lords and monks.

The Ginkakuji Temple or Silver Pavilion, which was built in the latter half of the 15th century, in the outskirts of Kyoto, is said to have been the birth-place of Japanese flower arrangement as well as that of the tea ceremony. Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimasa who lived at the Ginkakuji had several attendants, "chabōzu" or "tea-priests" who looked after the tea ceremony and flower arrangement for him. Among these attendants of Yoshimasa the one who was best versed in the art of flower arrangement was Sōami. One of the oldest documents on the floral art "Gojō Shikimoku" is attributed to his authorship, and it is most likely that the primitive flower arrangement which had been already in vogue took a definite shape with Sōami and schools of the art began to be established.

After Sōami came Ikénobō, priest of a temple called Rokkakudo, also located in Kyoto, who later so distinguished himself as priest and master of flower arrangement that he became the founder of the priesthood at Rokakudō and the school of floral art, both bearing his name. The Ikénobō school of floral art, has existed for more than four hundred years and is proud of having the longest tradition and probably the largest number of students throughout the country.

During the 17th century the Emperor Gomizunowo took great interest in the floral art, and courtiers, nobles and high officials gathered together at court for the tea ceremony and occasional exhibitions of flower arrangement. A hall was provided to which guests were invited and an exhibition of flowers arranged in vases by different hands was often held for them in a building which was temporarily built for that purpose in the palace garden. Such exhibitions of flower arrangement were held frequently during the following centuries.

There have developed many schools of flower arrangement in Japan during the past four centuries, but they may be roughly grouped into two; one is the "rikkwa" group which is more formal in style and the other is the "nagéirê" group which is more natural. The former was in the past regarded as the orthodox style whereas the later was considered heretic or auxiliary. But today both styles have equal standing amcng the students of the art, each having characteristic merits and distinctive qualities of its own.

Bonkei As its name indicates (bon, tray; kei, scenery), bonkei is a miniature landscape scenery produced on a tray by means of fine grained sand and a few suitable sized rocks. Two or three rocks on a black lacquered tray, with a dash of snow-white sand arranged with a brush to resemble the rippling waves, would present a most attractive paraphernalia in a reception hall or a conrner of a hallway. It calls for training under professional instructors but the technique is fairly easy to master.

Bonsai Bonsai is better known among people abroad as dwarf trees. The art is peculiar to Japan. Many kinds of trees, full grown, are of small size. A real connoisseur of dwarf trees often has a large collection of quaint, charming variety of pines, bamboos, plums and so forth, their total value amounting to a fortune.

Hakoniwa Hako-niwa (box garden) is one of the most popular pastimes among the Japanese. Even young children enjoy making them. A box of any size may be filled with pebbles, soil or any other material to represent a garden or a country scenery. A rivulet running through a village, dotted with thatch-roofed cottages, together with several farmers, peddlers, anglers, is one of the commonest type. Houses, bridges, stone lanterns, boats, people in various styles, are available at any

shops, while small sized trees may be obtained cheaply from any plant-shop.

Juvenile Amusements

The question of juvenile amusements is claiming the most serious attention of the authorities concerned. This is especially true in regard to urban centers where the problem of physical welfare of children is regarded as of the utmost importance on account of the various forms of mental and physical tension to which children are subjected in city life.

All parks and public gardens in Tokyo and other cities of any size in the country have playgrounds with as many facilities for recreation as possible. Zoological gardens, museums, "luna" parks and other amusement quarters in and around the cities are as much for the benefit of children as they are for that of grown-ups.

The time-honored Hina-matsuri (the Dolls' Festival) for girls (March 3) and Tango-no-Sekku (the Boys' Festival, May 5) are still popular. The joy of flying a kite in the New Year season has long been denied the boys in cities on account of the net-work of telegraph and telephone wires overhead. However, quite a number of boys may be seen enjoying this facinating pastime on the open grounds at the parks. City girls do not fare any better in playing the age-old battledore games during the same season because of the danger from traffic.

Minors share the joy of almost everything that their elders enjoy, only in a more or less modified form. They are conspicuous in hiking, swimming, and in most other sports.

A new feature in the line of juvenile amusement was introduced in recent years in the shape of Kami-Shibai (paper-theater). An itinerant showman goes round alleys and side streets, carrying a frame of about 1½×1 ft. on a tripod. On the frame is put a number of pictures in succession, describing a series of exciting scenes of some well-known story. As the showman tells the story, he puts on the pictures one by one, illustrating the story. Each child pays a penny to the showman at the end of the show.

Cormorant Fishing

Cormorant-fishing always takes place at night and by torch-light. There are four men in each boat. One at the stern manages the craft. In the bow stands the master called ujo, distinguished by the peculiar hat of his rank, and handling no fewer the 12 trained birds with the skill and coolness that have made this fishing method on the Nagara river so world famous. Amidships is another fisher, of the second grade, who handles four birds only.

Between them is the fourth man, called kako, from the bamboo striking instrument of that name, with which he makes the clatter necessary for keeping the birds up to their work; he also encourages them by shouts and cries, looks after spare apparatus, etc., and is ready to give aid if required.

At the base of the neck of each cormorant isa metal ring, drawn tight enough to prevent marketable fish from passing below it, but at the same time loose enough—for it is never removed—to admit the smaller prey, which serves as food. Round the body is a cord, with a short strip of stiffish whale-bone attached at the middle of the back by which the bird may be conveniently lowered into the water or lifted out when at work; and to this whalebone is looped a thin rein of spruce fiber, 12 feet long, in preference to a string so as to minimize the chance of entanglement.

When the fishing-ground is reached, the master lowers his 12 birds one by one into the stream and gathers their reins into his left hand, manipulating the latter thereafter with his right as occasion requires. No. 2 does the same with his four birds; the kako starts in with his volleys of noise; and forth with the

cormorants set to their work in the heartiest and jolliest way, diving and ducking with wonderful swifness as the astonished fish come flocking toward the blaze of light.

The master must handle his 12 strings so deftly that, let the birds dash hither and thither as they will, there shall be no impediment or fouling. He must have his eyes everywhere and his hands following his eyes. Specially, he must be on the look-out for the moment when any of his flock is gorged,—a fact generally made known by the bird itself, which then swims about in a foolish, helpless way, with its head and swollen neck erect.

Thereupon, the master, shortening in the rein on the bird, lifts it aboard, forces its bill open with his left hand, which still holds the rest of the line, squeezes out the fish with his right, and starts the creature off on a fresh foray,—all this with such admirable dexterity and quickness that the 11 birds still busting about have scarce time to get things into a tangle, and in another moment the whole team is again perfectly in hand.

CALENDAR OF ANNUAL EVENTS

Below is given in chronological order a list of important annual events in Japan, including ceremonies, festivals and other national customary observances. (Dates of festivals of representative shrines are given in Chapter, XXV, Religion.)

January

January 1st New Year's Day—New Year's Day means as much to the Japanese as Christmas means to Western peoples, or probably more. It marks the beginning of new ilfe in an atmosphere of quiet and gaiety, leisure and pleasure. It is a time to forget the cares of the past year and enjoy feasts and indulge in all sorts of amusement in celebration of the coming good and lucky year. The homes are decorated, both inside and outside the people ar clad in their best clothes, and they all look happy.

2nd. Beginning of Work—This day is known as 'shigoto hajimé or beginning of work and is marked with ceremonies for the beginning of all sorts of activities which are to be executed properly and well in the right spirit, in the hope that everything will go on in the same happy way for the rest of the year. Carpenters begin the day by using their professional tools. Geisha tune up their samisen and practise a piece or two of music. Then first delivery of goods is undertaken by all wholesale stores in a spirit of celebration. The last named is called hatsu-ni, or first load. Cars on which goods are to be delivered on this day are fully decorated, and the carriers and delivery men, enter into the spirit of the thing, although this custom is observed in recent years with less obstentation than formerly.

On the night of the second day, people were supposed, in ancient times to dream the first lucky dream of the year. To inspire such a dream, pictures representing the Seven Gods of Fortune were sold in the streets, to be placed under the pillow so that the sleeper might dream a desired dream.

3rd. The New Year holidays come to an end on this day.

5th One of the most interesting features of Tokyo life on this day is the festival of the Suitengu shrine at Ningyo-cho. Here, right in the heart of the modern capital, a glimpse of old Japan reveals itself.

6th. Tokyo fire-brigades assemble in an open space in front of the Nijubashi for the New Year parade and give acrobatic performances on fireladders. The performance of acrobatics was initiated in olden days in Yedo to reasure the public by demonstrating the efficiency of firemen.

7th. The Seven Herbs—On this day, known as nanakusa' (seven herbs), people eat rice gruel mixed with seven kinds of herbs. This custom originated in the days of the threatened Mongolian invasions under Kublai Khan. The herbs were deemed to give strength.

10th. The Kompira Shrine holds its festival on this day. The shrine is located at Toranomon in Shiba, Tokyo. A feature of the festival is a fair at which many talismans are sold.

Festival of Ebisu. Ebisu is one of the seven deities of luck and very popular among the merchant class. The festival takes place at the Ebisu shrines in Kenninji Temple, Kyoto, at Imamiya, Osaka, and other places, and shops hold special bazaars.

Second Sunday The Kodokwan, the celebrated judo training institution in Koishikawa, observes the ceremony of beginning judo practice for the year. The greatest experts in the art of self-defence participate in the ceremony, at which the finest matches of the year are seen.

12th. Sumo (Japanese wrestling)—The semi-annual tournaments of the Japan Wrestling Association are held in January and May. Each tournament lasts for 15 days.

15th and 16th. Extra holidays for apprentices and servants called "yabu-iri" (return to country homes)—in old days apprentices and servants were given only two day's holidays a year, January 15 or 16 and July 15 or 16.

February

February 1st. There are people, usualy in the country, who adhere either to the lunar calendar or one called "one month behind," and those observing one month behind calendar celebrate their New Year this day.

3rd or 4th. 'Setsubun,' or change of season, on which date winter comes to an end theoretically and spring begins according to the lunar calendar. 'Mamémaki,' or the bean-throwing ceremony, is widely practised throughout the country. People scatter beans in an attempt to drive out all the evil spirits in the house and call in good luck. The priests of leading shrines and temples observe this custom in the presence of thousands of worshippers. Uually popular actors and wrestlers are employed as bean-throwers.

March

March 3rd. Hina Matsuri or Girls' Doll Festival is sometimes known as the peach festival, because it is associated with the peach blossoms which begin to open about this time. All families place decorated doll shelves in the guest rooms or alcoves with a set of dolls and accessories on them. The set of dolls is supposed to represent a miniature Court of ancient days with the Emperor, Empress, and their retainers. Considerable religious significance was originally attached to the doll festival, but later it became a mere pastime for children. Scholars declare that the custom originated during the reign of the Emperor Tsuchimikado (1199-1207).

18th-24th or 19th-25th. Higan, the Week of the Equinox, is a busy time for Buddhist families. Usually, all members of the family visit the family graveyard during the week, attend to the tombs and offer prayers to the spirits of their ancestors. Higan, literally translated, means "yonder shore," or Nirvana. Various vegetable foods specially prepared for the purpose, are offered to the dead and sent as presents to friends and relatives. All Buddhist temples in the country hold special services during the period.

21st or 22nd. Vernal Equinox Festival—On this national holiday, Shinto ritual services in memory of the ancestors and ancestresses are offered.

April

April 8th. Birthday of Gautama Buddha—This day, kept as the an-

niversary of the birth of Gautama Buddha, is celebrated by all Buddhist temples throughout Japan. Leading temples arrange parades of young girls who are daughters of Buddhist families and hold memorial services in honor of the founder of their religion. Amacha, sweet tea, is freely given at the temples to all visitors.

29th. Emperor's Birthday—Commemorating the birthday of the 124th Ruling Emperor of Japan.

May

5th. Boys' Festival—This day is dedicated to the boys of Japan. All Japanese families having sons observe this classic festival. Appropriate dolls are on display in the alcoves of the guest rooms of the families, the festival being intended to bring health, success and prosperity to the boys. Large paper or cloth carp, often several yards long, are hoisted above the houses, symbolizing the idea that the sons of the families will be as strong as the spirited carp trying to swim up a waterfall.

15th. Aoi Matsuri in honor of Kamo Shrines in Kyoto. The procession starts from the Kyoto Imperial Palace and is famous as representing one of the oldest types of festivals in Japan.

June

June 1st. Ayu fishing season—The seasonal ban on Ayu fishing is lifted on this day. Anglers in Tokyo flock to the Tama and Sagami rivers to catch ayu, or sweet trout, a fish noted for its fragrance and delicious taste. A feature of the season is the picturesque cormorant fishing on the Nagara near Nagoya. (See Cormorant Fishing" at the end of the section "Amusements")

17th. Annual Festival of the Great Shrine of Isé, Miye prefecture, and the Itsukushima Shrine at Miyajima, Inland Sea.

July

July 1st. Season for climbing Mount Fuji—A service is held at the Sengen Shrine on top of the Sacred peak.

7th. Feast of Tanabata—This evening the Weaving-Lady indentified with the Star Vega meets her lover the Cowhard or the Star Altair on the other side of the Heavenly River (Milky Way), according to tradition. This festival of the seventh eve of the seventh month is celebrated by some.

13th—15th. O-Bon Festival—During the 'o-bon,' or feast of lanterns, tradition says that the spirits of the family ancestors and other dead members of the family visit the family, and due welcome is given them according to Buddhist rites The family tombs are visited and vegetable sacrifices are offered. People make small bonfires of stripped hemp stalks at their house fronts, and light lanterns to guide the spirits of their ancestors into their homes.

Bon Odori, or dance of the 'bon' season, is a simple folk-dance which is given in the compounds to temples or elsewhere in the rural districts, under the light of lanterns.

15th and 16th. Extra holidays for apprentices and servants—Semi-annual holidays are given apprentices and servants on either of these two days, as on January 15 and 16.

17th. Annual fête of Gion Shrine in Kyoto, a picturesque shrine festival, lasts for a week. This fête is characterised by an animated procession bearing "Yamahoko" (procession cars) of all sorts of shapes and designs decorated with old draperies.

Last Saturday. On a Saturday in the latter part of the month, Ryogoku Kawabiraki, or the celebration of the opening of the River Sumida in Tokyo takes place at Ryogoku Bridge. A grand display of fireworks attracts hundred of thousands of spectators.

August

August 4th. Annual festival of the Kitano Shrine in Kyoto.

16th. Annual Bon-fire Fête on

Mount Nyoi in Kyoto.

19th. Lantern Fête on Mount Atago in Kyoto.

September

September 1st. Memorial services for those who were killed in the great earth-quake and fire of 1923 are held at the Earthquake Memorial Hall in Honjo on the bank of the Sumida River, Tokyo.

13th. Festival of Kanda Myojin and Hikawa Shrines in Tokyo.

17th and 18th. Festival of the Great Shrine of Isé and the Toyo-kuni Shrine in Kyoto.

20th. The autumn 'higan' begins. As during the spring equinoctial week, Buddhist temples present busy scenes.

23rd or 24th. Festival of the Autumnal Equinox—A Shinto festival is performed at Imperial Palace.

26th. Moon-viewing Festival—The day of moon-viewing falls on or around this date (August 15th by the lunar calendar). Before twilight sets in, the house-wife brings a table to the veranda where it can catch the moon beams and spreads upon it a feast in honor of the moon. A vase containing autumnal flowers are placed on the left side of the table.

October

October 10th. Annual fête of the Kotohira Shrine at Kotohira, Kagawa prefecture and also of similar shrines in Tokyo and elsewhere.

13th. Anniversary of the death of Nichiren Shonin,—One of the outstanding Buddhist priests is held at the Hommonji temple at Ikêgami, Tokyo. Thousands of believers and others march in groups to the temple, many beating drums and shouting the Buddhist sutra, "Namu-Myoho-Renge-kyo."

15th. Hunting season—The ban on hunting in all districts is lifted until April 15th of the following year. The ban on hunting pheasants is lifted from November 1 to the end of February.

22nd. Festivals of the Heian Shrine are held on April 15 and on this day. The shrine is dedicated to Emperor Kammu, founder of the present city of Kyoto. The festival held on this day is known as "Jidai Matsuri" in which a parade of men dressed in costumes of different periods of Japan's history passes through the streets of Kyoto.

November

November 1-12. Festival of Oh-tori shrines known as 'tori-no-ichi,' is observed on the "Tori no Hi," or the day of birds, that may fall on one of the first 12 days according to the old calendar which counts days by the names of 12 animals. There are the second and third 'tori-no-ichi' in the month.

8th. Festival of Bellows—This is celebrated in the household of every metalsmith, silver-smith, iron-smith, and the like. On this day also takes place the annual bonfire fête of the Fushimi Inari Shrine in Kyoto.

15th. Celebration for children of 3, 5 and 7 years of age known as "shichigosan (7, 5, 3) festival." On this day boys who have attained the age of 5 years and girls who have attained 3 or 7 years of age taken to the shrines of their tutelary deities in their best clothes, and worship is offered at the shrines.

28th. A religious fête in commemoration of the death of Shinran Shonin, founder of the Shin sect of Buddhism, is celebrated at the Honganji temples in Kyoto and Tokyo.

December

December 25th. Christmas—Although at first it was regarded by the general public as an event entirely foreign to Japan, it has now become a season of rejoicing for children in large cities, and the day is a regular annual feature, included in the Japanese calendar as such.

31th. Eating of noodles on the last day of the year is belived to bring the year to a happy conclusion.	The noodle is regarded as a symbol of long life and continued prosperity.

CHAPTER XXXII

NOTED PLACES IN JAPAN

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YOKOHAMA

Yokohama is the fifth largest city in Japan with a population of 706,600 and is one of the foremost trade port of the country, situated on Tokyo Bay. It is here that travelers to Japan from America get their first view of Oriental life as most of the trans-pacific liners make Yokohama their first port of call. Yokohama is also a terminal, or port of call, for steamers from Europe, Australia, India, South America, South Africa and South Seas ports, China and Siberia.

When opened to foreign trade in 1859 A.D. as the result of the treaty with America and other European countries, Yokohama was a mere fishing village of about one hundred families or 350 people, but its situation as an important port and as a gateway to the capital of the country established it during the following 50 years as one of the two foremots trade ports of Japan.

Hotels: Hotel New Grand, Bund Hotel,* Kairakuen.

Nogeyama Park, a hill near Sakuragicho Station, commands a wide view of the city and harbor. The temple close by is dedicated to Fudomyo-o, a Buddhist deity. The official residence of the mayor and the Earthquake Memorial Hall stand at the entrance of the Park.

The Silk Conditioning House and the Yokohama Commercial and Industrial Museum are interesting to those who are concerned with Japanese products.

Negishi, at the farther end of the bluff, is famous for its horse-races held yearly in the latter part of May and in early November. Golf links are situated inside the circular track.

*denotes "Occupied Hotels" by the Allied Forces

Sankei-en Garden, reached after a short walk from the Hommoku tramcar stop, or by motorcar, is noted for its historic buildings, lotuses and flowering shrubs, being open to the public by its owners. Hommoku bathing beaches are much frequented in the season. Hodogaya golf course, 15 min: by motorcar from Yokohama Station, is open to any visitor who is introduced by a member of the Hodogaya Country Club.

En Route to Tokyo The principal places of interest on the way are: the Sōjiji Temple, at Tsurumi, the headquarters of the Sōdō sect of Buddhism; Daishi Temple, 5 min. by electric car from Kawasaki Station, is associated with the celebrated priest Kōbō Daishi; The Hommonji Temple at Ikegami, one mile from Kamata Station, is a famous temple of the sect founded by Nichiren, the Luther of Japan.

TOKYO

From Yokohama Sakuragicho Station, Tokyo is reaced in 30 min. by electric train.

Tokyo, the capital and the largest city of Japan, is situated at the head of Tokyo Bay, about midway between the northern and southwestern ends of the Pacific side of the Main Island. With a population of 3,442,106 (April 1946) and an area of 828.1 square miles, the entire city is well served by trams, electric railways, motor buses and a subway. A trip through streets affords glimpses of the daily life and the varied activities of the people.

Tokyo in olden times was called Yedo, meaning "entrance to the gulf." The first castle in Yedo was built by Ota-Dōkan, in 1457 A.D. In 1590, Tokugawa Shogun established his residence in the city, and

after rebuilding the castle made it the seat of the Tokugawa Shogunate. Throughout 268 years of this government, and until 1868, Yedo was the center of national administration and finance, and became a thriving town with 2 million people when it was at the height of its prosperity between 1818 and 1844. After the Meiji Restoration in 1868, when the Shogun was deprived of his power, Meiji Tenno removed the capital from Kyoto to Yedo in 1869, changing its name to Tokyo, or "Eastern Capital." Tokyo is the center of all phases of national life, with the central offices of government, and headquarters of financial, business and industrial corporations located in the city. Tokyo beats Osaka even in industrial activities on account of the development of the key industries in and around the city in recent years.

Hotels: The Imperial Hotel,* situated at Hibiya Park near the Imperial Palace, is unique in style and ranks among the best hotels in the world. The Dai-ichi Hotel,* and Marunouchi Hotel,* are among the leading hotels. There are also numerous Japan style hotels.

Theaters: Tokyo Theater (Tsukiji), Imperial Theater (Maruniuchi), Yurakuza (Yurakucho), etc. The Ernie Pyle and Picadily in Yurakucho and exclusively for the Allied personnel.

Places of Interest

Imperial Palace The Palace is not open to the public, but its approach at Nijubashi (Double Bridge), the main entrance, is of interest, as also the encircling moat.

Hibiya Park, opposite the Imperial Hotel, is laid out partly in Japanese and partly in Western style. In spring cherry blossoms and azaleas are viewed at their best and in autumn a chrysanthemum show is held. The Hibiya Public Hall, located at the south-eastern corner of the park, is a center for public lectures, musical concerts and mass meetings.

Shiba Park, two-thirds of a mile south of Hibiya, is noted for the Zojoji Temple, founded in the 16th century, where are the tombs of some of the Tokugawa Shoguns. Atago Hill, near the park, commands an extensive view of the city and the bay.

Yasukuni Shrine, on Kudan Hill, a little north of the Imperial Palace, is dedicated to the dead in the wars since the Meiji Restoration of 1868. Festivals are held in April and October.

Uéno Park, near Uêno Station, is a popular and beautiful park, where are located the State Museum, Fine Arts Gallery, National Library, academies of Music and Fine Arts, Science Museum, Zoological Garden, Tōshōgū Shrine, the Statue of Saigo-Takamori, General Grants' Monument, etc.

Asakusa Park, 5 min. by underground railway from Uéno, is the Coney Island" or "Earl's Court" of Tokyo.

Sumida Park on the east bank of the Sumida is noted for its cherry blossoms in season. In spring and fall, regattas are held on the river.

Meiji Shrine, dedicated to Emperor Meiji comprises a group of buildings in pure Shinto style. Easily reached from Harajuku Station on the Yamaté belt line, the shrine is one of the centers of pilgrimage in Japan. The Outer Garden of Meiji Shrine contains the Stadium, Baseball Field, Swimming Pool and the Meiji Memorial Hall dedicated to Emperor Meiji and his Consort. In the great athletic enclosure are held, mostly in autumn and winter, track and field meets, football games, swimming contests and other sports.

Among the numerous smaller parks may be mentioned the **Inokashira Park,** historically famous with a pool which was the reservoir or spring of the water which supplied drinking water to the Yedo Castle at the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and the **Asukayama Park** noted for cherry blossoms. **Korakuén,** located near Suidobashi Station

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on the Tokyo-Shinjuku line, is a typical Japanese home garden, having been the site of the Tokyo residence of the Lord of Mito. **Shokubutsuen** at Koishikawa, the botanical garden of Tokyo University, has a great variety of flowering plants.

Kiyosumi Landscape Garden, at Fukagawa, is one of the best landscape gardens in Tokyo, particularly celebrated for its rocks which were gathered from all parts of Japan.

Ryogoku Bridge across the Sumida is the scene of the most beautiful display of fire works in June which is a customary event taking place every year from the days of Tedo.

Okutama Valley, with its beautiful narrow gorge and Mt. Mitaké, is one of the best places around Tokyo for an outing and picnic. By electric train from Shinjuku to Mitaké, changing cars at Tachikawa, 1.5 hours.

Imperial Mausoleum at Tama The remains of the Taisho Tenno are buried at Tama near Asakawa Station on the Chuō Line, 1.25 hours from Tokyo. About two miles east of the Imperial Tomb rises Mt. Takao, noted for its autumnal tints. Cablecar available.

Murayama Reservoir, about 15 miles northwest of Tokyo, is the main source of the water supplied to Tokyo. With its scenic beauty, the lovely artificial lake has become a popular holiday place for Tokyo people.

Oshima Island, located off the entrance to Sagami Bay, first welcomes the steamships which steer up to Yokohama, often capped with clouds even on a clear day, for these clouds are smoke formations emanating from Mt Mihara, an active volcano, in the island. A good two days' trip may be made from Tokyo, taking a special steam boat of the Tokyo-wan S S. Co., from Reiganjima to Motomura of the island, then proceed via Yuba to climb up Mt. Mihara, where the live crater may be viewed. Descending from the mountain one might stop over for the night at the port Habu. On the next day from Habu to Motomura, either on foot or by boat.

KAMAKURA

Kamakura, 20 min. by express electric train fro Yokohama, abounds with historical remains of the Kamakura Period as it was the seat of the first Shogunate established by Minamoto-Yoritomo at the end of the 12th century A.D.

Hotel: Kokusai Hotel.

Daibutsu, or Great Buddha, a superb, silently eloquent bronze image, erected in 1252. It was originally enclosed in a building which was damaged by a storm and finally carried away by a tidal wave in 1494, from which time the image has remained in the open. Its dimensions approximately are: height, 42 ft. 5 in., circumference at the base, 97 ft; length of face. 7ft. 7 in.; width of eyes, 3 ft. 4 in.

Hasé Kawannon Temple, near the Daibutsu, contains, at the back of the altar, a gilded image of Kawannon, the Goddess of Mercy, 30 ft. 3 in high, which is said to have been carved from a huge camphor tree.

Hachiman Shrine, less than half a mile from Kamakura Station, stands in one of the most beautiful shrine precincts in Japan, and stores relics of the Kamakura Period (1192-1337 A.D.).

Tomb of Yoritomo, on a hill side, near Hachiman Shrine, is marked by a small moss-covered stone pagoda.

Kamakura Shrine, erected by Imperial order in 1869, is dedicated to Prince Morinaga, the son of Godaigo Tenno, who died an unfortunate death in 1335.

Engakuji and Kenchōji. are great Buddhist monasteries.

Miura Peninsula A motor ride around the peninsula, visiting Uraga, Kurihama which is known as the place of landing of Commodore Perry, Aburatsubo where the Marine Life Research Laboratory of Tokyo University is situated and other places en route, is a good one-day outing.

Enoshima, an island with picturesque cliffs and inlets, is reached by

train, 4 miles, from Kamakura Station Katasé, thence across a wooden bridge. An interesting visit may be made to the Dragon Cave, or the Benten Cave, reached by a broad path across the island. Near the Katasé car stop is the Ryūkōji Temple, built to commemorate the miraculous deliverance there of Nichiren, founder of the Hokké Sect, from the executioner's swords. **Zushi,** 2.4 miles by rail from Kamakura, is a summer resort with fine bathing beaches and affords a beautiful view of Mt. Fuji in the blue sky beyond Sagami Bay. **Hayama,** 3 miles farther along the coast, is also good for bathing. The Imperial Family sometimes stays at the villa there.

Yokosuka, 7 miles from Kamakura there are the memorial tombs of Will Adams and his Japanese wife. Adams, a pilot, was the first Englishman to come to Japan (1600 A.D.).

Uraga, 10 min. by electric car from Yokosuka, is the port into which Commodore Perry sailed with his expedition on July 8, 1853. On Kurihama beach, 2 and half miles farther down the coast from Uraga, is a monument marking the spot where on July 14, 1853, the representatives of the Shogun received the letter of President Fillmôre to the ruler of Japan proposing the opening of the country to American intercourse and commerce.

HAKONE

Few visitors to Japan fail to visit the **Hakoné District,** noted for its mountain scenery, invigorating climate, hot springs and places of interest. Reached by train from Yokohama to Odawara within 35 min., then by motor car t Miyanoshita, the center of the district, passing through the hot-spring, Yumoto and Tōnosawa. The district, popularly known as Mt. Hakoné, is the crater of an extinct volcano. The Fujiya Hotel* at Miyanoshita, with its hot-spring baths, superior cuisine and service, is the objective point of the majority of foreign visitors. From Miyanoshita, walking or motor-car trip can be made to every part of the district.

Lake Ashinoko, alt. 2,386 ft., 13 miles in circumference, a crater lake, is famous for its reflection of Mt. Fuji under clear heaven. The route is through Kowakidani and Ashinoyu, both noted for their sulphur springs, and along the lake shore the road runs through a noble cryptomeria avenue, leading to the site of the ancient Hakoné barrier gate, where in olden days the passports of travelers were carefully examined and the purpose of their journey ascertained.

Within short walks from Miyanoshita are many hot-springs scattered in the beautiful valleys. From the crest of the ridge of Owakidani can be had a superb view of Fuji and of Lake Ashinoko with Ubako hot springs half way down the slope. Otomé Tōgê, or Maiden Pass, and Nagao Tōgé, or Long-tail Pass, are other places for a magnificent view of Mt. Fuji.

Hotels: Fujiya Hotel,* Miyanoshita; Gora Hotel,* Gora;Sengokubara Golf Club House*; Naraya, Miyanoshita; Sanmaiso, Yumoto; Yoshiike, Tohnosawa; Zuiiso, Kiga; Senkyo-ro, Sengokubara.

ATAMI

Atami is a favorite, all-the-year-round hot-spring resort well patronized by foreign residents. Here the climate is quite salubrious and the scenery is fine, with the Tokyo Bay in front and the Hakoné mountains towering behind. It can be reached by train within 2 hours from Tokyo. Atami is also reached by motor-bus from Moto-Hakoné, on Lake Ashinoko, over an excellent mountain road via the Jukkoku Tōgé, or Ten Province Pass, 14 miles, in an hour. Itō is another prosperous spa on the eastern coast of Izu Peninsula. From Atami to Itō is a delightful 16 miles drive along winding and picturesque coast.

Hotels: Atami Hotel,* Atami Sanno Hotel,* Higuchi,* Atami Kanko Hotel, Ohnoya, Tamanoi Bekkan,

Shiomi-ya; Kawana Hotel,* Ito, Danko-en, Ito.

MT. FUJI AND LAKES

Mt. Fuji is known all over the world for its peerless beauty. Its perfect cone rises singly to a height of 12,467 ft. above sea level and constitutes the center of the Fuji and Hakoné National Park. Fuji is one of the easiest monutains to climb, and thousands of men, women and children climb it every summer. The summit commands a magnificent view, and the scene of sunrise above clouds is markedly impressive. There are six trails to the top, the Gotemba on the Gotemba Line, and Yoshida reached via Otsuki on the Chūō Line being the most popular. Two to three days are required for the round trip from Tokyo. Stone huts, some holding 200 persons, are available along all the routes. Foreign visitors should better hire a gōriki, or mountain guide, available at moderate charges, who will carry a pack up to 25 lbs. Horses are available for varying distances up several trails.

Tour of the Five Lakes of Fuji A trip to Fuji Five Lakes, Yamanaka, Kawaguchi, Nishino-umi, Shōji and Motosu, is enjoyable in all seasons, except winter. This excursion is best made from Gotemba. The Shōji is generally the objective point. Hotels: Fuji View Hotel,* Fuji New Grand Hotel,* Yamanako Hotel,* Kawaguchiko Hotel Bekkan, Kona-ya, Kawaguchi.

CHUBU-SANGAKU NATIONAL PARK
(The Japan Alps)

The title "Japan Alps" dates back to 1896 when the Rev. Walter Weston published his work "Mountaineering and Exploration in the Japan Alps." It consists of three lofty ridges, in Nagano prefecture, called respectively Southern, Central and Northern. The Northern Range, the most popular of these three ranges and deservedly selected as a national park, comprises more than 100 peaks, 40 of which are over 8,000ft. The range extends for a distance of 98 miles, with a breadth of 37 miles, and is dotted with volcanoes, both active and extinct. The principal peaks Yari (10,450 ft.), Among the spas on the slopes or in the valleys, Kamikōchi, about 28 miles up from Matsumoto, is most popular due to its location on a scenic mountain plateau, called Kamikōchi.

Kamikōchi, 4,725ft. above sea level, is surrounded by lofty peaks and extends like a broad belt for a distance of about 10 miles from E. to W., with a maximum breadth of 1 mile from S. to N. The Kamikōchi Hotel stands in such a picturesque ravine of the plateau that visitors are able to appreciate the wild mountain scenery and the beautiful lakes lying nearby.

Among several routes to the Northern range the most popular one is from Matsumoto, 156 miles from Tokyo, or 117 miles from Nagano, from which the base for the ascent is reached by motor or tramcar.

NIKKO

"Don't say 'kékkō' (splendid) untill you see Nikō,' is a Japanese proverb. Indeed, a trip to Japan is not complete unless Nikkō is visited. Nikkō, one of the great beauty spots in the Orient, is always included in the itinerary of well-informed foreign visitors. The magnificent shrines and temples of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the cryptomeria avenue, beautiful mountains, lakes, waterfall,s numerous walks and places of interest there are acclaimed by both foreigners and Japanese. The district is now made the Nikkō National Park. In May red wild azaleas adorn the countrysides, while from late September to mid-October fall foliage shows a brocade of brilliant colors. In summer when the climate is tem-

Note: Hotels marked* are occupied by the Allied Forces.

perate it is a favorite resort of those who are freed from regular pursuits in summer vacation.

Nikkō is about 91 miles from Tokyo, 2.40 hours trip from Uéno Station. Another route is via the Nikkō Line of the Tōbu Railway Co., which has frequent services from Asakusa Kaminarimon Station, Tokyo.

The shrines, temples and the mausolea of Iyeyasu (1542-1616 A.D.), founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and of Iyemitsu, his grandson and the third Tokugawa Shogun, are located here, presenting the skill of Japanese architect. Annually on June 1 and 2 the medieval shrine processions are held. Shinkyō, or Sacred Bridge, red lacquered, spans the Daiya River, in a graceful curve, on the way to the shrines. Gamma-ga-fuchi is a deep pool in the Daiya, about 1 mile upstream from the sacred bridge. On the river bank are rows of stond images of Amida Buddha.

Hotel: Kanaya Hotel,* one of the best resort hotels in Japan with an excellent skating rink open during winter, Nikko Kanko Hotel,* Palace Hotel, Konishi Honkan and Konishi Bekkan.

Lake Chūzenji The mountain walk to Lake Chūzenji, alt. 4,194 ft., is much favored by Nikkō visitors and is preferred to ascent by vehicles, because of the wonderful views one obtains by this means. Kégon waterfalls, the outlet of the lake, is one of the most beautiful sights in the district. The Lakeside Hotel* caters for foreign visitors.

Nikkō hot springs, alt. 5,088 ft. The Chūzenji trip may be continued to Lake Yunoko where an over light stay can be made at the Namma Hotel and Itaya. Kinugawa spa, 4 miles by rail from Nikkō to Imaichi, thence 8.5 miles by electric tram or motor-bus. Hotel: Kinugawa Onsen Hotel.* The six mile motor drive along the beautiful gorge of the Kinugawa River up to Kawaji spa is splendid. Hotel: Kashiwaya*

Motorcar drive from Nikkō to Shiobara, one of the noted mountain spas, 50 miles, is recommended during October on account of the beautiful autumn foliage.

BOSO PENINSULA

Easily accessible from Tokyo, the Bōsō Peninsula is a favorite resort at all seasons of the year; in spring for shell-gathering on shores at the low tide, in summer for its bathing beaches, in autumn for its scenic effects, and at all times for its shrines and temples.

Among many summer resorts in the peninsula, the most popular are Katsuura and Kamokawa on the east shores, and Hota and Hōjō on the west. Of the shrines and temples, Narita-Fudō is most celebrated as fortune giver and attracts over a million pilgrims every year. Both Katori and Kashima Shrines, the oldest and holiest in the district, are reached from Sawara, 59.5 miles from Tokyo.

KARUIZAWA

Karuizawa in Nagano prefecture, with its invigorating climate and scenery, was first opened by Christian missionaries as a favorite summer retreat, then became a country town of foreign residents in general, but, in recent years, well-to-do Japanese began to take part in passing comfortable summer days with foreigners. During the season many conferences and conventions are held on church mission and educational or cultural subjects. Sports are prominent, including tennis, baseball, cricket, track and field events and golf.

There are many delightful walks, picnic and excursion points about Karuizawa, and it is the departure point for the climb up Mt. Asama, the largest active volcano on the Main Island whose smoke clouds are frequently seen, often with powerful explosions.

Hotels: The Mampei Hotel,* Green

Note: Hotels marked * are excusively for the Allied personned.

Hotel, New Grand Lodge and Park Hotel*

IKAO SPA

Ikao, at 2,800 ft., one of the noted hot-spring and summer resorts near Tokyo, offers a wide choice of scenery in neighboring districts.

From Uéno, Tokyo, to Shibukawa, 76 miles in 2.5 hours by rail, thence motor-bus or electric tram.

MITO

Mito, 3 hours by rail from Uéno, Tokyo, is the old city of Tokugawa-Mitsukuni, the celebrated lord who ordered the compliation of the "Dai Nippon Shi," or A History of Japan, and was most loved and revered by his own people for his high personality. The city and vicinity abound with historical places and buildings connected with Mitsukuni and other Mito lords and Fujita-Tōko, a famous scholar in Japanese literature. With the River Naka, Lake Senba and Tokiwa Park, Mito is one of the most beautiful castle cities, Tokiwa Park being one of the first parks of plum blossoms in Japan. A day's trip from Mito to Oarai is worth a trial; Mito down to Kominato by a river boat on the Naka, thence to the north along the sea coast to Hiraiso, a summer resort, then back to the south via Kominato to Oarai Shrine by motor-bus, then return to Mito by electric car or bus. The whole coast line, with rugged rocks washed by the white waves of the Pacific presents a picturesque view with pine hills in the background.

MATSUSHIMA

Matsushima, or Pine Islands, so named from the hundreds of pine-clad islets in Matsushima Bay near Sendai, is one of the "Scenic Trio of Japan" in their singularity of the handiwork of Nature,—the others being Amano-hashidaté and Miyajima. The best season is from April to October, when the Park Hotel* and Hakuo-ro are open.

In the bay, 249 of the islets have been charted some of them quaint and fanciful, and each has been given a name.

Radiating from the hotel, the places of interest, other than going around the fanciful islets on boats, are Zuiganji Temple, Oshima, Kanrantei and Godaidō.

During the season express trains stop at Matsushima Station, 231 miles north from Ueno, Tokyo, thence 2.5 miles to the park. It is an interesting diversion, however, to change cars at Sendai for Shiogama, and then proceed by steamer, motor boat or sampan, 5 miles to the park through the welcoming islets. The park is also accessible in 50 min. by tram from Sendai.

SENDAI

Sendai, with a poulation of 255,-000 the largest and most important city in North-eastern Japan, an educational center, the home of the renowned Daté-Masamunê (1566-1636 A.D.), is of interest to sightseers who desire to visit the mausoleum of that celebrated Daimyo, the site of his castle, the grave of Hasékura-Rokuémon who, as an ambassador of Lord Daté, made a remarkable voyage to Rome in 1613 on board the first Japanese-manned craft to cross the Pacific, the parks, the Tōhoku Imerial University and the Tōhoku Gakuin.

Near Hiraizumi, 47 miles north of Matsushima, in olden days called the "Nara in North-eastern Japan," is the Chūsonji Monastery, once a large temple group, one mile from the station. Its few remaining structures, timeworn, but still showing traces of their original decorations, are of great interest to students of art. About half a mile from the station are the two remaining edifices of the Mōtsuji Temple.

Hotel: Aoki Hotel.

LAKE TOWADA

Lake Towada is a beautiful fresh-

Note: Hotels marked * are exclusively for the Allied personnel.

water lake, high up in a mountainous region on the boundary between Akita and Aomori prefecures. It is the largest of Japan's mountain lakes, having an area of about 23 square miles. The main features of the lake are the wealth of vegetation around its shores and surrounding mountains which are covered with woods of various plants of different botanical zones, on account of their different altitudes, the picturesque promontories and islets, and exquisite beauty of the autumnal tints. In addition, the delicate sylvan beauty of the mountain stream, the Oirasé, outlet of the lake, with its many waterfalls and rapids, is an attraction in all seasons. The district has been named the Towada National Park. The famed Wainai trout, with which the lake is stocked, is a constant lure for anglers. There are good Japanese inns on the shores of the lake, Towadako Hotel is one of them.

Three routes are available. One from Furumaki on the Tōhoku Main Line, 194 miles north of Sendai, by motor-bus to Nénokuchi, 33 miles, on the east shore of the lake, along the Oirasé River. Another route is from Odate, on the Ou Line to Kémanai by rail and thence by motor-bus to Oidé, 18 miles, via Oyu spa. Oidê is connected with Nênokuchi by motor-bus. Aomori, the terminus of the Tōhoku Main Line, is also the starting point for the tour of the lake, motor service between Aomori and Wainai on the lake, 49 miles, being maintained by the State Railways.

HOKKAIDO

A trip to Hokkaido, the northern island, the home of the Ainu, is very interesting for foreign visitors to Japan. In its topographical formation the island of Hokkaido, 30,499 square miles in area, is more like that of continental countries than any other part of Japan. Express trains, operated between Uéno, Tokyo and Aomori, 457.5 miles, 12 hours, then from Aomori to Hakodaté by the well-equipped steamers of the State Railways across Tsugaru Straits, 4.5 hours.

The pricipal cities in Hokkaido are Sapporo, Hakodaté, Muroran, Otaru and Ashikawa.

Hakodaté Park, south-west of the main station, from which can be had a comprehensive view of the city and bay.

Lake Onuma, the "Matsushima of Hokkaido," is picturesquely dotted with islands, large and small. Mt. Komagataké, 3,625 ft. towerss on the far side. Railway from Hakodaté, 17.5 miles—a charming one-day trip. Inn: Kōyōkan.

Otaru is the most prosperous commercial center in Hokkaido, its location and facilities enabling it to command a steadily increasing sea trade with northern regions. By rail it is about 1 hour from Sapporo, 5.5 hours from Hakodaté. Inns are Etchūya* and Hokkai Hotel.

SAPPORO

The city of Sapporo, the seat of the Hokkaido Government, is laid out in blocks and streets like a modern American city. The principal places of interest are: Nakajima Park, Botanical Garden and Museum, and Hokkaido University.

Hotel: Sapporo Grand Hotel.*

Zōzankei, a sequestered and popular hot-spring resort, is easilly accesible from Sapporo. Jōzankei Hotel, Shikanoya Club, Shogetsu, etc.

DAISETSUZAN

Daisétsuzan, or Great Snow Mountain, represents a wide range of mountains, also called the Ishikari range, lying in the central part of Hokkaidō. It includes Mt. Ashidaké, 7.511 ft., the highest mountain in the island and several other peaks, all snow-capped and possessing al-

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Note: Inns and hotels * marked are exclusively for the Allied personnel.

titudes not below 6.500 ft. Mt. Ashidaké attracts numerous climber every year because of the wonderful views obtainable from its summit and the abundance of rare alpine plants which grow on its slopes.

The River Ishikari, one of the lonest rivers in Japan with a length of 250 miles flowing along the northern foot of the range forms a grand gorge called Sōunkyo Canyon, about 15 miles in length. The cliffs on this canyon, sometimes rising sheer from the river in columns and pinnacles, but more often with a gradual slope, are covered to the top with a thick growth of timber.

Daisetsuzan National Park includes the Ishikari range, Sōunkyo Canyon and other scenic points in the vicinity. The park is reached from Asahigawa, 86 miles from Sapporo, whence two routes, to the north and south of Mt. Asahi, lead to the peaks, the north route via Sōunkyo spa leading on the way to the canyon, and the south route via Matsuyama spa.

NOBORIBETSU

Noboribetsu, the most famous hotspring resort in Hokkaido, should be visited by every foreign travelers to Hokkaido. The sight of a huge crater on the side of Mt. Noboribetsu field with rounded mounds of sinter, the hot water spurting and bubbling, and the clouds to steam will live long in the memory. Access: by railway from Hakodaté or Sapporo via Iwamizawa or from Muroran: from Hakodaté, 128.6 m., 5 hrs. by express: from Muroran, 15.9 m., 40 min.; from Noboribetsu Station, by motorcar or electric train to the spa. Inns: Noboribetsu Grand Hotel* Daiichi Takimoto, Daini Takimoto, etc.

Shiraoi is the easiest available place on the island to see the life and customs of the Ainu, the aboriginal people of Japan. By rail it is 11.7 miles from Noboribetsu Station and if journeying via Sapporo Station the village may be visited on the way to Noboribetsu.

Lake Tōya, 24 miles in circumference, with three attractive islets in the center, is a picturesque tourist resort in Hokkaido. It is reached by electric tram through Abuta Station on the short cut line between Hakodaté and Muroran.

LAKE AKAN

Lake Akan reposes in between the two peaks of Mé-Akan (4,960 ft.) and O-Akan (4,524 ft.) rising to the northwest of Kushiro, the district being designated the **Akan National Park** noted for its scenic grandeur and sublimity. The lake. 1,120 feet in altitude and 16.5 miles in circumference, is surrounded by thickly wooded hills and contains 4 wooded islets. Boats are available and there is good fishing for a species of salmon-trout.

Lake Kussharo, 35 miles in circumference and **Lake Mashu,** 12.5 miles in circumference, are also included in the national park, and both are celebrated for their noticeable features. There are several hot springs on or near these lakes, which are connected by a good motor road.

The usual route to Lake Akan is to Shitakara from Kushiro by Yūbetsu Railway, thence to the lake by motor-bus.

KOFU AND MINOBU

Kōfu, on the plateau of Kōfu where the River Fuji-kawa gathers waters, 3 hours from Shinjuku, Tokyo and 7.5 hours from Nagoya, is an old castle city of Lord Takeda. The Kōfu Plateau grows grapes in abundance, the history of grape cultivation there beginning in early Kamakura Period (1192-1337 A.D.). In the Meiji Era, (1868-1911), American and Italian grapes were transplanted and crossed with old ones to give the fame of the Kōshū grapes and wine. The site of the old castle, the Takeda Shrine and the tomb of Lord Takeda-Shingen are the chief places of interest in the city.

Mitaké Shosen-kyo, gorge of naked

granite rocks along the clean stream of the Arakawa, can be reached by motor-bus, 5 miles from Kōfu.

Minobu Along the Minobu electric railway from Kōfu to Fuji station on the Tōkaido Main Line, there are the Kuonji Temple and the Fujikawa valley for a good excursion. The Kuonji Temple in Mt. Minobu, the head temple of the Nichiren or Hokké Sect, located at the side of the mountain, is one of the most sacred places of Buddhism and draws thousands of pilgrims from all parts of Japan; the main building is reached by a high fight of 300 stone steps in a thick wood of old cryptomerias. The beautiful temple garden is a representative work of the middle Yedo Period. The **River Fuji** is one of the three rapid streams of Japan and its valley is full of picturesque points. The excursion down-stream from Kajikazawa to Iwabuchi at the mouth of the river by Japanese river boats has become a story.

ALONG THE CHUO MAIN LINE

Leaving Kōfu, the Chuō Main Line of the State Railway runs to the northwest to Shiojiri, in Nagano Prefecture, through the valley of the Japan Alps. At the western foot of Mt. Yatsugataké there are many mountain spas, among which Tadeshina is best known for its medical efficacy and good accommodations, 8 miles northwest of Chino Station by motorcar.

Lake Suwa, at Kami-Suwa, alt. 2,489 feet, 11 miles in circumference, is noted for skating.

Kiriga-miné, 4 miles northeast of Kami-Suwa, comprises a beautiful plateau of green grasses, commanding a grand view of Fuji and the Japan Alps. It has a popular skiing ground and draws, in combination with Lake Suwa, thousands of winter sportsmen from Tokyo. Kiriga-miné has become more popular in recent years as the best drill ground for the gliders.

Okaya, on the west shore of Lake Suwa, constitutes, together with adjacent towns, the center of Japan's silk industry.

Tenryu Valley, in between the peaks of South Japan Alps and the Kiso mountain range, is famous for its picturesque gorge, near the city of Iida, with granite rocks, rich foliage and mountain azaleas. Japanese boats on the rapid of the River Tenryu will carry you down to the towns near the mouth of the river, through numerous scenic spots. The beauty of the Tenryu Valley was first discovered by Sakatani-Rōro in 1847 A.D

At Shiojiri, the Chuō Main Line turns southwest, and running along the River Narai enters a ravine, goes through a tunnel under the Torii Pass to turn south along the eastern bank of the famous River Kisogawa and reaches the town of Fukushima in the Kiso Valley. The district is renowned for its forests, owned by the Imperial Household, one of the three most beautiful forest areas in Japan. Here thick woods of cypress, oak, fir pine, beach, etc., grow in abundance the most stately being the cypresses hundreds of years old.

Nézamêno-toko, about a mile south of Agématsu Station, accessible by motorcar, lies in the streams of the River Kisogawa, consisting of black granite rocks which are naturally arranged in the form of bedsteads to give it the name of "Nézamêno-toko" or the Sleepy Bedstead. The stone beds are surrounded by stone walls that stand 21 feet high, on both banks of the Kosogawa, the lower reaches of which comprise the part called the "Rhine of Japan."

KUROBE GORGE

Kurobé Gorge, in Toyama Prefecture, starts in the mountains a little northwest of Mt. Yarigatake in the Northern Japan Alps and runs down 40 miles northward to Unazuki hot springs, south of Mikkaichi Station on the Hokuriku Main Line which runs along the Japan Sea.

The gorge is the longest and deepest of the kind in Japan, being created by waters from the high mountains of the Northern Japan Alps.

The trip may be better started at Unazuki and proceed up-stream to Kanetsuri Spa, Sarutobi, and Babadani hotsprings, along a good road or by electric car for 12 miles to Asohara, then up to Hirano-goya through Shimo-rōka, the gem of the Kurobé Gorge. Three days are required to complete the trip from Unazuki to Hirano-goya; the safest season is July-October. Daring alpinists may continue the trip to climb the ravine up to Harinoki Pass and end the thrilling excursion at Omachi on the South Iito Line. The entire course, especially the scene at Shimo rōka ravine at the foot of Mt. Tateyama, impresses one with the mystery of Nature which leaves one with the most enduring memory.

ALONG TOKAIDO MAIN LINE

(Tōkyō-Kōbé)

The Tōkaidō Main Line of the State Railways starts from Tōkyō and passes through Yokohama Kōzu, Atami, Shizuoka, Nagoya, Kyōto, and At Kōzu, there runs a branch line that meets the main line at Numazu and meets the main line at Numazu via Gotemba, the principal departure point for the ascent of Mt. Fuji. Beyond Atami a long Shimizu tunnel is bored through the Hakoné mountains to a point near Mishima, one of the entrances to the historic Izu peninsula with a group of hot springs.

Izu Peninsula Numazu is another entrance to the peninsula. From Shuzenji, which is connected by a private railway to Mishima and Numazu, motorbuses run via Itō and other ncted hospring resorts of Shimoda, historically associated with American effort to make contact with Japan, from where a motor service over an excellent roa l is maintained along the eastern and western coasts of the peninsula.

Shizuoka, the largest city between Yokohama and Nagoya ,is the center of a large tea growing district, the tea being exported from Shimizu, its port. Historically, the city is associated with Iyeyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, who here passed his last years in retirement. The resplendent temple on Mt. Kunō is the small model of some of the Nikko temples.

Bentenjima is a small island in **Lake Hamana,** on which is enshrined an image of the goddess Benten.

Gamagōri is a noted sea-bathing resort facing Atsumi Bay, with picturesque views seaward. A comfortable trip is made from here to Toba across the Bay of Isé.

Hotels: Gamarōri Hotel, Tokiwakan* and Takeshima-kan.*

NAGOYA

Nagoya is the fourth largest city in Japan with a population of 719,400 and the industrial center between Tokyo and Osaka. Of interest to sightseers are the former Imperial Detached Palace, the Commercial Museum, Honganji temples, Nissenji Temple, Gohyaku Rakan near by, and Osu Kwannon in the center of an amusement quarter.

Atsuta Jingū in the southern part of the city, modelled on the Isé Shrines, is held sacred because of its treasure, the sacred sword forming a part of the Imperial Regalia of Japan.

From Nagoya, the one hour trip by express tram to Inuyama, noted for the white castle, and the **Kiso River,** the **"Rhines of Japan,"** where the pleasure trip up and down the river can be made in 4 hours, is worth while. Cormorant Fishing may be enjoyed in the river during the season, June-October.

Hotels: Daiichi Hotel,* Nagoya Kanko Hotel* and Inuyama Hotel.

From Nagoya a railway runs to Ujiyamada where are the Grand Shrines of Isé, the most venerated shrines in Japan, to Futamiga-ura, with the famous "Wedded Rocks," and to Toba, noted for its magnificent views and cutured pearl fisheries near by,—a one day trip, proceeding thence to Nara via Uji-yamada.

The Grand Shrines of Isé consist of the Nai-gu, or Inner Shrine, dedicated to the Sun Goddess and the

Gé-gū, or Outer Shrine, dedicated to the Goddess of Farms, Crops, Food and Sericulture. In the former is enshrined the Sacred Mirror, one of the Three Sacred Treasures, which forms another part of the Imperial Regalia of Japan. It is one of the dearest wishes of every Japanese to visit the Isé Shrines once in his lifetime, so that millions of devotees make a pilgrimage to the sanctified spot every year. The two shrines are 4 miles apart the distance being covered by tram, motor-bus or ricksha.

Continuing on from Nagoya, Gifu is noted for its paper and bamboo wares and its cormorant fishing in the Nagara River, a sport and industry practised there for over 1,000 years. Here the rail line runs westward to Maibara, the junction for Tsuruga and other places along the Hokuriku Line, thence along the shore of Lake Biwa. At Otsu steam boats are taken for the trip to the "Eight Sights of Biwa-ko."

Hotels: Nagara-gawa Hotel* and Bansho-kan at Gifu, Biwako Hotel at Otsu.

KYOTO

For over a thousand years until 1869 A.D. Kyoto was the Capital of Japan. The city and vicinity are rich in historical associations with the mediaeval life of the country, and the hundreds of old temples and shrines still remaining attest the glory and splendor of those days. The city now comprises about 914,700 people.

Kyoto is the center of a vast recreation region and there are countless spots of interest, of which Mt. Hiei, Lake Biwa, Hozu Rapids, Momoyama and Uji are the favorite haunts of sightseers and pilgrims. It is the city of the fine art industries of the country and the home of famous painters and artists, old and new, its hand-made products being renowned: lacquer, silk embroidery, "Tsuzure-no-Nishiki" brocades, Kimono, cloisonné, damascene, porcelains, bronzes, fans, dolls, bamboo wares, etc. Some of the shops selling these artistic goods invite inspection of their factories and the processes of manufacture.

Kyoto is the second educational center in Japan, next to Tokyo with Kyoto University, Doshisha College, Buddhist colleges, colleges for art education and other schools.

With so many shrines, few days ir the year pass without a festival being celebrated somewhere in Kyoto or vicinity. The quaintest spectacular festivals are the Aoi-Matsuri on May 15, Gion-Matsuri on July 16-17, and the mediaeval Jidai-Matsuri (histrical pageant) on October 22.

The beautiful **Miyako Odori,** or Cherry Dance, is given yearly in April and Kamogawa Odori in May.

The Palaces The old Imperial Palace, the home of the Imperial Family down to the Restoration of 1868 A.D., is situated in the northeren part of the city. The park outside the palace with its interior elaborately decorated, dates from 1569. It was the abode of the Tokugawa Shoguns when in Kyoto, but at the time of the Restoration movement, Yoshinobu, the last Shogun, left Nijo for Osaka on December 12, 1867, never to return. Katsura Palace and Shūgakuin Palace are celebrated for their excellent gardens and rare works of old Japan architecture.

Shimo-gamo and Kami-gamo Shrines The shrines are noted for their chief festival "Aoi-Matsuri" (Hollyhock Festival), held on May 15, the origin being traced back to the 6th century. It is a court festival conducted in purest Shinto style.

Ginkakuji, or Silver Pavillion, modelled on the Kinkakuji, or Gold Pavillion, as mentioned later, was buit by Shogun Ashikaga-Yoshimasa in 1479 as a pace of retirement. Its landscape garden is one of the best in Japan.

Heian Shrine, in Okazaki Park, a replica of a part of the first Imperial Palace, is noted for its buildings and attractive garden.

Commercial Museum, Public Library, Zoological Gardeen are all in Okazaki Park.

Nanzenji, one of the five head temples of the Rinzai Sect, possesses valuable paintings and other art objects.

Shōrén-in, or Awata Palace, had, down to the Restoration (1868), a prince of the blood as its abbot. The garden was laid out by Sōami and Enshū, famous landscape designers.

Chion-in, a great Buddhist monastery, is the head temple of the Jōdo Sect, and its furnishings, paintings and decorations are most interesting for the lovers of the Japanese arts.

Maruyama Park, Kyoto's principal park, is particularly celebrated for its "Shidaré-Zakura," or willowy cherry tree, over 400 years old, which, when in bloom, is illuminated at night with torches and colored lights. Throngs crowd Yasaka Shrine in the park, when on New Year's eve the priests hand out straw rope lighted at the holy fire, for the purpose of starting the good luck fire on which in individual homes is cooked the customary New Year's dish, Ozōni, a sort of broth containing mochi, or rice-cakes, and vegetables.

Kiyomizu Temple commands a fine view of the city and adjacent country. Its approach is along a street lined with crockery shops, known to foreigners as "Tea-pot Lane." The cherry blossoms and the maples below the temple are beautiful in their season.

Municipal Museum, originally erected by the Imperial Household and donated later to the municipality, contains rare and valuable art objects.

Sanjūsangen-Dō, or 33 ken Hall, so called because of the spaces between the front pillars of the temple measure 33 (sanjūsan) ken (ken= 5.95 feet), is celebrated for its 1,001 images of the Goddess Kwannon.

Nishi Honganji, headquarters of the influential Shin Sect and **Higashi Honganji** of another branch of the same sect. The buildings and garden of the former are quite old, while the latter was built in Meiji Era. Both temples contain priceless art and religious objects, and are splendid examples of Japanese Buddhist architecture.

Kinkakuji, or Gold Pavillion built in 1397 A.D. by the Ashikaga Shogun, Yoshimitsu, is so-called because its interior was once entirely covered with gold foil. On its upper story, part of the foil, restored in 1906, still gives evidence of its past glory. Its garden is celebrated for its natural beauty.

Myōshinji and **Ninnaji** temples, and **Kitano Shrine,** all in the vicinity of the Kinkakuji, are historic edifices, noted for their art treasures and paintings.

Arashiyama, or Mist Mountain, at the foot of which runs the Oi River, is much visited for its cherry blossoms in dark green pine woods in spring, shady groves in summer, brilliant tints in autumn and snow scenery in winter. It is reached from Saga Station, or by electric cars from Kyoto in 20 minutes.

Shooting the **Hozu Rapids,** from Kameoka to Arashiyama, 7.5 miles in 1.5 hours on flat boats. The charming country scenery is enjoyed throughout the whole journey. Train to Kameoka, then 10 minute walk to the river.

Lake Biwa, motorcar or tram to Otsu, where steamers start for the round of Chikubu-shima and other islets on the lake or the "Eight Sights" along the lake shore. Lake Biwa is the largest of Japanese freshwater lakes, with a circumference of 146 miles.

Mt. Hiéi, alt. 2,799 ft. Take tramcar from Demachi-yanagi to Yasé, thence cable railway up to the peak. From its summit there are wide views over Kyoto and Lake Biwa. After visiting Enryakuji Temple, the descent may be made by another cable line to Sakamoto on the lake and return to Kyoto by electric car via Otsu. An interesting half-day trip.

Mausolea of Emperor Meiji and Empress Shoken at Momoyama by railway or electric tram.

Takao, Makino-o and **Tokano-o** lie

close together along the ravine at the foot of Mt. Atago on the northwestern outskirts of Kyoto. They constitute the historic places for maples which are the glory of the hillsides and dales in autumn.

Uji, where grows the choicest green tea, is a popular spot for excursion from Kyoto by motorcar. The Phoenix Hall of the Byōdō-in Temple, built in the 11the century, stands on the Uji River as a sample of the best religious architecture of the period when the Fujiwara Family was in its glory.

KYOTO TO SHIMONOSEKI

by San-in Line

The country traversed by rail between Kyōto and Shimonoséki along the Japan Sea, a distance of 422.5 miles, has numerous places unfrequented by the general traveller, called the "Holiday Land" because of its excellent sea, lake and hotspring resorts, its fishing and sailing and other diversions including mountain climbing. From the trains are picturesque views of the bold coast-line, rocky islets, small bays and sand beaches in succession.

Among numerous spas along the railway line, Kinosaki, the first spa reached from Kyoto, has been known since the 7th century for the curative efficacy of its hot mineral water. Near the spa stands Genbudo, the famous gr. to, 78 to 100 ft. in depth and filled with thou. nds of basalt pillars, giving the cave the appearance of a colossal beehive.

Matsué, on the east bank of Shinjiko Lake, is the largest city in the region; it was in the Matsué Middle School that Lafcadio Hearn first taught in Japan; the house in which he stayed is preserved in his memory.

The Daisen National Park and the Great Shrine of Izumo are in this region.

Amano-hashidaté, or Heavenly Bridge, one of the "Scenic Trio of Japan," a sand-bar about 2 miles long, covered with pine trees, which extends from the mainland into Miyazu Bay, on the Japan Sea, has been famous from time immemorial as a scenic point, the combination of pine-trees, white sand and blue water. Reached by rail from Kyoto, Kobé, or Osaka to Amanohashidatê Station.

Mt. Daisén, alt. 5,693 ft., selected as a National Park, is best reached from Hōki-Daisén Station on San-in Main Line, 199 miles from Kyoto, 10 hours. Bus available from the station up the mountain side where stands the famous Daisénji Temple. The ascent from the temple is a severe one, taking 3 hours to cover only 4 miles. An extensive virgin forest of beech trees belting the upper half of the mountain constitites a special attraction.

Great Shrine of Izumo, 244.7 miles from Kyoto, 12 hours, one of the oldest shrines in Japan, dedicated to Prince Okuninushi, a mythological hero who surrendered Japan into the hands of the Imperial Ancestors. The present shrine, built in 1874 A.D., is approached by an avenue of magnificent pine trees. It is built in the earliest style of architecture known in Japan and on that account the most dignified.

NARA

Nara was an ancient capital of Japan during seven reigns, from 710 to 784 A.D., regarded as the period in which Japanese arts, crafts and literature were born and during which were compiled the first written histories of Japan. The temples and shrines in its eastern part have remained, in spite of the ravages of fire and time. Visitors enjoy the quiet and restfulness of the old capital, and foreign visitors miss much if they omit Nara from their itinerary.

Hotels: Nara Hotel,* Uwosa and Musashino.

Nara Park, the largest of city parks in Japan, about 1,250 acres in area, and richest in classical memories, contains most of the relics of the ancient city. In the park

there are the Shōsō-in Museum (see Chapter on .Literature, Art and Music), National Museum with rich collections, Industrial Bazaar, Mt. Wakakusa, Uguisu Waterfall, and the ancient Kasuga Shrine situated in a grove of old cryptomerias. Deer in the park are the favorite of all visitors.

On the way from the railway station to the hotel, the first pond noticed is Sarusawa-no-iké, fringed by willow trees. Kōfukuji, above the pond, is conspicuous with its two pagodas. Other temples and shrines near by are Tamukeyama Hachiman Shrine, Sangatsudo and Nigatsudo minor temples, Todaiji Temple, one of the seven great temples of Nara, noted for its big bell, beyond which is roofed the colossal bronze image of Daibutsu, or Great Buddha, 53.5 feet high. It was cast in 749 A.D. and is the largest of its kind in Japan.

Hōry ji, 3 miles from Nara, built about 1,300 years ago, is the oldest existing Buddhist temple in Japan, some of its buildings being probably the oldest wooden structures in the world. It contains priceless art treasures.

Among the other noted old temples and shrines in the vicinity are Hokkédera Temple, Omiwa Shrine, Shigisan Temple, the Mausoleum of **Emperor Jimmu,** the founder of the Empire, and **Kashiwara Shrine** dedicated to him .

OSAKA

Osaka, the second largest city in Japan with an area of 72.3 square miles and a population of 1,293,501 is the largest commercial and industrial center of the country. Located at the mouth of the River Yodo and on the coast of Osaka Bay it is interlaced with numerous canals and is known as the city of canals and bridges.

Hotels: Hotel New Osaka,* Koshien Hotel* and Takarazuka Hotel.*

Osaka Castle, built in 1585 A.D. by Toyotomi-Hideyoshi, was one of the greatest and strongest castles in this country. Most of the old structures having been destroyed by fire, there now remain the elevated site and two deep moats with stately stone walls. The huge donjon has recently been rebuilt on the former site to revive the old glory of the castle.

Tennoji, or Shi-Tennoji, a temple founded in the 6th century, is noted for its architecture. From Tennoji, Sumiyoshi Shrine can be reached in 20 min. by electric railway.

Dōtombori and **Sennichi-maé,** near Minatomachi Station are amusement quarters with theaters and other places of entertainment. Shinsaibashi-dori, running north from Dotombori, is the best shopping quarter of the city.

Sumiyoshi and **Hamadera Parks,** both favorite sea-bathing are reached from Namba Station by electric railway running to Wakayama.

Mino-o Park is noted for its landscape beauty, water-falls and colorful foliage in the fall.

Takarazuka, 40 min. by electric railway, is noted for its mineral baths, and the "Paradise Hall," a large theater where operatic and other performances are given by the famous Takarazuka girls' troup.

Mt. Kōyasan ,alt. 2,833, 25 hours by electric railway from Osaka, is celebrated for the great Buddhist monastery founded in 816 A.D. by Kōbō-Daishi. The holy precincts, surrounded by magnificent trees, cover about 24 square miles.

KII PENINSULA

Kii Peninsula, its south-western portion in particular, best reached from Osaka by steamers, or by combined service of railway and motor-buses, is considered one of the best tourist points in Japan, owing to its mild climate, beautiful temples and shrines. **Kumano district** of the peninsula and some of the Yoshino mountains in Nara prefecture have been designated as a National Park.

Nachi Waterfalls, the highest in Japan running down 430 feet, is

within easy reach from Katsuura, a pretty sea-port. Doro Gorge, on the upper reaches of the River Kumano, is considered the finest of the kind in the country. Reached from Shingu by boat ,28 miles in 3 hours.

Yoshino and **Kumano** districts extend over the three prefectures of Nara, Wakayama and Mié and cover an area of 168,560 acres. Yoshino was the seat of the Imperial court for some 60 years, in the 14th century, under the Godaigo Tenno and his successors. It is therefore associated with many romances, heroic and tragic, which make the spot particularly famous. There is moreover, the surpassing beauty of cherry blossoms which almost entirely cover the valleys and mountain-sides in the season, usually April 10-25. Yoshino is best reached from Osaka by electric railway in 2 hours. Among the peaks of the Yoshino mountain range, Sanjō (Omine), Shaka and Bukkyo are most prominent. The first named Omine is a sacred mountain with a temple on its summit. To the east of Omine stands Mt. Odaigahara which affords a wonderfully extensive view, including, on a clear day, even Mt. Fuji about 150 miles to the east. These peaks and historical places attract a vast number of pilgrims and excursionists not only in cherry time but in all other seasons.

Kumano is a sacred region in South Kii Peninsula, embracing the three holy places of Hongū, Shingu, and Nachi; the last being noted for the Nachi waterfalls mentioned above. Kumano's claim, however, for its celebrity mainly lies in its attractive scenery; especially of Doro and other gorges, coastal views around Kushimoto, Katsu-ura, etc., and because of its rich vegetation found in the district in profussion, some being found only in the semi-tropical regions. Doro Gorge is situated on the upper reaches of the River Kumano which rises in the Yoshino mountains and empties into the sea at Shingū. The clearness of its water, fantastic rock formation and mountain scenery combine to display ever-changing views for several miles. For about 17 miles upstream from Shingū boats are available. The coastal views of Kumano are of exquisite beauty, especially in the vicinity of Katsu-ura, picturesque harbor with many islets adorining the mouth. A group of hot springs around Katsu-ura Bay is comfortably reached by motor-boat from the pier. Kumano is not so conveniently situated as Yoshino, but the well-accommodated steamers of the well-accommodated steamers will take one comfortably from Osaka to Katsu-ura in less than 15 hours.

KOBE

Kōbé, the sixth largest city in Japan with a population of over 443,800, situated on the Inland Sea and land-locked by the Rokkō hills at the back, is one of the two greatest trade ports of the country. Kōbé is also a travel center. All the wares of the Orient can be purchased here.

Hotels: Oriental Hotel,* Kanko Hotel, Seiga-so and Moto-Kikusui.

Suwayama Park, on the hillside close to the Tor Hotel, is sometimes called "Venus Hill," from the story that a Frenchman in 1873 made observations of the transit of Venus at this spot.

Nunobiki Waterfalls, the celebrated twin falls located in a thickly wooded hill, are favorite objectives of the citizens' outings.

Mt. Rokkō, alt. 3,062 ft., reached from Kōbé by one hour's drive, or by cable line and ropeway from the foot, is a favorite summer resort for foreign residents of Kōbé, many of whom have cottages there.

Arima, a well-known hot-spring resort, is reached in about 1.5 hours by motorcar through strikingly beautiful scenery via Mt. Rokkō, or directly from Kōbé by electric railway in 45 minutes. Arima is of great antiquity and has a delightful location. Various kinds of mineral water are noted for their medical efficacy.

Suma, Maiko and Akashi A de-

lightful motor trip can be made to these seaside resorts over a splendid road. They are charmingly situated along the Inland Sea with fine sand beaches and parks embowered in aged pine trees.

INLAND SEA

(Séto Naikai)

The Inland Sea, or Séto Naikai in Japanese extending for about 230 miles along the south-western coast of the Main Island, from Kōbé to Shimonoseki, is dotted with 950 islands of all shapes and sizes, and the seascape view is ever changing as one voyages on its historic waters. The sea varies 8 to 40 miles in width in between the Main Island and Shikoku Island or Kyushu Island. On a bright day, the daylight steamer trip through it from Kōbé is a memorable event. Another worthwhile trip is on board special steamers from Osaka to Beppu Spa in Kyushu. Most of the trans-Pacific liners cross the sea. Occasional glimpses of its beauty can be seen from the trains running between Kōbé and Shimonoseki. The district extending from Shōdoshima Island on the east to Tomo and Tadotsu on the west, in which are many beauty spots, has been selected as a National Park.

Okayama. Among many cities and towns on Sanyo Main Line from Kōbé to Shimonoseki, Okayama is particularly noted for its castle and historic landscape garden, the Kōrakuen. Okayama has been the educational center in the distric west of Kyoto since feudal days. On the way from Kōbé to Okayama, another castle must not be missed. It is the **Hakuro Castle**, or Snowy Heron Castle, of Himeji, which has a singular beauty of its own among the Japanese castles.

Hiroshima used to be the largest city in this part of the Main Island was atom-bombed during war. The reconstruction of the city is well under way.

SHIKOKU ISLAND

Shikoku, one of the four greatest islands of Japan, has many places of interest, including Ritsurin Park at Takamatsu, an attractive landscape garden; Yashima, off which a great naval battle was fought between the Taira and Minamoto clans in the 12th century, Kotohira Shrine, venerated by the seafaring people; all lying in or not far from Takamatsu which is reached by steamer from Uno, a short railway ride from Okayama on the opposite coast. Dōgo Hot Springs are reached by steamer from Onomichi or from Ujina, near Hiroshima, to Takahama, thence 6 miles by railway and electric tram, or directly from Takamatsu by rail.

MIYAJIMA

Miyajima, or Shrine Island, one of the "Scenic Trio of Japan" is considered one of the most beautiful shrine sites in Japan, and reached by ferry from Miyajima Station. It is widely known for its Itsukushima Shrine which at high tide appears to float upon the water, for its singular torii in the sea, and for the crimson richness of its maple foliage in the autumn. With its cool nights, seabathing, delightful sylvan walks and retreats, abundant pines, good drinking water, dishintegrated granite soil and untilled land, the island is an ideal summer resort.

The Shrine, an open square in shape, is a unique sight at night when its lanterns are lighted. Kagura, or sacred dances, are performed by shrine maidens for a stipulated offering to the shrine. Tame deer wander freely about the precinct. Senjō-kaku is a time-worn building dedicated to the shrine by Toyotomi-Hideyoshi in the 16th century, who is said to have built the structure out the wood of a single camphor tree. Mt. Misén, the highest point on the island, is easily climbed in less than 2 hours. From the top there is a splendid view of the Inland Sea. Circuit of the island by motor launch

in about 2 hours is an interesting excursion.

Hotels: Miyajima Hotel* and Iwaso.

SHIMONOSEKI

Shimonoseki, situated at the western end of the Inland Sea and the Main Island, is the gateway in the western part of the country. It is an important railway and steamer center, and the terminal or port of call for many steamship lines. A frequent ferry service is operated between Shimonoseki and Moji, 2 miles in 15 minutes, although now the under sea railway tunnel connects the Main Island and Kyushu.

Akamagū, a shrine dedicated to the infant Emperor Antoku, who drowned in the desperate sea-fight between the Minamoto and Taira clans off Dannoura in 1185. Dannoura, is the left beach along the shore.

Chōmon-kyo Valley, 2.5 hours by the Sanyo Line, changing cars at Ogōri, is celebrated for its scenic beauty, peculiarly shaped peaks, fantastic rocks, ravines and tumbling streams.

KYUSHU

Kyūshu, the westernmost of the four large island forming Japan was the first to be settled by the Japanese race, and contains much that is of historic interest.

Off Hakata, now a part of the city of Fukuoka, the great Mongol fleet sent by Kublai Khan to subjugate Japan was defeated in 1281 A.D. Western civilization gradually filtered into Japan through Hakata in northern Kyushu and Nagasaki in South Kyushu several hundred years before the restoration of 1868. In North Kyushu are the largest coal mines in Japan. Some of the Kyushu hot-springs Unzén, Obama. Aso, Beppu, Kirishima etc., are visited by many foreigners resident in China and other overseas countries.

Hotel: Sanyō Hotel, located on the station premises.

Moji Together with its sister city, Shimonoséki on the opposite side of the channel, Moji is a most important travel center, being an open port for steamship lines and the terminal of railway lines on Kyushu Island. Stimulated by the expansion of the coal mining industry in the island Moji, together with Wakamatsu and other neighboring cities, constitutes the largest manufacturing center in Kyushu.

Fukuoka, the largest city in Kyushu, 2 hours from Moji by rail, lies on the head of Hakata Bay. Hakata now forming a part of the city is the oldest port for foreign trade in Japan. The city is noted for weaving industry and the manufacture of Hakata dolls. Sumiyoshi Shrine, Ohori Park, the site of Lord Kuroda's castle in the park, etc. are places of interest in the city. The site of Dazaifu, or the government seat of Kyushu of old, famous for its connection with the loyalist scholar Sugawara-Michizané, may be visited by motor-bus from Futsukaichi southeast of Fukuoka, on the Kyushu Line.

Kumamoto, 2.5 hours from Fukuoka to the south or 4 hours from Kagoshima to the north by rail, is one of the oldest castle cities in Kyushu The Kumamoto Castle was built by Kato-Kiyomasa, one of the most powerful generals under Toyotomi-Hideyoshi, in 1601-1607. It is the castle which the Major-General Tani-Tateki of the Imperial Army defended in a deadly battle against the size by the forces of General Saigo in the South-western Civil War in 1877. Other places of interest are Hanaoka Hill noted for its connections with the history of the Protestant Church in Japan, the Udo castle, the Kato Shrine, the Honmyo Temple, and the small, but beautiful Suizenji Park, 3 miles by electric car from Kumamoto.

NAGASAKI

Nagasaki, from Moji, 150 miles, express 5 hours.

The city has the distinction of be-

ing the first port of the country to be opened to foreign trade, being one of the best harbors in the country. It is the first port of call in Japan for steamers from Australia and China, and overland travelers leave their ships here. The city is famous for its annual fêtes: Suwa Shrine Festival, October 7-9, Bonmatsuri, or all souls' day, July 13-15, and Hata-agé, the kite-flying festival, held for several days in April.

Suwa Park, the Commercial Museum and Suwa Shrine, adjoining the park, are to be visited. The Catholic Cathedral at Urakami is the largest in Japan and contains many relics associated with the Christian persecution in the 17th century.

Among the many delightful trips in the vicinity are those to the waterfalls of Takino-Kwannon, to Mogi, a seaside town on Chijiwa Bay, to Michino-o, a little spa much resorted to by Nagasaki folk, and to Obama, a well-known hot-spring resort at the foot of Unzén.

Hotels: Seiyo Hotel, Nagasaki.

UNZEN

The renowned sulphide hot-springs of Unzén, alt. 2,400 ft., discovered in 1661, annually attract many foreigners and Japanese. It is regarded as the best summer resort in Kyushu and is also visited for its wild cherry blossoms in spring, its splendid azaleas in May, its tinted foliage in the fall, and for its celebrated Silver Thaw in winter when trees and shrubbery are coated with ice. The Unzén district has been selected as a National Park.

Acceses: From Nagasaki, rail to Isahaya and thence by motor-car to Unzén via Obama, or by motor-car all the way from Nagasaki. From Kumamoto, rail to Misumi, steamer connection to Shimabara, thence moto-car or bus to Unzen.

Hotels: Kyushu Hotel,* Yūméi Hotel,* Unzen Hotel, Midoriya Hotel,* Takaki Hotel, Unzen Kanko Hotel.*

BEPPU

Natural hot water is so abundant at Beppu that it is provided at the railway station for travelers' hand-washing, and besides baths in many private houses, bathing facilities are installed in almost every school, police station, and even in the prison. Extraordinary sights are the ten or more solfataras or pools of boiling water in the district which bubble and steam. The sand baths are also renowned for their miraculous cures.

Besides the hot-springs in the city of Beppu there are six spas in the district. The largest pools of boiling water, popularly called Jigoku, or Hell, are Umi, Chinoiké, Bōzu, Hachiman and Kōya.

Yabakéi is known for its fantastic rockly heights and varied vegetation which, with the meandering stream, form gardens of striking beauty. Train, Beppu to Nakatsu, 43 miles, change to Rakanji, 10 miles, thence bus, ricksha or on foot for the views.

Hotels: Kaménoi Hotel and Hinako

MT. ASO

Mt. Aso, alt. 5,238 ft., selected as a National Park, is a general name for 5 volcanic peaks, of which Nakadake is active. Its original crater, over 70 miles in circumference, is the largest in the world. The shortest and easiest ascent is made from Bōchū on the Oita-Kumamoto Line, thence motor-bus to the summit. Other routes are via the Kagoshima Main Line and from Nagasaki. The trip to Mt. Aso, with its wonderful active crater, the hot-springs in the district and natural beauty in the valleys, will live long in the memory.

Hotel: Aso Kanko Hotel*

KAGOSHIMA

Kagoshima, the picturesque southern-most city of Kyushu, is noted as the birthplace of Saigo-Takamori and many other statesmen. The city and vicinity produce the famous Satsuma porcelain.

From Moji, 248.5 miles, express 8 hours; from Beppu, may be reached by railway running for the most part along the east coast of Kyushu Island.

Sakurajima, a volcano in Kagoshima Bay, once an island but now a peninsula, is reached in 30 minutes from the city.

MT.KIRISHIMA

Mt. Kirishima is a collective name for the two volcanic peaks, Takachiho and Karakuni, facing each other. In the vast area around the peaks, selected as a National Park, are found all the features of volcanic mountain scenery; wonderful craters, lakes, cascades, forests, hot-springs, rare trees and flowers. These peaks have associations linked with the mythology of the country. Kirishima hot-springs are 9.7 miles from Makizono Station, 29 miles from Kagoshima.

APPENDIX

Fig. 1

Directives of the Supreme Commander

For the Allied Powers

GENERAL ORDER No. 1

Military and Naval

1. The Imperial Headquarters by direction of the Emperor, and pursuant to the surrender to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of all Japanese Armed Forces by the Emperor, hereby orders all of its Commanders in Japan and abroad to cause the Japanese Armed Forces and Japanese-controlled Forces under their command to cease hostilities at once, to lay down their arms, to remain in their present locationsand to surrender unconditionally to Commanders acting on behalf of the United States, the Republic of China, the United Kingdom and the British Empire, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as indicated hereafter or as may be further directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Immediate contact will be made with the indicated Commanders, or their disignated representatives, subject to any changes in detail prescribed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and their instructions will be completely and immediately carried out.

(a) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within China, (excluding Manchuria). Formosa and French Indo-China North of 16 degrees North latitude, shall surrender to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

(b) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within Manchuria, Korea North of 38 degrees North latitude, Karafuto, and the Kurile Island, shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief of Soviet Forces in the Far East.

(c) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within the Andamans, Nicobars, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China South of 16 degrees North latitude, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sundas (including Bali, Lombok, and Timor), Boeroe, Ceram, Ambon, Kai, Aroe, Tanimbar and islands in the Arafura Sea, Celebes, Halmahera and Dutch New Guinea shall surrender to the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia Command.

(2) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within Borneo, British New Guinea, the Bismarcks and the Solomons shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, Australian Military Forces.

(d) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in the Japanese mandated Islands, Bonins, and other Pacific Islands shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

(e) The Imperial General Headquarters, its Senior Commanders, and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in the main islands of Japan, Islands adjacent thereto, Korea South of 38 degree North latitude. Tyukyus and the Philippines shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Army Forces Pacific.

(f) The above indicated Commanders are the only representatives of the Allied Powers empowered to accept surrender, and all surrenders of Japanese Forces shall be made only to them or to their representatives. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters further orders its Commanders in Japan and abroad to disarm completely all forces of Japan or under Japanese control wherever they may be situated, and to deliver intact and in safe and good condition all weapons and equipment at such times and at such places as may be prescribed by the Allied Commanders indicated above. Pending further instructions, the Japanese Police Force in the main Islands of Japan will be exempt from this disarmament provision. The Police Force will remain at their posts and shall be held responsible for the preservation of Law and Order. The strength and arms of such Police Force will be prescribed.

11. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, without delay after receipt of this order, complete information with respect to Japan and all areas under Japanese control, as follow:

(a) Lists of all land, naval, air and anti-aircraft units showing locations and strengths in Officers and Men.

(b) Lists of all aircraft, Military Naval and Civil, giving complete information as to the number, type, location and condition of such aircraft.

(c) Lists of all Japanese and Japanese-controlled Naval Vessels furface and submarine and Auxiliary Naval Craft, in or out of commission and under construction, giving their positions, condition and movement.

(d) Lists of all Japanese and Japanese-controlled Merchant Ships of over 100 gross tons, in or out of commission and under construction including Merchant Ships formerly belonging to any of the United Nations which are now in Japanese hands, giving their positions, condition and movement.

(e) Complete and detailed information, accompanied by maps, showing locations and layouts of all mines, minefields, and other obstacles to movement by land, sea or air, and the safety lanes in connection herewith.

(f) Locations and descriptions and establishments, including airfields, sea-plane bases, anti-aircraft defences, ports and naval bases, storages depots, permanet and temporary land and coast fortifications, and other fortified areas.

(g) Locations of all camps and other places of detention of United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.

111. Japanese Armed Forces and Civil Aviation Authorities will insure that all Japanese Military,

Naval and Civil Aircraft remain on the ground, on the water, or aboard ship, until further notification of the disposition be made of them.
IV. Japanese or Japanese-controlled Naval or Merchant vessels of all types will be maintained without damage and will undertake no movement pending instructions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Vessels at sea will immediately render harmless and throw overboard explosives of all types. Vessels not at sea will immediately remove explosives of all types to safe storage ashore.
V. Responsible Japanese or Japanese-controlled Military and Civil Authorities will insure that:
(a) All Japanese mines, minefields and other obstacles to movement by land, sea and air, wherever located, be removed according to instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
(b) All aids to navigation be reestablished at once.
(c) All safety lanes be kept open and clearly marked pending accomplishment of (a) above.
VI. Responsible Japanese and Japanese-controlled Military and Civil Authorities will hold intact and in good condition pending further instructions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the following:
(a) All arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies, and other implements of war of all kinds and all other war material (except as specifically prescribed in section IV of this order).
(b) All land, water and air transportation and communication facilities and equipment.
(c) All Military installations and establishments, including airfields, seaplane bases, anti-aircraft defenses, ports and naval bases, storage depots, permanet and temporary land and coast fortifications, fortresses and other fortified areas, together with plans and drawings of all such fortifications, installations and establishments.
(d) All factories, plants, shops, research institutions, laboratories, testing stations, technical data, patents, plans, drawings and inventions designated or intended to produce or to facilitate the production or use of all implements of war and other material and property used by or intended for use by any military or part-military organization in connection with its operations.
VII. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, without delay after receipt of this order, complete lists of all the items specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of section VI above, indicating the numbers types and locations of each.
VIII. The Manufacture and distribution of all arms, ammunition and implements of war will cease forthwith.
IX. With respect to United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in the hands of Japanese or Japanese-controlled authorities.
(a) The safety and well-being of all United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees will be scrupulously preserved, to include the administrative and supply services essential to provide adequate food, shelter, clothing and medical care until such responsibility is undertaken by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
(b) Each camp or other place of detention of United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian internees together with its equipment, stores, records, arms, and ammunition, will be delivered immediately to the command of the senior officer or designated representative of the Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.
(c) As directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Prisoner of War and Civilian Internees will be transported to places of safety where they can be accepted by Allied authorities.
(d) The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, without delay afterreceipt of this order, complete lists of all United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees, indicating their locations.
X. All Japanese and Japanese-controlled Military and Civil Authorities shall aid and assist the occupation of Japan and Japanese-controlled areas by forces of the Allied Powers.
XI. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and appropriate Japanese Officials shall be prepared, on instructions from Allied Occupation Commanders, to collect and deliver all arms in the possession of the Japanese Civilian population.
XII. This and all subsequent instructions issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or other Allied Military Authorities will be scrupulously and promptly obeyed by Japanese and Japanese controlled Military and Civil Officials and private persons. Any delay or failure to comply with the provision of this or subsequent orders, and any action which the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers determines to be detrimental to the Allied Powers, will incur drastic and summary punishment at the hands of Allied Military Authorities and the Japanese Government.
XIII. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will immediately advise the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the earliest date and time at which information called for in Part II, VII and IX (d) can be submitted.

DIRECTIVE NUMBER 2 (3 September 1945)

PART 1 GENERAL

a. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters are hereby directed to comply, or to insure the compliance as the case may be, with the requirements of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers stated in this directive.
b. This Directive and such amplifying instructions by the Japanese Imperial Government and the

Japanese Imperial General Headquarters as may prove necessary thereunder shall apply to Japanese and Japanese-controlled Armed Forces and Appropriate civil agencies in the main islands of JAPAN and in agent off-shore, islands to include TSUSHIMA ISLAND, KOREA south of 38 degrees north latitude, and the RYUKYUS.

c. The requirements imposed by this Directive are designed to facilitate and insure the prompt and orderly establishment of the Occupation Forces of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in designated objectives within its area of application, and to establish certain controls over disarmament and demobilization of Japanese Armed Forces deemed necessary to insure orderly compliance with terms of surrender.

d. Additional requirements will be imposed from time to time as deemed necessary to carry out the above objectives.

2. a. The term "Japanese Armed Forces" as used herein shall be defined as all Japanese and Japanese-controlled Army and Naval Forces including their Air Forces, Auxiliaries and quasi-military organizations, as well as all personnel employed by or attached to any of the foregoing, but shall not include civil police.

b. The term "Allied Representative" as used herein shall be defined as any Commander of Occupation Forces, or any Subordinate Commander, Staff Office, or Agent acting under authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or a Commander of Occupation Forces.

3. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, who is also Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, has designated Commanders of Occupation Forces in areas of JAPAN proper and KOREA south of 38 degrees north latitude, as shown in detail on Map, Annex "A" which will be regarded as a part of this Directive. All orders or instructions issued by or under authority of these Commanders shall be regarded as being by authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within the area indicated.

4. The official text of all Proclamations, Orders and Instructions issued by authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers shall be in English. When a Japanese translation is also issued and any discrepancies occur, the English text will govern. When any question arises as to the meaning of any instructions issued, the interpretation of the issuing authority shall be final.

5. Commanding Officers of all organizations, units, or subdivisions of the Japanese Armed Forces will be held personally responsible by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or the Commanders of Occupation Forces concerned, for the prompt and complete execution of instructions issued by Allied Representatives and applicable within the sphere of responsibility of such Japanese Commanding Officers.

6. Unless otherwise specified, time limits contained in this Directive are reckoned from receipt of this Directive by Japanese Imperial General Headquarters. Required reports will be submitted in English.

PART II JAPANESE ARMED FORCES

1. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will, without delay, adjust bounderies of control of the First Japanese General Army to co-incide with the Eighth United Stated Army and of the Second Japanese General Army to coincide with the Sixth United States Army, as outlined on Map, Annex "A", hereto.

2. a. The Commanding General, First Japanese General Army will report in person to the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, in the TOKYO area at hour and place designated by the latter, for instructions covering the entry of Occupation Forces into the area of responsibility of the Eighth United States Army.

b. The Commanding General Army will report by radio, without delay, to the Commanding General Sixth United States Army, for instructions covering the entry of Occupation Forces into the area of responsibility of the Sixth United States Army. Initial radio contact through the facilities of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subsequent direct contact as directed by the Commanding General, Sixth United States Army.

c. The Commanding General, Seventeenth Japanese Area Army, KEIJO, will report to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Korea (Commanding General, United States Army Corps), for detailed instruction covering entry of United States Army Occupation Forces into KOREA south of 38 degrees north latitude, in accordance with instructions previously transmitted to the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters.

d. A senior representative of the Chief, Japanese Imperial Naval General Staff, will report in person to a designated naval representative of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, in the TOKYO area at hour and place designated by the latter, for instructions covering the entry of United States Naval Forces into water areas and naval establishments of JAPAN Proper and KOREA.

e. Japanese Commanders in the RYUKYUS will receive, at appropriate times, direct instructions from the Commanding General, Tenth United States Army, covering occupation of those Islands by United States Forces.

3. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will submit to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on demand:

a. Detailed information regarding the current location of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters and all its deparyments, branches, and agencies. Locations will be accurately marked on maps to scale not smaller 1,100,000. The complete official name and address of each department, branch, and agency of the Imperial General Headquarters will be given, together with the name and appointment or office of the Senior Officer or official of each such department, branch, or agency.

b. Detailed organization charts of the Japanese Armed Forces showing the chain of command to the level of divisions and independent brigades and comperable naval units.

4. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will provide the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, without delay, the following information pertaining to each General Army, Area Army, Army Division, Independant Brigade (all types), and Independant Regiment (all types), and comparable Naval units:

a. Designation and code name and number.
b. Specific location of Headquarters.
c. Commander's name.
d. Home depot.
e. Table of organization strength.
f. Actual strength, as of latest date for which strength reports have been received.

5. a. In the execution of the provisions of Part I, " General Order No.1. Military and Naval." relating to disarmament of the Japanese Armed Forces, the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall remain responsible for the full and unqualified perfomance of such disarmament by Japanese Armed Forces.

b. Detailed instructions as to delivery of armaments to the occupation forces will be given directly to Japanese Commanders concerned by:

(1) Commanding General, Eight United States Army, Commanding General, Sixth United States Army and Commanding General, United States Army Forces, KOREA, within their respective areas of responsibility in the case of munitions stocks, armaments of the Japanese Army, and Naval and Merchant ships and armaments taken over by Army Forces.

(2) Designated Naval Representative of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in the case of naval vessels, shore establishments, supplies and equipment taken over by the United States Navy.

6. a. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall conduct the speedy and orderly demobilization of all Japanese Armed Forces.

b. Processes of demobilization, to include surveillance, rate of discharge of personnel and designation of units for demobilization, are subject to supervision by the Commander of the Occupation Forces in the area in which units are to be demobilized.

7. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters is responsible for continuing the maintenance and administration of Japanese Armed Forces until demobilized, and for the maintenance and preservation of all records and archives until relieved of this reponsibility by Allied Representations.

8. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall issue instructions:

a. That the following tasks be accomplished without delay:

(1) All boom defenses at all ports and harbors will be opened and kept open, they will be removed within forteen (14) days.

(2) All controlled minefields at all ports and harbors will be disconnected and rendered harmless.

(3) All demolition charges in all ports and harbor works will be remove, or rendered harmless and their presence clearly marked.

b. That all aids to sea and air navigation be established. Pending the accomplishment of this task, existing war system of navigational lighting will be abolished except that all dimmed lights will be shown at all brilliancy.

c. That all pilotage services continue to operate and all pilots equipped with charts, remain at their normal stations ready for service.

d. That Japanese personnel concerned in the operation of sea and air ports remain at their stations and continue to carry out their normal duties pending further instructions.

e. That all warships and merchant ships whether in port or at see immediately train all weapons fore and aft and render them inoperative.

9. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall direct that, except as may be required otherwise in the execution of tasks assigned by Allied representatives, all personnel in Japanese warships, auxiliaries, merchant ships, and other craft remain on board their ships pending further instructions.

10. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will deliver to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers without delay the following information:

a. Details of coastal convoy routes and searched channels and of buoys, lights, and other navigational aids in Japanese and Korean waters.

b. Detailed lists of naval ammunition and naval fuel stocks, including furnace, diesel, gasoline, and coal, as last reported to the Japanese Naval Minister.

c. A list of all hospital ships giving location, condition, and bet capacity.

d. Ten copies each of the latest published edition of all nautical and aviation charts and other hydrographic publications of whatever classifications, covering the main islands of JAPAN and adjacent Islands, the RYUKYU, CHINA, KOREA, and other territory occupied by the Japanese.

e. Triangulation and tidal data for the MARIANAS and CAROLINE ISLANDS.

11. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will deliver to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within 21 days the following maps and documents:

a. Two copies each of the latest editions of topographic maps of all scale and of whatever classification published under the authorities of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters the Japanese General Staff and the Imperial Land Survey, Pertaining to JAPAN, CHINA, KOREA, MANCHURIA and all other areas which have been occupied by the Japanese military and naval forces. Maps shall be arranged in separate folios to scale and area, and shall be accompanied by graphical indices showing the contents of each folio. All additional copies of such maps in possession of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and its subordinate agencies shall be held in safe cusody pending further instructions by the Supreme Commander for the Allied

Powers, as to their ultimate disposition.

b. Two copies each of all records of geodetic positions and descriptions of triangulation stations and bench marks established in connection with topographic surveys of JAPAN, KOREA, CHINA and MANCHURIA and all other areas occupied by Japanese military and naval forces.

c. All survey data of the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS captured by the Japanese forces during their occupation of MANILA.

12. Immediate steps will be taken to mark clearly all mines, minefields, and other obstacles to movement by land, sea, and air, wherever located in the area concerned by this DIRECTIVE.

13. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will insure that all minesweeping vessels immediately carry out prescribed measures of disarmament, fuel as necessary, and remain available for minesweeping service. Submarine mines in Japanese and Korea waters will be swept as directed by designated Naval Representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

14. All Japanese land mine, land minefields, and other obstacles to include demolition charges, concealed explosives, and booby-traps, shall be made safe, and shall be removed at the earliest practicable date. Pending completion of the foregoing, all safety lanes shall be clearly marked and kept open.

15. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will insure

a. Arrangements are made to provide on call by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers complete information with respect to:

(1) All overseas international electrical communication facilities including cables, radio telegraph, radio telephone and radio broadcasting facilities.

(2) All long distance and main line electrical communication facilities interconnecting the principal points on HOKKAIDO, HONSHU, SHIKOKU, KYUSHU, KOREA and FORMOSA and the RYUKYUS and KURILE ISLAND groups.

b. All overseas international and internal electrical communication facilities (including cables, radio broadcasting facilities) in the area covered by this Directive are maintained intact and continued in operation with the existing personnel (whether military, naval and or civilian).

c. Access is provided upon demand by the representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the above-mentioned facilities for such censorship and supervision as circumstances may dictate to be necessary.

d. The senior representatives of the government, civil, air naval and military signal communication agencies are made available on call to the Chief Signal Officer on the staff of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for instructions.

16. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will submit a report to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers without delay furnishing the following information:

a. Detailed statement regarding health of the Japanese Armed Forces.

b. A station list of field and fixed hospitals controlled by the Japanese Armed Forces, showing location of hospitals and capacity in beds.

17. The Japanese Imperial Government will insure that the names of all towns, municipalities, and cities are posted in English on both sides of each inter-city highway entrance and on railroad station platforms, using letters at least six (6) inches high. Transcription of names into English shall be in accord with the Modified Hepburn (Romaji) system.

18. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will make available on demand detailed information concerning recruiting and discharge methods employed in the Japanese Armed Forces.

PART III

ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES

1. a. The term "Prisoners of War" as used herein shall be construed as including all personnel held in Japanese custody:

(1) Who are of have been members of, or persons accompanying or serving with, the armed forces of any of the United Nations, or

(2) Who, as members of the armed forces of countries occupied by Japan, have been captured by the Japanese while engaged in serving the cause of the United Nations, and who, under terms of the Geneva (Prisoner of War) Covention of 27 July 1929 are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war even though such convention was not ratified by Japan, or

(3) Who are or have been members of or serving with the merchant marine of any of the United Nations.

(4) The term "Prisoners of War" does not include such personnel who, although formerly held in Japanese custody as Prisoners of War, have accepted release from the status in exchange for employment in or by

b. The term "Civilian Internees" as used herein shall be construed as including all persons without military status, detained by the Japanese Government, who are not nationals of the Japanese Empire as constituted on the tenth of July 1937.

c. The term "Prisoner of War and Civilian Internee Camp" as used herein shall be construed as including any camp, prison, ship, billet, hospital or other place of confinement or detention of Prisoners of War of Civilian Internees.

d. The term "Camp Commander" as used herein shall be construed to include the commanding officer of any unit, detachment, or other element of the Japanese Armed Forces or their Auxiliaries of any civil warden or other official charged with the custody of Prisoners of War or Civilian Internees.

2. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within forty-eight (48) hours the following information, if not heretofore submitted.

a. A list of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees Camps as defined in paragraph 1 above

showing for each:
(1) Official name or designation.
(2) Location with respect to the nearest prominent geographical point.
(3) Latitued and longitude in degrees and minutes.
(4) Total number of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees, including, where appropriate, the number of females included in the totals.
(5) Geographical location of nearest railway station.
(6) Name and geogrephical location, dimensions, and condition of runways of nearest airfield.
(7) Approximate number of Prisoners of War or Civilian Internees requiring hospitalization.

b. A market map or maps of 1.100,000 scale on which the location of each camp is accurately plotted.

c. Marked maps of 1.100.000 or larger scale of each area in which Prisoner of War and Civilian Internee Camps are located, showing accurately the location of each camp.

3. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters upon receipt of this Directive shall dispatch to each Camp Commander by the most rapid means available the following instructions

a. Assemble all Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees at the earliest opportunity and read the following statement in English and such other languages as may be required:

"The formal surrender of Japan to the Allied Powers was signed on 2 September 1945. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur has been named Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. United Nations Forces are proceeding as rapidly as possible with the occupation of the Japanese Home Islands and Korea. The relief and recovery of Allied Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees will be accomplished with all possible speed.

"Pending the arrival of Allied Representatives the command of this camp its equipment, stores, records, arms, and ammunition are to be turned over to the Senior Prisoner of War or a designated Civilian Internee, who will thenceforth give instructions to the Camp Commander for maintenance of supply and administrative services and for the amelioration of local conditions. The Camp Commander will be responsible to the Senior Prisoner of War or disignated Civilian Internee for maintaining his command intact.

" Allied Representatives will be sent to this Camp as soon as posible to arrange for your removal and eventual return to your homes."

b. Turn over complete control of the camp to the Senior Prisoner of War or Civilian Internee, together with all equipment, stores, administrative and other records, arms, and ammunition, less such items as may be designated by the Senior Prisoner of War or Civilian Internee for the use of the Japanese Camp Officials in the discharge of their function as specified below.

c. Under the supervision of the Senior Prisoner of War designated Civilian Internee, discharge the necessary administrative and supply functions, to include requisition of government or military stocks available locally, to insure:
(1) Rations equivalent to the highest scale available locally to Japanese Armed Forces or civilian personnel.
(2) The best medical care available, together with all necessary medical supplies.
(3) Adequate shelter, clothing and bathing facilities.

d. This Directive will constitute authority to requisition such government or military supplies available in the vicinity of the camp as are required for the discharge of the responsibilities specified herein.

e. Maintain camp organization intact and account to the Senior Prisoner of War or Civilian Internee for all camp personnel, camp administrative records, rosters, and records of transfer, hospitalization, and decease of individual Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees who are or have been confined in the camp.

f. Be prepared to supply or to requisition from local government or military sources, transportation and supplies and to accomplish administrative arrangements for such movement of Prisoners of War and Civilian Representatives.

g. Under the supervision of the Senior Prisoner or War or Civilian Internee, prepare and dispatch the following information to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers through the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters:
(1) Complete lists of all Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees present, showing names, rank or position, nationality, next of kin, home address, ages, sex, and physical condition.
(2) Extracts from available records on deceased or transferred Prisoners or War and Civilian Internees, showing name, rank or position, nationality, next of kin, home address, date of death or transfer, and destination or in the case of deceased persons, place of burial.

4. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall transmit to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers without delay all information forgarded by Camp Commanders in response to the instructions specified in paragraph 3g, above.

PART IV RESOURCES

1. General

The Japanese Imperial Government will place at the disposal of the Occupation Forces of Allied Powers all local resources required for their use as directed by authorized representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or the Commanders of Occupation Forces within their respective areas.

2. Control

The Japanese Imperial Government will establish one central agency and required sub-agencies in each of the major occupied areas, whose primary function will be to provide information concerning, and to receive requisitions for, areas and facilities required for occupation forces.

3. Petroleum

Provisions will be made to furnish Allied Occupation Forces with petroleum products, storage and distribution facilities as required to the limit of availability. Specific requirements will be submitted at a later date.

4. Labor

a. Labor Supply

The Japanese Imperial Government will provide, through central government agencies established in each of the major occupied areas, labor in quantities and with the traning and skills and at the time and places designated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or the Commanders of the Occupation Forces within their respective areas. The agencies supplying labor will insofar as possible maintain the integrity of working groups such as construction gangs and longshoremen terms in order to security maximum efficiency in control and production.

b. Labor Requirements

Labor requirements supplied by the Japanese Imperial Government for the Occupation Forces will include the following:

(1) General labor.
(2) Technical and semi-skilled labor.
(3) Stevedoring and cargo handling.
(4) Repair of roads, railroads, docks and other facilities.
(5) Construction of housing and related facilities for Allied Occupation Forces.

5. Housing

The Japanese Imperial Government will be prepared to furnish to the Occupation Forces all buildings suitable for and required by these forces. Requirements will include the following general categories: Office buildings, hospitals, living quarters, warehousing and storage, shops, transportation and communication installations. Specific requirements will be submitted at a later date. Building will, insofar as possible, be of fireproof construction, equipped with running water, sewage disposal facilities, electricity, heating plants and situated on allweather access roads.

6. Airfields:

Selected airfields will be made available to Occupation Forces as required. The runways, dispersal areas, service aprons will be cleared of Japanese planes and runways improved if required, to provide a hard surfaced landing area of maximum proportions with a minimum length of 5,000 feet.

Passenger and freight terminals, maintenance, servicing and communications facilities will be made available at each field. All Japanese aircraft and equipment will be safeguarded pending further instructions. Complete lists of all types of serviceable operating and maintenance equipment, and facilities will be prepared by type and areas and presented to Allied Representatives upon demand.

PART V MISCELLANEOUS

1. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will make immediately available in the TOKYO area, to the Chief Signal Officer on the staff of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, a radiophoto and still photo laborator complete with equipment and operating personnel.

2. Appropriate representatives of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will report to the Chief Signal Officer on the staff of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within 48 hours with full information concerning available photographic personnel, equipment, processed and unprocessed film, and film and print libraries for both aerial and ground photography, which will thereafter be made available as demanded.

3. All agencies civil and military, engaged in the collection, dessemination, and recording of weather information will continue normal operation pending further instructions. All meteorological data files and all equipment will be preserved intact. A station list of all weather installations will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers without delay, showing international index numbers, geographical location, and classfication (forecast, reserch, central, or observing).

4. The Japanese Imperial Covernment shall, without delay, furnish to the Chief Surgeon on the of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the following information:

a. A comprehensive description of public health measures in force, with lists of principal officials, organizations and facilities.

b. Nature, location, and seriousness of current epidemics including control measures in effect.

c. Last reported status of supply of drugs, medicines, and other sanitary supplies.

d. A list of all civilian hospitals, sanitariums, and other medical institutions, giving locations and bed capacities.

5. All voice broadcasts for public information, in languages other than the Japanese, will be discontinued forthwith. By direction of The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

R. K. SUTHERLAND. Lieutenant General, U.S. Army Chief of Staff.

APPENDIX

DISTRIBUTION:
Action: Japanese Imperial General HQ.(5). Japanese Imperial Government (5)
Information: Steff. CINCAFPAC (15). CINCPAC (5). CT. Eighth Army (3).
CG. Sixth Army (3). CG. XXIV Corps (3). CG. FEAF (1) CG. USASTAF (1).
CG. AFWESPAC (1). CG. Tenth Army (1). WARCO S. (8). Com Third Fleet (3).
Com Fifth Fleet (3). Com Seventh Fleet (3)..

ANNEX "A" MAP ANNEX "B" TO

DIRECTIVE NUMBER 2 3 September 1945

1. The following annex "B" is herewith appended to Directive No. 2 and shall have the same force and effect and become a part thereof.

2. The Commander-in-Chief. United States Pacific Fleet. with Headquarters at GUAM. is designated as the Naval Representative for the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within the meaning of Paragraph 2 d. Part II. Directive No. 2. A Naval Liason Group representing the Commander-in-Chief. United States Pacific Fleet. is established in the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. and the Senior Officer thereof will serve for local and personal contact with the Chief and Representatives of the Japanese Imperial Naval General Staff.

3. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will. without delay. adjust boundaries of the Japanese Imperial Naval Organization in JAPAN to correspond to those set forth in Paragraph 1. Part II. Directive No. 2 for the Japanese Imperial Army. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will direct the Naval Commanders of the areas thus designated to report to the Commanders. Third United States Fleet and Fifth United States Fleet. as the Senior Japanese Imperial Army Headquarters in the same areas are directed to report to the Commanding Generals. Sixth and Eighth United States Armies. In the Japanese Naval areas corresponding to those of the Tenth United States Army areas and the XXIV United States Army Corps area. the Japanese Naval Commanders thereof will report to the Commanders. Fifth and Seventh United States Fleets. respectively. The Commanders. Third. Fifth and Seventh United States Fleets. are considered as Naval Representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within the meaning of Paragraph 5 b (2). Part II. Directive No. 2.

4 The operation of all Japanese merchant vessels of over 100 gross tons will be subject to the supervision of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Staff will report such vessels fully manned to the Commander-in-Chief. United States Pacific Fleet (or representatives designated by him). who is charged with the direction and supervision of their operation.

5. The terms "Commanders of Occupation Forces" as used in Paragraph 2 b. Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 5. Part I. and Paragraph 6. Part II of Directive No. 2. will include the Commanders. Third. Fifth and Seventh United States Fleets. within their respective areas responsibility. relating to Naval Occupation Forces and to disarmament and demobilization of naval units.

DIRECTIVE NUMBER 3 22 September 1945

1. General.

The Japanese Imperial Government is hereby directed to comply. or to insure the compliance as the case may be. with the requirements of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers stated in this directive.

2. Economic Controls.

a. You are responsible for initiating and maintaining a firm control over wages and prices of essential commodities.

b. You are responsible for initiating and maintaining a strict rationing program for essential commodities in short supply. to insure that such commodities are equitably distributed.

c. You will report to the Supreme Commander all details of existing economic control machinery and procedures covering the objectives outlined in paragraph "a" and "b" above within ten days after the receipt of this directive. You will include data on wage schedules and ration allowances of essential commodities in short supply. You will include a statement as to the manner in which such economic control measure are operating and the reasons for inadequancies, if any.

3. Production.

a. You will stimulate and encourage the immediate maximum production of all essential consumers. commodities. including industrial. agricultural. and fisheries. products. and commodities necessary to the feeding. clothing. and housing of the population.

b. Where conversion is considered necessary. of plants heretofore engaged in the production of items prohibited by Par. 4. below. to the production of essential consumers commodities. you will submit individual application for such conversion of each plant concerned.

4. Prohibited Items.

No production will be permitted of the following types of items:

a. Arms. ammunition. or implements of war. Application will be presented for the use or manufacture of such industrial explosives as may be deemed necessary. accompanied by complete supporting data as to its essentiality and methods by which their distribution and use will be controlled.

b. Parts, components or ingredients especially designed or produced for incorporation into arms, ammunition, or implements of war.

c. Combat naval vessels.

5. You will preserve and maintain in good condition for inspection and such disposition as may be directed by this Headquarters all plants, equipment, patents, and other property, and all books, records, and documents of Japanese Imperial Government or private industrial companies and trade and research associations which have manufactured any of the items listed in paragraph 4 of this directive or any of the following items:

a. Iron and steel. b. Chemicals. c. Non-ferrous materials.
d. Aluminum. e. Magnesium. f. Synthetic rubber.
g. Synthetic oil. h. Machine tools. i. Radio and electrical equipment.
j. Automotive vehicles. k. Merchant ships. l. Heavy machinery and important parts thereof, and of any companies, associations or cartiels which contributed to the Japanese war effort or were essential to the Japanese economy.

6. Inventory and Records Required. You will as rapidly as possible submit to this Headquarters an inventory of significant plants producting or intending to produce products in the industries listed in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this directive. This inventory will include detailed reports specifying condition and equipment and capecity of plants, and the extent of the stocks of fuel, raw materials, finished goods, and goods in process available.

7. Imports and Exports.

No imports to, or exports from Japan of any goods, wares or merchandise will be permitted, except with the prior approval of this Headquarters.

8. a. You will submit a report of all laboratories, research institutes, and similar scientific and technological organizations which will include the following information:

(1) Name. (2) Location. (3) Ownership.
(4) Description of facilities. (5) Number of employees.
(6) Detailed list of all projects by agency that are currently being studied by these agencies and projects studied since 1940.

b. You will direct such agencies to be open for inspection by duly authorized Allied representatives at all times.

c. You will direct such agencies to render a report as of the first day of each month to this Headquarters through your office stating in detail the projects on which their facilities and personnel have been engaged during the preceding month and the results of such work.

d. You will prohibit all research or development work which has as its object effecting mass separation of Uranium 235 from Uranium or effecting mass separation of any other radio-active, unstable elements.

9. All reports required in this directive will be submitted typewritten in English, on white paper size 8½ by 11 inches, in five copies.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS 10 September 1945

1. The Japanese Imperial Government will issue the necessary orders to prevent dissemination of news, through newspapers, radio broadcasting or other means of publication, which fails to adhere to the truth or which disturbs public tranquillity.

2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has decreed that there shall be an absolute minimum of restrictions upon freedom of discussion of matters affecting the future of Japan is encouraged by the Allied Powers, unless such discussion is harmful to the efforts of Japan to emerge from defeat as a new nation entitled to a place among the peace-loving nations of the world.

3. Subjects which cannot be discussed include Allied trrop movements which have not been officially released, false or destructive criticism of the Allied Powers, and rumors.

4. For the time being, radio broadcasts will be primarily of a news, musical and entertainment nature. News, commentation and informational broadcasts will be limited to those originating at Radio Tokyo studios.

5. The Supreme Commander will suspend any publication or radio station which publishes iformation that falls to adhere to the truth or disturbs public tranquillity.

PRESS CODE FOR JAPAN 19 September 1945.

1. News must adhere strictly to the truth.
2. Nothing shall be printed which might, directly or by inference, disturb the public trequillity.
3. There shall be no false or destructive criticism of the Allied Powers.
4. There shall be no destructive criticism of the Allied Forces of Occupation and nothing which might invite mistrust or resentment of those troops.
5. There shall be no mention or discussion of Allied troops movements unless such movements have been officially released.

6. New stories must be factually written and completely devoid of editorial opinion.
7. News stories shall not be colored to conform with any propaganda line.
8. Minor details of a news story must not be over emphasized to stress or develop any propaganda line.
9. No news story shall be distorted by the omission of partinent facts or details.
10. In the make-up of the newspaper no news story shall be given undue prominence for the purpose of establishing or developing any propaganda line.

RADIO CODE FOR JAPAN 22 September 1945.

1. News Broadcasts

a. Newscasts must adhere strictly to the truth.
b. Nothing shall be broadcast which might, directly or indirectly, disturb public tranquillity.
c. There shall be no false or destructive criticism of the Allied Powers.
d. There shall be no destructive criticism of the Allied Forces of Occupation and nothing which might invite mistrust or resentment of those troops.
e. No announcement shall be made concerning movement of Allied troops unless such movements have been officially released.
f. Newscasts must be factual and completely devoid of editorial opinion.
g. Newscasts shall not be colored to conform to any propaganda line.
h. Minor details of a newscast must not be over emphasized to stress or develop any propaganda line.
i. No newscast shall be distorted by the omission of pertinent facts or details.
j. Presentation of news items in newscasts shall not be so arranged as to give undue prominence to an item for the purpose of establishing or developing any propaganda line.
k. News commentary, analysis, an interpreting of the news shall strictly conform to the above requirments.

2. Entertainment Programs.

Programs of entertainment which include plays, skits, dramatizations, poetry, variety shows, comedy, etc. shall conform to the requirements set forth in paragraph 1-A on news broadcasts with particular emphasis on the following:

a. Themes shall not be used which may be construed as fostering any propaganda line.
b. Themes shall not be used which, directly or indirectly disparage the Armed Forces or peoples of the Allied Powers, nor will themes be permitted which would tend, directly or indirectly to ridicule those Allied Forces and peoples.

3. Programs of Information and Education.

Programs of information and Education, which include lectures and talks on subjects such as agriculture, forestry, mining, banking, etc., lectures and talks on subjects such as history and geography, announcements of an information nature from governmental agencies, and other allied types of programs, shall conform to the following:

a. Material shall be strictly factual and all interpreting and editoralizing shall be founded in fact.
b. Material shall be free from any propagendizing.
c. Remarks or statements that would tend to disturb public tranquillity are prohibited.
d. Material shall not be used which can be construed as detrimental to relationships between Allied Powers, or which places any one of the Allied Powers in disrepute.

4. Commercial Programs.

In the event that commercial firms use the radio for advertising purposes, the script prepared by these firms shall conform strictly to the policies set forth above.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL, CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTIES 4 October 1945.

1. In order to remove restrictions on political, civil and religious liberties and discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, creed or political opinion, the Imperial Japanese Government will:

a Abrogate and immediately suspend the operation of all provisions of all laws, decrees, orders, ordinances and regulations which:
(1) Establish or maintain restrictions of freedom of thought, of religion, of assembly and of speech, including the unrestricted discussion of the Emperor, the Imperial Institution and the Imperial Japanese Government.
(2) Establish or maintain restrictions on the collection and dissemination of information.
(3) By their terms or their application, operate unequally in favor of or against any person by reason of race, nationality, creed or political opinion.
b. The enactments covered in paragraph a, above, shall include, but not be limited to the following.
(1) The Peace Preservatior Law (Chian Iji Ho, Law No. 54 of 1941, promulgated on or about 10 March 1941).
(2) The Protection and Surveillance Law for Thought Offense (Shiso Han Hogo Kansatsu Ho, Law No. 29 of 1936 promulgated on or about 29 May 1936).

(3) Regulati ons Relative to Application of Protection and Surveillance Law for Thought Offense (Shiso Han Hogo Kansoku Ho Shiko Rei. Imperial Ordinance No. 401 of 1936. issued on or about 14 November 1936).
(4) Ordinance Establishing Protection and Surveillance Stations. (Hogo Kansoku-Jo Kansei. Imperial Ordinance No. 403 of 1936. issued on or about 14 November 1936).
(5) The Precautionary Detention Procedure Order (Yobo Kokin Tetsuzuki Rei. Ministry of Justice Order. Shigosho Rei. No. 48. issued on or about 14 May 1941).
(6) Regulations for Treatment of Persons Under Precautionary Detention (Yobo Kokin Shogu Rei. Ministry of Justice Order. Shihosho Rei. No. 30. issued on or about 14 May 1941).
(7) The National Defense and Peace Preservation Law (Kokubo Hoan Ho. Law No. 49 of 1941. promulgated on or about 7 March 1941).
(8) National Defense and Peace Preservation Law Enforcement Order (Kokubo Hoan Ho Shiko Rei. Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1941. issued on or about 7 May 1941).
(9) Regulations for Appointment of Lawyers Under Peace Preservations Laws (Bengoshi Shitei Kitei. Ministry of Justice Order. Shihosho Rei. No. 47 of 1941. issued on or about 9 May 1941).
(10) Law for Safeguarding Secrets of Ministry Material Resources (Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho. Law No. 25 of 1939. promulgated on or about 25 March 1939).
(11) Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Law for Safeguarding Secrets of Ministry Material Resources (Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho Shiko Rei. Imperial Ordinance No. 413 of 1939. issued on or about 24 June 1939).
(12) Regulations for the Enforcement of the Law of Safeguarding Secrets of Military Material Resources (Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho Shiko Kisoku. Ministries of War and Navy Ordinance No. 3 of 1939. promulgated on or about 26 June 1939).
(13) Law for the Protection of Military Secrets (Gunki Hogo Ho. Law No. 72 of 1937. promulgated on or about 17 August 1937. revised by Law No. 58 of 1941).
(14) Regulations for the Enforcement of the Law for the Protection of Military Secrets (Gunki Hogo Ho Shiko Kisoku. Ministry of War Ordinance No. 59. issued on or about 12 December 1939 and revised by Ministry of War Ordinance Number 6. 20 and 58 of 1941).
(15) The Religious Body Law (Shukyo Dantai Ho. Law No. 77 of 1939. promulgated on or about 8 April 1939).
(16) All laws. decrees. orders. ordinances and regulations amending. supplementing or implemen nting the foregoing enactments.

c. Release immediately all persons now detained imprisoned. under "protection or surveillance." or whose freedom is restricted in any other manner who have been placed in that state of detention. imprisonment. "protection and surveillance." or restriction of freedom:
(1) Under the enactments referred to in paragraph 1 a and b above.
(2) Without charge.
(3) By charging them technically with a minor offense. when. in reality. the reason for detention. imprisonment. "protection and surveillance". or restriction of freedom. was because of their thought. speech. religion. political beliefs. or assembly.

The release of all such persons will be accomplished by 10 October 1945.

d. Abolish all organizations or agencies created to carry out the provisions of the enactments referred to in paragraph 1 a and b above and that part of. or functions of. other offices or sub-divisions of other civil departments and organs which supplement or assist them in the execution of such provisions. These include. but are not limited to:
(1) All secret police organs.
(2) Those departments in the Ministry of Home Affairs. such as the Bureau of Police. charged with supervision of publications. supervision of public meetings and organizations. censorship of motion pictures. and such other departments concerned with the control of thought. speech. religion or assembly.
(3) Those departments. such as the Special Higher Police (Tokubetsu Koto Keisatsu Bu). in the Tokyo Metropolitan Police. the Osaka Metropolitan Police. any other Metropolitan Police. the police of the territorial administration of Hokkaido and the various Prefectural Police charged with supervision of publications. supervision of public meetings and organizations. censorship of motion pictures. and such other departments concerned with the control of thought. speech. religion or assembly.
(4) Those departments. such as the Protection and Surveillance Commission. and all protection and surveillance stations responsible thereto. under the Ministry of Justice charged with Protection and Surveillance and control of thought. speech. religion. or assembly.

e. Remove from Office and employment the Minister of Home Affairs the Chief of the Bureau of Police of the Ministry of Home Affairs. the Chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board. the Chief of Osaka Metropolitan Police Board. the Chief of any other Metropolitan police. the Chief Of the Police of the Territorial Administration of Hokkaido. the Chief of each Prefectural Police Department. the entire personnel of the Special Higher Police of all Metropolitan. Territorial. and Prefectural police departments. the Guiding and Protecting officials and all other personnel of the Protection and Surveillance Commission and of the Protection and Surveillance Stations. None of the above persons will be reappointed to any position under the Ministry of Home Affairs. the Ministry of Justice or any police organ in Japan. Any of the above persons whose assistance is required to accomplish the provision of this directive will be retained until the directive is accomplished and then dismissed.

f. Prohibit any further activity by police officials. members of police forces. and other government. national or local. officials of employees which is related to the enactments

referred to in paragraph 1 a and b above and to the organs and functions abolished by paragraph 1 d above.

g. Prohibit the physical punishment and mistreatment of all persons detained, imprisoned, or under protection and surveillance under any and all Japanese enactments, laws, decrees, orders, ordinances and regulations. All such persons will receive at all times ample sustenance.

h. Ensure the security and preservation of all records and any and all other materials of the organs abolished in paragraph 1 d. These records may be used to accomplish the provisions of this directive, but will not be destroyed removed, or tampered with in any way.

i. Submit a comprehensive report to this Headquarters not later than 15 October 1945 describing in detail all action taken to comply with all provisions of this directive. This report will contain the following specific information prepared in the form of separate supplementary reports:

(1) Information concerning persons released in accordance with paragraph 1 c above. (to be grouped by prison or instruction in which held or from which released or by office controlling their protection and surveillance)
(a) Name of person released from detention or imprisonment or person released from protection and surveillance, his age, nationality, race and occupation.
(b) Specification of criminal charges against each person released from detention or imprisonment or reason fro which each person was placed under protection and surveillance.
(c) Date of release and contemplated address of each person released from detention or imprisonment or from protection and surveillance.

(2) Information concerning organizations abolished under the provisions of this directive:
(a) Name of organization.
(b) Name, address, and title of position of persons dismissed in accordance with paragraph 1 e.
(c) Description by type and location of all files, records, reports, and any and all other materials.

(3) Information concerning the Prison System and Prison Personnel.
(a) Organization chart of the Prison System.
(b) Names and location of all prisons, detention centers and jails.
(c) Names, rank and title of all prison officials (Governors, and Assistant Governors, Chief and Assistant Chief Warders, Warders and Prison doctors).

(4) Copies of all orders issued by the Japanese Government including those issued by the Governors of Prisons and Prefectural Officials in in effectuating the provisions of this directive.

2. All officials and subordinates of the Japanese Government affected by the terms of this directive will be held personally responsible and strictly accountable for compliance with and adherence to the spirit and letter of this directive.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF JAPAN. 22 October 1945.

1. In order that the newly formed Cabinet of the Imperial Japanese Government shall be fully informed Cabinet of the objectives and policies of the occupation with regard to Education, it is hereby directed that:

a. The content of all instruction will be critically examined, revised, and controlled in accordance with the following policies:
(1) Dissemination of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology will be prohibited and all military education and drill will be discontinued.
(2) Inculcation of concepts and establishment of practices in harmony with representative government international peace, the dignity of the individual, and such fundamental human rights as the freedom of assembly, speech, and religion, will be encouraged.

b. The personnel of all educational institutions will be investigated, approved or removed, reinsted, appointed, reorientated, and supervised in accordance with the following policies:
(1) Teachers and educational officials will be examined as rapidly as possible and all career military personnel, persons who have been active exponents of militarism and ultra-nationalism, and those actively antagonistic to the policies of the occupation, will be removed.
(2) Teachers and educational officials who have been dismissed, suspended, or forced to resign for liberal or antimilitaristic opinions or activities, will be declared immediately eligible for and if properly qualified will be given preference in reappointment.
(3) Discrimination against any student, teacher or educational official on grounds of race, nationality, creed, political opinion, or social position, will be prohibited, and immediate steps will be taken to correct inequities which have resulted from such discrimination.
(4) Students, teachers, and educational officials will be encouraged to evaluate critically and inteligently the content of instruction and will be permitted to engage in free and unrestricted discussion of issues involving political, civil, and religious liberties.
(5) Students teachers, educational officials, and public will be informed of the objectives and policies of the occupation, of the theory and practices of representative government, and of the part played by militaristic leaders, their active collaborators, and those who by passive acquiescence committed the nation to war with the inevitable result of defeat, distress, and the present deplorable state of the Japanese people.

c. The instrumentalities of educational processes will be critically examined, revised and controlled in accordance with the following policies.

(1) Existing curricula, textbooks, teaching manuals, and instructional materials, the use of which is temporarily permitted on an emergency basis, will be examined as rapidly as possible and those portions disgned to promote a militaristic or ultranationalistic ideology will be eliminated.
(2) New curricula, textbooks, teaching manuals, and instructional materials disigned to produce an educated, peaceful and responsible citizen will be prepared and will be substituted for existing materials as rapidly as posiple.
(3) A normally operating educational system will be reestablished as rapidly as possible, but where limited facilities exist preference will be given to elementary education and teacher training.
2. The Japanese Ministry of Education will establish and maintain adequate liason with the appropriate staff section of the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and upon request will submit reports describing in detail all action taken to comply with the provisions of this directive.
3. All officials and subordinates of the Japanese Government affected by the terms of this directive, and all teachers and school officials, both public and private will be held personally accountable for compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of the policies enunciated in this directive.

INVESTIGATION, SCREENING, AND CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS AND EDUCATIONAL OFFICIALS. 30 October 1945.

1. In order to eliminate from the educational system of Japan those militaristic and ultranationalistic influences which in the past have contributed to the defeat, war guilt, suffering, privation, and present deplorable state of the Japanese people and in order to prevent the teachers and educational officials having military experience or affiliation, it is hereby directed that:
(a) All persons who are known to be militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, or antagonistic to the objectives and policies of the occupation and who are at this time actively employed in the educational system of Japan will be removed immediately and will be barred from occupying any position in the educational system of Japan.
(b) All other persons now actively employed in the educational system of Japan will be permitted to retain their positions at the discretion of the Ministry of Education until further notice.
(c) All persons who are members of or who have been demobilized from the Japanese military forces since the termination of hostilities and who are not at this time actively employed in the educational system of Japan, will be barred from occupying any position in the educational system of Japan until further notice.
2. In order to determine which of those persons who are now actively employed in or who may in the future become candidates for employment in the educational system of Japan are unacceptable and must be removed, barred, and prohibited from occupying any position in the educational system of Japan, it is hereby directed that:
a. The Japanese Ministry of Education will establish suitable administrative machinery and procedures for the effective investigation, screening, and certification of all present and prospective teachers and educational officials.
b. The Japanese Ministry of Education will submit to this Headquarters as soon as possible a comprehensive report describing all actions taken to comply with the provisions of this directive. This report will contain in addition the following specific information:
(1) A precise statement of how acceptability of the individual is to be determined, together with lists of specific standards which will govern the retention, removal, appointment or reappointment of the individual.
(2) A precise statement of what administrative procedures and machinery are to be established in order to accomplish the investigation, screening, and certification of personnel, together with a statement of what provisions are to be made for review of appealed decisions and reconsideration of individuals previously refused certification.
3. All officials and subordinates of the Japanese Government affeted by the terms of this directive, and all school officials, both public and private, will be held personally account-policies enunciated in this directive.

DISSOLUTION OF HOLDING COMPANIES. 6 November 1945

1. Receipt of the proposed plan for the dissolution of Mitsui Honsha, Yasuda Hozensha, Sumitomo Honsha and Kabushiki Kaisha Mitsubishi Honsha is acknowledged.
2. The plan proposed therin is approved in general and the Imperial Japanese Government will immediately proceed to effectuate it. No disposition of any property transferred to the Holding Company Liquidation Commission will be made without the prior approval of the Supreme Commander. You will submit the legislation through which the Holding Comapny Liquidation Commission will be created to the Supreme Commander for approval. It should be clearly understood that full freedom of action is retained by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to elaborate or modify the proposed plant at any time and to supervise and review its execution.
3. The Imperial Japanese Government will immediately take such steps as are necessary effectually to prohibit the sale, gift, assignment or transfer of any movable or immovable property, including securities and other evidences of ownership, indebtendness or control by Mitsui Hoqsha, Yasuda Hozensha, Sumitomo Honsha and Kabushiki Kaisha Mitsubishi Honsha and the member of

the Mitsui, Iwasaki, Yasuda and Sumitomo families or by any person acting on their behalf.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government will deliver to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, within fifteen days of the receipt of this memorandum, a report listing:

a. All movable or immovable property, securities and other evidences of ownership, indebtedness and control in which the members of the Mitsui, Iwasaki, Yasuda and Sumitomo families had any right, title or interest as of November 1st, 1945.

b. All transactions involving movable or immovable property, including securities and other evidences of ownership, indebtedness and control by any member of the Mitsui, Iwasaki, Yasuda and Sumitomo families since January 1st, 1945.

5. It is the intention of the Supreme Commander to dissolve the private industrial, commercial, financial and agricultural combines in Japan, and to eliminate undesirable interlocking direcorates and undesirable intercorporate security ownership so as to:

a. Permit a wider distribution of income and of ownership of the means of production and trade.

b. Encourage the development within Japan of economic ways and institutions of a type that will contribute to the growth of peaceful and democratic forces. The plan proposed by the Imperial Japanese Government in the memorandum referred to in Paragraph 1 above will be considered only as a preliminary step toward these objectives.

6. Accordingly, the Imperial Japanese Government will promptly present for approval by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

a. Plans for the dissolution of industrial, commercial, financial and agricultural combines in the communication acknowledged in Paragraph 1 hereof.

b. Its program to abrogate all legislative or administrative measures which create, foster or tend to strengthen private monopoly.

c. Its program for the enactment of such laws as will eliminate and prevent private monopoly and restraint of trade, undisirable interlocking directorates, undisirable intercorporate security ownership and the segregation of Banking agriculture and as will provide equal oportunity to firms and individuals to compete in industry, commerce, finance and agriculture on a democratic basis.

7. The Imperial Japanese Government will immediately take such steps as are necessary effectually to terminate and prohibit Japanese participation in private international cartels or other restrictive private international contracts or arrangements.

8. Acknowledgement of the receipt of this memorandum is directed.

ELIMINATION OF WAR PROFITS AND REORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL FINANCES. 24 November 1945.

1. Reference is made to the memorandum of the Minister of Finance, dated 16 November 1945, (LOF 4), outlining a program for the elimination of war profits and the reorganization of national finances.

2. This program is approved in principale as only one of the steps leading to the development within Japan of ways and institutions which will contribute to the growth of peaceful and democratic forces. Certain Japanese interests have used unjustified and aggressive war to illegally enrich themselves for many years. You will demonstrate to all Japanese that war is financially unprofitable by insuring that the tax described in para 1 a of your proposal includes the period not only dating from the perfidious attack on Pearl Harbour but includes the period prior to that date to the maximum extent possible.

3 The complete legistlative proposal covering the program will be presented in the Diet for enactment during the first session to be held in 1946. A draft, of the proposal will be submitted to this Headquarters for approval not later than 31 December 1945. The Imperial Household will not be exempt from such program.

4. Pending the enactment of the necessary legistlation, no payments will be made by the Imperial Japanese Government, its sub-divisions, agencies or instrumentalities or any other person upon any claim arising from the production or supply of war materials, from war demage or from the construction or conversion of war plants, except upon the following conditions:

a. The amount of such payments shall be deposited in blocked accounts with the Bank of Japan in the name of the beneficiary.

b. No payment, transfer or withdrawal from such accounts may be effected without the approval of this Headquarters.

5. No credit will be extended by the Imperial Japanese Government, its sub-divisions, agencies or instrumentalities, or by any other person against:

a. Claims arising from the production or supply of war materials from war damage, or from the construction or coversion of war plants.

b. Blocked accounts resulting from the payment of such claims..

6. Any accounts heretofore blocked in connection with the payment of claims arising from the production or supply or supply of war meterials, from war damage, or from the construction or conversion of war plants will remain blocked, except as authorized by this Headquarters. The provisions of Pars. 4 and 5 hereto shall apply to such accounts.

7. Any payments in excess of ¥5,000.00 to any one claimant, made by the Imperial Japanese Government, its sub-divisions, agencies or instrumentalities or any other person, on or since 15 August 1945 for any of the purposes stated in Par. 4 hereof, which have not been blocked or which have been released from a blocked account, in whole or in part, will be redeposited by the beneficiary in a blocked account with the Bank of Japan within 30 days from this date. If any of such funds have been invested in fixed assests or are otherwise not recoverable without undue hardship to the beneficiary, a report giving full details of the circumstances will be submitted

to the Ministry of Finance for consideration by this Headquarters.
8. Except as authorized by this Headquarters, the Imperial Japanese Government, its sub-divisions, agencies or instrumentalities will not hereafters.
a. Issue bonds or any other instruments of indebtedness,
b. Obtain or extent credit in any forms.
c. Assume further guarantees of, or make any further commitment to pay, any obligation of any bank, insurance company, trust company, securities company, investment company, industrial or commercial concern, or other enterprise, whether publicly or privately owned.
d. Grant any subsides, tax exemptions, tax allotments, rebates, or any similar benefits, except that national revenues may be reallocated to political sub-divisions for purposes otherwise not prohibited by this directive.
e. Sell or otherwise dispose of any interest in real estate or other fixed assets, utilities, and other public undertakings or enterprises.
9. Requests for approval required by this directive will be accompanied by the written recommendation of the Ministry of Finance.
10. Acknowledgment of the receipt of this memorandum is directed.

APPLICATION OF MEMORANDUM REGARDING ELIMINATION OF WAR PROFITS AND REORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL FINANCES(AG 121.7 24 Nov. 45) 8 December 1945.

1. Reference is made to letter of 1 December 1945 from the Liaison Office, Ministry of Finance (LO 26).
2. The language in paragraph 4 of the subject memorandum "any claim arising" from war damage" includes claims arising from measures taken to prevent war damage.
3. The words "agencies or instrumentalities" where used in paragraph 8 of the subject memorandum do not include private banks or other private financial institutions. Special banks and the Deposit Fund Section of the money and Banking Bureau of the Ministry of Finance may continue their normal credit functions insofar as they do not conflict with other portions of the subject memorandum and provided that they shall not be permitted to issue bonds, debentures or any other securities directly or indirectly guaranteed by the government except as authorized by this Headquarters.
4. Paragraph 8-d of the subject memorandum does not apply to subsidies, tax exemptions, tax allotments, rebates, or any similar benefits granted by existing legislation.
5. Direct communication between the Ministry of Finance and interested staff sections of this Headquarters is hereby authorized to implement the subject memorandum.

APPLICATION OF MEMORANDUM REGARDING ELIMINATION OF WAR PROFITS AND REORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL FINANCE (AG 121. 7 24 Nov. 45). 21 December 1945

1. Reference is made to the memorandum of the Director of General Affairs, Central Liaison Office, dated 8 December 1945 (C.L.O. 958 12.11) requesting permission to enact the proposed ordinance attached to the aforementioned Memorandum. The proposed ordinance provides that certain tax relief may be granted to tax payers who suffered serious damage from the storms of the storms of the 17th to 19th of September and the 9th to 11th of October 1945.
2. There is no objection to the issuance of the proposed ordinace.

RURAL LAND REFORM. 9 December, 1945.

1. In order that the Imperial Japanese Government shall remove economic obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies, establish respect for the dignity of men, and destroy the economic bondage which has enslaved the Japanese farmer for centuries of feudal oppression, the Japanese Imperial Government is directed to take measures to insure that those who till the soil of Japan shall have a more equal opportunity to enjoy the fruits of their labor.
2. The purpose of this order is to exterminate those pernicious ills which have long blighted the agrarian structure of a land where almost half the total population is engaged in husbandry. The more malevolent of these ills include:
a. Intense overcrowding of land. Almost half the farm households in Japan till less than one and one half acres each.
b. Widespread tenancy under conditions highly unfavorable to tenants. More than three-fourths of the farmers in Japan are either partially or totally tenants, paying rentals amounting to half or more of their annual crops.
c. A heavy burden of farm indebtedness combined with high rates of interest on farm loans. Farm indebtedness persists so that less than half the total farm households are able to support themselves on their agriculture income.
d. Government fiscal policies which discriminate against agriculture in favor of industry and trade. Interest rates and direct taxes on agriculture are more oppressive than those in commerce and industry.
e. Authoritative government control over farmers and farm organizations without regard for farmer interests. Arbitrary crop quotas established by disinterested control associations often restrict the farmer in the cultivation of crops for his own needs or economic advancement. Emancipation of the Japanese farmer cannot begin until such basic farm evils are uprooted and destroyed.
3. The Japanese Imperial Government is therefore ordered to submit to this Headquarters on or before 15 March 1946 a program of rural land reform. This program shall contain plans for:
a. Transfer of land ownership from absentee land owners to land operations.

b. Provisions for purchase of farm lands from non-operating owners at equitable rates.
c. Provisions for tenat purchase of land at annual installments commensurate with tenant income.
d. Provisions for reasonable protection of former tenants against reversion to tenancy status. Such necessary safeguards should include:
(1) Access to long and short term farm credit at reasonable interest rates.
(2) Measures to protect the farmer against exploitation by processors and distributors.
(3) Measures to stabilize prices of agricultural produce.
(4) Plans for the diffusion of techinical and other information of assistance to the agrarian population.
(5) A program to foster and encourage an agricultural cooperative movement free of domination by nonagrarian interests and dedicated to the economic and cultural advancement of the Japanese farmer.
e. The Japanese Imperial Government is requested to submit in addition to the above, such other proposals it deems necessary to gurantee to agriculture a share of the national income commensurate with its contribution.

ABOLITION OF GOVERNMENTAL SPONSORSHIP, SUPPORT, PERPETUATION, CONTROL, AND DISSEMINATION OF STATE SHINTO (KOKKA SHINTO, JINJA SHINTO) 15 December 1945.

In order to free the Japanese people from direct or indirect compulsion to believe or profess to believe in a religion or cult officially designated by the state, and

In order to lift from the Japanese people the burden of compulsory financial support of an ideology which has contributed to their war guilt, defeat, suffering, privation, and present deplorable condition, and

In order to prevent a recurrence of the perversion of Shinto theory and beliefs into militaristic and ultra-nationalistic propaganda designed to delude the Japanese people and lead them into wars of aggression, and

In order to assist the Japanese people in a rededication of their national life to building a new Japan based upon indeals of perpetual peace and democracy.

It is hereby directed that:

a. The sponsorship, support, perpetuation, control, and dissemination of Shinto by the Japanese national, prefectural, and local governments, or by public officials, subordinates, and employees acting in their official capacity are prohibited and will cease immediately.

b. All finafcial support from public funds and all officaial affiliation with Shinto and Shinto shrines are prohibited and will cease immediately.

(1) While no financial support from public funds will be extended to shrines located on public reservations or parks, this prohibition will not be construed to preclude the Japanese government from continuing to support the areas on which such shrines are located.

(2) Private, financial support of all Shinto shrines which have been previously supported in whole or in part by public funds will be permitted, provided such private support is entirely voluntary and is in no way derived from forced or involuntary contributions.

c. All propagation and dissemination of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology in Shinto doctrines, practices, rites, ceremonies, or observances, as well as in the doctrines, and observances of any other religion, faith, sect, creed or philosophy, are prohibited and will cease immediately.

d. The Religious Functions Order relating to the Grend Shrine of Ise and the Religious Functions Order relating to State and other Shrines will be annuled.

e. The Shrine Board (Jinji-in) of the Ministry of Home Affairs will be abolished, and its present functions, duties, and administrative obligations will not be assumed by any other governmental or tax-supported agency.

f. All public educational institutions whose primary function is either the investigation and dissemination of Shinto or the training of a Shinto priesthood will be abolished and their physical properties diverted to other uses. Their present functions, duties, and administrative obligations will not be assumed by any other governmental or tax-supported agency.

g. Private educational institutions for the investigation and dissemination of Shinto and for the training of a priesthood for Shinto will be permitted and will operate with the same privileges and be subject to the same controls and restrictions as any other private educational institution having no affilation with the government in no case, however, will they receive support from public funds, and in no case will they propagate and disseminate militaristic and ultranationalostic ideology.

h. The dissemination of Shinto doctrines in any form by any means in any educational institution supported wholly or in part by public funds is prohibited and will cease immediately.

(1) All teachers manuals and textbooks now in use in any educational institution supported wholly or in part by public funds will be censored, and all Shinto doctrine will be delected. No teachers mannual or textbook which is published in the future for use in such instruction will contain any Shinto doctrine.

(2) No visits to Shinto shrines and no rites, practices, or ceremonies associated with Shinto will be conducted or sponsored by any educational institution supported wholly or in part by public funds.

i. Circulation by the government of "The Fundamental Principles of the National Structure" (Kokutai No Hongi), "The Way of the Subject" (Shinmin no Michi), and all similar official volumes, commentaries, interpretations, or instructions on Shinto is prohibited.

j. The use in official writings of the terms "Greater East Asia War" (Dai Toa Senso), "The whole World under One Roof" (Hakko Ichi-u), and all other terms whose connotation in Japanse is inextricably connected with State Shinto, militarism, and ultra-nationalism is prohibited and and will cease immediately.

k. God-shelves (kamidana) and all other physical symbols of State Shinto in any office, school, institution, organization, or structure supported wholly or in part by public funds are prohibited and will be removed immediately.

l. No official, subordinate, employees, student, citizen, or resident of Japan will be discriminated against because of his failure to profess and believe in or participate in any practice, rite, ceremony, or observance of State Shinto or of any other religion.

m. No official of the national, prefectural, or local government, acting in his public capacity, will visit any shrine to report his assumption of office, to report on conditions of government or to participate as a representative of government in any ceremony or observance.

2. a. The purpose of this directive is to separate religion from the state, to prevent misuse of religion for political ends, and to put all religions, faiths, and creeds upon exactly the same legal basis, entitled to precisely the some opportunities and protection. It forbids affilliation with the government and the propagation and dissemination of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology not only to Shinto but to the followers of all religions, faiths, sects, creeds, or philosophies.

b. The provisions of this directive will apply with equal force to all rites, practices, ceremonies, observances, beliefs, teachings, mythology, legends, philosophy, shrines, and physical symbols associated with Shinto.

c. The term State Shinto within the meaning of this directive will refer to that branch of Shinto (Kokka Shinto or Jinja Shinto) which by official acts of the Japanese Government has been differentiated from the religion of Sect Shinto (Shuba Shinto or Kyoha Shinto) and has been classified a non-religions national cult commonly known as State Shinto, National Shinto, or Shrine Shinto.

d. The term Sect Shinto (Shuha Shinto or Kyoha Shinto) will refer to that branch of Shinto (composed of 13 recognized sects) which by popular belief, legal commentary, and the official acts of the Japanese Government has been recognized to be a religion.

e. Pursuant to the terms of Article 1 of the Basic Directive on "Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil, and Religions Liberties" issued on 4 October 1945 by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in which the Japanese people were assured complete religions freedom.

(1) Sect Shinto will enjoy the same protection as any other religion.

(2) Shrine Shinto, after having been divorced from the state and divested of its militaristic and ultranationalistic elements, will be recognized as a religion if its adherents so desire and will be granted the same protection as any other religion in so far as it may in fact be the philosophy or religion of Japanese individuals.

f. Militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology, as used in this directive, embraces those teachings, beliefs, and theories which advocate or justify a mission on the part of Japan to extend its rule over other nations and peoples by reason of:

(1) The doctrine that the Emperor of Japan is superior to the heads of other states because of ancestry, descent, or special origin.

(2) The doctrine that the people of Japan are superior to the people of other lands because of ancestry, descent or special origin.

(3) The doctrine that the islands of Japan are superior to other lands because of divine or special origin.

(4) Any other doctrine which tends to delude the Japanse people into embarking upon wars of aggression or to glorify the use of force as an instrument for the settlement of disputes with other peoples.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will submit a comprehensive report to this Headquarters not later than 15 March 1946 describing in detail all action taken to comply, with all provisions of this directive.

4. All officials, subordinates, and employees of the Japanese national, prefectural, and local governments, all teachers and education officials, and all citizens and residents of Japan will be held personally accountable for compliance with the spirits as well as the letter of all provisions of this directive.

REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION OF UNDESIRABLE PERSONNEL FROM PUBLIC OFFICE 4 January 1946

1. The Potsdam Declaration states: "There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security, and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world".

2. In order to carry out this provision of the Potsdam Declaration, the Imperial Japanese Government is hereby ordered to remove from public office and exclude from government service all persons who have been:

a. Active exponents of militaristic nationalism and aggression.

b. Influemtial members of any Japanese ultra-nationalistc , terroristic, or secret patriotic society, its agencies or affiliates, or

c. Influential in the activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society or the Political Association of Great Japan, as those terms are defined in Appendix A to this directive.

3. The term "public office" as used in this directive shall mean and include:

a. Any position in the government service which is customarily filled by one with the civil service rank of Chokunin or above (or equivalent rank under any reorganization of the civil service system): of

b. Any other position in the government service not cusomarily filled by a member of the civil service which is equivalent or superior to the civil service rank of Chokunin (in the case of government corporations the term will include at least: Chairman of the Board of Directors,

President, Vice-President, Director, Advisor and Auditor).

4. The term "government service", as used in this directive, shall mean and include all positions in the central Japanese and Prefectural Governments and all of their agencies and local branches, bureaus (including Regional Administrative Bureaus) and offices and all positions in corporations, associations and other organizations in which said Governments or any of their agencies have a financial interest representing actual or working control.

5. The term "remove from public office" as used in this directive shall mean to discharge the person from the public office which he holds and to terminate his influence and participation therein, directly and indirectly. Persons removed from public office will not be entitled to any public or private pensions or other emoluments or benefits without the consent of this Headquarters. An official removed under this procedure will be dismissed summarily and will not be entitled to the hearing or other procedure precedent to removal to which he may have been entitled under Japanese law.

6. The term "exclude from government service" as used in this directive shall mean to bar the person in question from any position in the government service. Thus, persons removed from public office will be disqualified from holding any other positions in the government service. Also persons who may not be holding public offices from which they must be removed, may nevertheless be disqualified from taking a position in the government service. This disqualification from holding public office shall be continued until the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration quoted in paragraph 1 have been fulfilled in Japan.

7. The mere removal of officials from public office and the exclusion from government service of those persons described herein will not be sufficient to establish the new order of peace, security and justice envisaged by the Potsdam Declaration. If Japan is to achieve a peacefully inclined and responsible government, the greatest care must be taken to appoint new officials who will foster the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people and who will respect fundamental human rights and freedom of speech, religion and thought. If existing civil service qualification regulations provide obstacles to the appointment of such officials or unduly narrow the field from which appointments may be made, such regulations shall be amended or superseded.

8. The removals ordered by this directive shall be effected as expeditiously as possible, priority being given to the more important positions. Removal may be postponed in the case of individuals who are absolutely required to insure demobilization of the Japanese armed forces in the outlying theaters or to carry out the provisions of this directive. When their assistance is no longer absolutely required they will be dismissed. The names of such individuals, their positions, the reason for their disqualification, and the reasons for their temporary retention will promptly be reported to this Headquarters. The time of their final dismissal will also promptly be reported.

9. Appendix "A" contains a list of the categories of persons who must be removed from public office and excluded from government service by the Imperial Japanese Government in order to carry out the provisions of paragraph 8 of this directive. Persons included in the categories listed in Appendix "A" shall be removed from public office as provided in paragraph 8 and 10 and shall hereafter be excluded from government service. However, if the Imperial Japanese Government represents that in order to carry on indispensable peaceful executive activities of such government, the temporary reinstatement of an individual so removed is essential and that it is impossible to obtain a suitable replacement, an application so stating, signed by a responsible official of the Imperial Japanese Government may be filed with this Headquarters. Such application shall contain a statement of the name, rank, position, duties, and responsibilities of the individual involved; shall state fully the reasons why such temporary reinstatement is regarded as essential, the requested period of temporary reinstatement and the efforts made to obtain a suitable replacement. Such application shall be accompanied by a copy of the questionaire described in paragraph 10, below. No such temporary reinstatement will be effected by the Imperial Japanese Government until the Headquarters has registered its approval in writing.

10. In order to insure that the government service is cleansed of undesirable personnel the following action will be taken:

a. The Imperial Japanese Government will instruct each of its Ministries or other appropriate agencies to remove from the positions described in paragraph 3 which are within its competence, any persons whom the records show or who are known to have been within the categories listed in Appendix "A". A Questionnaire (see below) will be obtained from each such individual before he is notified of his dismissal.

b. In addition, the Imperial Japanese Government will instruct each of its Ministries or other appropriate agencies to prepare and distribute to all incumbents of positions described in paragraph 3 and to future applicants for government positions which are within its competence, the Questionnaire contained in Appendix "B" Such Questionnaires will be reviewed and on the basis of them and any other knowledge in possession of the Government, individuals will be removed from office or denied employment in accordance with the provisions of this directive.

11. Each Ministry or other appropriate agency will prepare a Plan for handling the Questionnaires which will provide for:

a. Distribution
b. Collection
c. Review
d. Action on basis of information in Questionnaire.
e. Classification and filing - this system should permit reference to the Questionnaire in terms of agency, rank of officials, and action taken (e.g. removal or retention.)

12. Each Plan will provide for screening of positions occupied by higher rank officials first. A duplicate set of completed Questionnaires will be provided at the Headquarters of each Ministry or other agency where it will be available for inspection or removal by this Headquarters.

13. In addition to the Questionnaires each Ministry or other agency will maintain at its headquarters an alphabetical file of Questionnaire RecordsCards substantially in the form

indicated in Appendix "C" available for inspection or removal by this Headquarters. The cards will be filled out in English (also in Japanese if desired). Identical numbers, with an identifying symbol for each Ministry or other agency, will be assigned to each Questionnaire and the Record Card relating thereto.

14. In order that the forthcoming election may provide a full opportunity for democratic elements in Japan to obtain membership in the Imperial Diet denied them during the years of Japan's militaristic nationalism and aggression and in order to eliminate from the new Diet the influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, any person who comes within the categories described in Appendix "A" shall be disqualified as a candidate for any elective position in the Imperial Diet. Any such person shall be disqualified from standing at any time as a candidate for Prefectural Governor or Mayor of a city (Shi). Also, all such persons shall be removed from and henceforth excluded from appointment to the House of Peers. The Imperial Japanese Government shall adopt measures to enforce this disqualification of candidates for elective office, including the issuance of necessary regulations, the publication of disqualification categories prepared in conformity herewith and the certification by each candidate that he is not thereby disqualified from standing for election. A comprehensive report of the measures proposed to be adopted will be furnished to this Headquarters.

15. The Imperial Japanese Government will make the following reports to this Headquarters (in English, in triplicate):

a. Reports required by paragraphs 8 and 14 hereof.

b. An initial report of the Plan of each Ministry or other agency called for by paragraph 11. This Headquarters may direct revision of any of these Plans if they are not considered adequate.

c. A weekly report, divided into sections for the fields of competence of each Ministry or other agency, showing:

(1) Total number of positions whose incumbents are to be investigated.

(2) Number and type of positions investigated previously and during the current week.

(3) Number of persons removed or denied employment during the current week.

(4) Names, ranks, positions, and Questionnaire numbers of persons removed or denied employment during the current week.

16. This Headquarters will provide for inspections and investigations necessary to check compliance with this directive, and the Imperial Japanese Government will render any assistance required for the making of such inspections and investigations. Actions taken by the Japanese Government with respect to removal or denial of employment and with respect to disqualification of candidates for elective office will be reviewed and may be reversed by this Headquarters.

17. Wilful falsification of or failure to make full and complete disclosures in any Questionnaire, report, or Application provided for in this directive will be punishable by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as a violation of the Surrender Terms. In addition, the Imperial Japanese Government will make any provisions necessary to provide adequate punishment in Japanese courts and under Japanese law for such wilful falsification or non-disclosure and will undertake such prosecutions as may be required.

18. In addition to the general provisions of this directive covering all public offices, this Headquarters has made and may make more restrictive requirements respecting employment of certain classes of individuals at all levels in special fields.

19. All officials and subordinates of the Imperial Japanese Government affected by the terms of this order will be held personally responsible and strictly accountable for compliance with and adherence to the spirit and letter of this directive.

ABOLITION OF CERTAIN POLITICAL PARTIES, ASSOCIATIONS, SOCIETIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

4 January 1946

1. You will prohibit the formation of any political party, association, society or other organization and any activity on the part of any of them or any individual or group whose purpose, or the effect of whose activity, is the following:

a. Resistance or opposition to the Occupation Forces or to orders issued by the Japanese Government in response to directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or:

b. Support or justification of aggressive Japanese military action abroad, or:

c. Arrogation by Japan of leadership of other Asiatic, Indonesian or Malayan peoples, or:

d. Exclusion of foreign persons in Japan from trade, commerce or the exercise of their professions, or:

e. Opposition to a free cultural or intellectual exchange between Japan and foreign countries, or:

f. Affording military or quasi-military training, or providing benefits, greater than similar civilian benefits, or special representation for persons formerly members of the Army or Navy, or perpetuation of militarism or a martial spirit in Japan, or:

g. Alteration of policy by assassination or other terroristic programs, or encouragement or justification of a tradition favoring such methods.

2. A list of organizations, some or all of whose purposes are prescribed under the provisions of paragraph 1 above is given in Appendix A to this Memorandum. This list will not be regarded as inclusive. The organizations listed in that appendix and other organizations, whose purposes or activities are those above mentioned or similar to them, will be immediately dissolved, together with any organizations which they control or with which they are affiliated.

3. a. You will take such action immediately as may be required to prevent all transactions involving property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by any organization dissolved or to be dissolved in accordance with this Memorandum or of the type enumerated in paragraph 1 hereof. All such property, including all books, files and records

of such organizations, will be seized and held in your custody. You will obtain complete records of all such property and will keep them available for inspection as public records. Official receiving such records will be held personally responsible for their safe keeping and use in accord with this Memorandum. Any such property which is capable of use for the production of food, shelter or other necessities of life will be exploited as promptly as possible for those purposes.

b. You will promptly obtain and submit to this Headquarters the name and address and the position held by each person who has, at any time since 7 July 1937, served as an officer of any organization dissolved in accord with this Memorandum. Such information will also be kept available as a public record. Complete membership lists will also be furnished.

4. You will enact appropriate laws or ordinances to carry out the terms of this Memorandum and to prevent further activities contrary to its terms.

5. Until further order of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, any organization shall be deemed, regardless of its declared purposes, to further purposes or activities contrary to the terms of this memorandum if:

a. Any of its principal officers were (1) members of organizations abolished in accord with this order, or (ii) former commissioned officers of the Imperial Japanese Regular Army or Navy or the Special Volunteer Reserve, who have been on active duty since 1 January 1930, or (iii) any person who has served in or with the military police (Kempei-Tai) or Naval Police, the TOKUBU KIKAN, KAIGUN TOKUMU BU, or other special or secret intelligence or military or naval police organizations.

b. Its membership includes more than twenty-five percent of persons who were formerly members of an organization or organizations abolished or prohibited in pursuance of this Memorandum.

6. You will forbid the formation or activity of any party, society, organization, association or group whose purpose or activity consists of:

a. Proposing or supporting candidates for public office.

b. Influencing the policy of Government, or

c. The discussion of the relations between Japan and foreign powers, unless it shall first have filed a declaration of (a) its name, (b) its purposes, (c) the address of its principal offices, (d) the names and addresses of its officers together with a statement as to their military or police service and the names of any association, societies or parties of which they are or have been members, (e) the names and addresses of substantial financial supporters and the amounts of their respective contributions, (f) a roster of the names and addresses of its membership in the office of the mayor of the town or city in which it has or intends to have its principal office. Such declarations will be kept up to date as changes in purposes and membership occur. Declarations with regard to changes of membership and substantial contributions will be made as required by the Supreme Commander; reports of changes in officers or purposes will be made immediately. You will direct that the mayor of any town or city receiving such a declaration or any change forward two copies to an appropriate office of the Imperial Japanese Government in Tokyo. Both the original and one of the copies of such declarations will be kept available for public inspection at all times during ordinary business hours. No fees will be charged in connection with any of the foregoing and the procedure fixed for filing such declarations shall be such as to make compliance with these directions as simple and easy as possible.

The provisions of this paragraph which require the filing of a roster of the names and addresses of members will not apply to groups or other organizations of workers or employees who meet for the purpose of the discussion of questions relating to wages, hours and working conditions or the choice of persons to represent them in negotiation with their employers in connection with such questions.

7. The purpose of the provisions of paragraph 6 of this memorandum is to secure public knowledge of the character of political organizations in Japan and to prevent the formation of secret, militaristic, ultra-nationalistic and anti-democratic societies and organizations. It shall not be interpreted nor shall it be applied in a manner which interferes with freedom of assembly, speech or religion except with respect to the purposes and activities specifically mentioned herein.

8. You will present your program for the execution of the directions of this Memorandum, together with any laws, ordinances or orders to be issued in accord with it, for the approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Any laws or ordinances which you will enact in compliance with this Memorandum will provide that upon such approval they will be effective from the date of this Memorandum, regardless of the date of their enactment.

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SEPARATION OF CERTAIN OUTLYING AREAS FROM JAPAN. 29 January 1946

1. The Imperial Japanese Government is directed to cease exercising, or attempting to exercise, governmental or administrative authority over any area outside of Japan, or over any government officials and employees or any other persons within such areas.

2. Except as authorized by this Headquarters, the Imperial Japanese Government will not communicate with government officials and employees or with any other persons outside of Japan for any purpose other than the routine operation of authorized shipping, communications and weather services.

3. For the purpose of this directive, Japan is defined to include the four main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku) and the approximately 1,000 smaller adjacent islands, including the Tsushima Islands and the Ryukyu (Nansei) Islands north of 30° North Latitude (excluding Kuchinoshima Island); and excluding (a) Utsuryo (Ullung) Island, Liancourt Rocks (Take Island) and Quelpart (Saishu or Cheju) Island, (b) the Ryukyu (Nansei) Island south of 30° North Latitude (including Kuchinoshima Island), the Izu, Nanpo, Bonin (Ogasawara) and

Volcano(kazan or Iwo) Island Groups, and all other outlying Pacific Islands including the Daito (Ohigashi or Oagari) Island Group, and Parece Vela (Okino-tori), Marcus (Minami-tori) and Ganges (Nakano-tori) Islands, and (c) the Kurile (Chishima) Islands, the Habomai (Hapomaze) Island Group (including Shuisho, Yuri-Akiyuri, Shibotsu and Tareku Islands) and Shikotan Islands.

4. Further areas specifically excluded from the governmental and administrative jurisdiction of the Imperial Japanse Government are the following: (a) all Pacific Islands seized or occupied under mandate or otherwise by Japan since the beginning of the World War in 1914, (b) Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, (c) Korea, and (d) Karafuto.

5. The definition of Japan contained in this directive shall also apply to all future, directives, memoranda and orders from this Headquarters unless otherwise specified therein.

6. Nothing in this directive shall be construed as an indication of Allied policy relating to the ultimate determination of the minor islands referred to in Articles of the Potsdam Declaration.

7. The Imperial Japanese Government will prepare and submit to this Headquarters a repost of all governmental agencies in Japan the functions of which pertain to areas outside of Japan as defined in this directive. Such report will include a statement of the functions, organization and personnel of each of the agencies concerned.

8. All records of the agencies referred to in paragraph 7 above will be preserved and kept available for inspection by this Headquarters.

GOVERNMENTAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SEPARATION OF CERTAIN OUTLYING AREA FROM JAPAN.
22 March 1946

1. Reference is made to the following:

a. Memorandum to the Japanese government AG 091 (29 Jan. 46) GS (SCAPIN 677), subject, "Governmental and Administrative Separation of Certain Outlying Areas from Japan."

b. Memorandum from the Japanese Government C.L.O. No. 918 (1.1) of 26 February 1946, subject, "Request for Information Regarding Status of Izu Islands."

2. Paragraph 3 of reference "a" is hereby amended so that the Izu Islands and the Nanpo Islands north of and including Lot's Wife (Sofu Gan) are included within the area defined as Japan for the purpose of that directive.

3. The Japanese government is hereby directed to resume governmental and administrative juridication over these islands, subject to the authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

4. Nothing in this directive shall be construed as an indication of Allied Policy relating to the ultimate determination of the minor islands referred to in Article 8 of the Potsdam Declaration.

EXPORT PROCEDURE. 14 March 1946

1. It is directed that the Imperial Japanese Government follow the procedure outlined in the attachments hereto in preparing and delivering material for export.

2. General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, makes no commitment and assumes no liability in processing or validating Applications to Prepare for Export and Applications to Deliver for Export.

3. General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, will make every reasonable effort to cause Japanese export items to be disposed of suitably abroad. However, it is distinctly understood that if the commodities covered by any of these applications become unsuitable or ineligible for export or cannot be imported into or sold in another country approval may be cancelled or modified as to part or all of such commodities.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government will be responsible for the accuracy of all information presented in applications and for the availability of material as described therein. This includes:

a. Responsibility for safeguarding any existing stocks of materials described as available for export . and preventing any disposal until and unless General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, determines that the material should not be exported.

b. Responsibility for insuring that Applications to Prepare for Export describe material which can reasonably be expected to be available at the times indicated with due regard for the available supplies of raw materials, coal, labor and any other essential operating supplies and production facilities.

c. Responsibility that the material actually shipped conforms to the specifications set forth in applications or shown in samples. Any deviations or substitutions will be made only with specific approval of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

5. The Imperial Japanese Government will obtain clear title to any material to be exported, exceptthat which is, or has been the property of governments or natural or legal persons outside Japan and of which General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, orders the restitution.

6. Delivery of each shipment destined for the United State of America will take place on issuance of the on board ocean bill of lading at the port or loading and title will pass to the U.S. Commercial Company on delivery. In the case of shipment destined for China or Korea in vessel of Japanese registry, delivery of each shipment will take place ex-vessel, port of discharge, and in the case of shipment in vessel of any other registry delivery will take place on issuance of the on-board ocean bill of lading. Title will pass upon delivery. Time of delivery and transfer of title of shipments to any other nation will be specified hereafter, either in general instructions or as each shipment is authorized.

7. When samples of proposed exports are required, selection will be made by representatives of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, from samples made available

by the Imperial Japanese Government. One will be delivered directly to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. One will be catalogued by the Imperial Japanese Government, maintained in an accessible store room in the Tokyo area, and will be available at all times to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, on request. The third sample will be packed for export and an Application to Deliver for Export, clearly marked SAMPLE in blocks 1 and 8, will be submitted. Simultaneously, the Application to Prepar for Export covering the material sampled will be submitted. If this Application to Prepare for Export has already been submitted, the Application to Deliver for Export covering the samples will be submitted as soon as the samples are packed and ready for export.

8. Specimen forms attached will be reproduced by the Imperial Japanese Government in English or bilingually in English and Japanse. Samples of the forms for reproduction will be furnished to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, for approval prior to printing. All such applications submitted to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, will be executed in English and insofar as feasible will contain all information required by the form.

9. All such applications will signed by the authorized representative of the Imperial Japanese Government or his delegate as approved by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

BOARD OF TRADE (Boeki Cho) 3 April 1946

1. References are made to the following documents pertinent to the establishment of an agency by the Imperial Japanese Government which will represent that government in the performance of approved foreign trade functions:

a. Paragraph 3d of memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government AG (091.31) ESS, dated 0 October 1945, which ordered the creation of an agency to be responsible fro receiving, and for the distribution of, imports.

b. Central Liaison Office No. 1176 (1.123) dated 18 December 1945.

c. Imperial Ordinance No. 703 dated 14 December 1945.

d. Imperial Ordinance No. 704 dated 14 December 1945.

e. Foreign Trade Settlement Fund Law, Proceeding of the Diet No. XXVI (c) of 21 December 1945.

2. The Board of Trade, as indicated in C.L.O. 1176 (1.123) dated 18 December 1945, hereinafter referred to as Boeki Cho, is hereby recognized as the exclusive agency of the Imperial Japanese Government to handle all Japanese foreign trade transactions in accordance with the following:

a. All of the transactions of Boeki Cho will be handled in accordance with, or in a manner consistent with, instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

b. All foreign trade will be handled by Boeki Cho on behalf of the Imperial Japanese Government except as may be specifically authorized to the contrary by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

c. No other agency of the Imperial Japanese Government, no quasi-governmental or other organization or association, and no natural or legal person under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Japanese Government will perform any foreign trade functions except through Boeki Cho or as specifically authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

d. Boeki Cho will deliver or cause to be delivered all export goods as instructed the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. It will take delivery or cause delivery to be taken of import goods as instructed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Boeki Cho will deliver or cause to be delivered for export only goods to which full and complete title has been vested in Boeki Cho on behalf of the Imperial Japanese Government, unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and Boeki Cho will transfer title hereto as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may direct. Boeki Cho will take title on behalf of the Imperial Japanese Government to imported goods as directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

e. All commercial burdens, risks, claims and other resposibilities and liabilities as to foreign trade will be assumed by Boeki Cho.

f. All imports will be received "as is" and, except as approved by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Boeki Cho and the Imperial Japanese Government will assert no claims with respect to quality, quantity, condition or any other matter directly or indirectly affecting the receipt of such goods.

.k. Boeki Cho and the Imperial Japanese Government will hold all other Governments and agencies and representatives thereto harmless from all loss, cost, damage or expense arising directly or indirectly out of any purchase, sale disposition or other handling of export or import goods or arising in connection with any foreign trade transaction.

h. The appointment of all personnel of Boeki Cho of the rank of Chief of Bureau or higher, including Advisers and Counselors, will be subject to the approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Advise concerning personnel listed in the inclosure to your memorandum CLO No. 1176 (1.123) dated 18 December 1945 will be furnished at an early date.

3. Imperial Ordinance No. 703, dated 14 December 1945, which established Boeki Cho, and other laws, ordinances and regulations pertinent thereto will be amended to give effect to the following:

a. Boeki Cho will purchase export goods only as authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers by approval of an "Application to Prepare for Export" or an "Application to Deliver for Export" or by issuance of an export directive from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

b. Boeki Cho will receive all import goods made available by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. It may allow others to perform acts connected with receipt of the goods, but title will first be vested in Boeki Cho on behalf of the Imperial Japanese Government, unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

c. Boeki Cho will handle, transfer, and receive all import and export goods in accordance with instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and authorizations and policies established by duly empowered agencies of the Imperial Japanese Government.

d. Boeki Cho will be empowered to perform all of the acts and do all that is necessary to give full effect to paragraphs 2d, e and f above.

e. Advisers will be appointed for one year terms.

f. Advisers will in general act as a body (Board of Advisers). They will act upon a vote of a majority of the advisers, and minutes of all meetings shall be kept. The President of Boeki Cho will request their advice on all important matters. On occasion, they will upon the President's request, individually or as members of committees, assist him in the discharge of operations functions.

4. Imperial Ordinance No. 704, dated 14 December 1945, which established the Committee for the Distribution of Imported Goods, and other laws, ordinances, and regulations pertinent thereto will be amended to give effect to the following:

a. The Committee for the Distribution of Imported Goods will advise and assist Boeki Cho and other duly empowered agencies of the Imperial Japanese Government in the distribution of imported goods, acting consistently with instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and policies of all duly empowered agencies of the Imperial Japanese Government.

b. Committee members may act individually or in groups to advise or assist the President of Boeki Cho.

5. The Foreign Trade Settlement Fund, created by Proceeding of the Diet, No. XXVI (c) of 21 December 1945 will be sufficient in amount to meet the obligations of Boeki Cho, and laws, ordinances and regulations will be amended to give effect to the following:

a. Any loans or appropriations deposited in the fund are to be reported to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

b. The fund will be available solely to Boeki Cho and will be expended upon order of Boeki Cho only to discharge financial obligations reasonably assumed in the performance of the acts mentioned in paragraph 3a, b, c and d, above, except as may otherwise be specifically authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

c. All sums received by Boeki Cho arising directly or indirectly out of the sale or other disposition of imported goods will be deposited in the Foreign Trade Settlement Fund and will be available to Boeki Cho for the purposes defined above.

d. No loans for financing distribution of imports nor for processing or assembly of goods for export will be made out of the Foreign Trade Settlement Fund.

e. The Fund will not be used for any subsidy, direct or indirect, on any imported goods.

6. Direct Communication between Boeki Cho, disignated agencies of the Imperial Japanese Government and interested staff section of the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is hereby authorized to implement the instructions contained in this memorandum.

7. Provisions of this memorandum do not apply to restitution, restoration or reparations directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

The Constitution of Japan

We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people and do firmly establish this Constitution. Government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people. This is a universal principle of mankind upon which this Constitution is founded. We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws, ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith.

We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship, and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want.

We believe that no nation is responsible to itself alone, but that laws of political morality are universal; and that obedience to such laws is incumbent upon all nations who would sustain their own sovereignty and justify their sovereign relationship with other nations.

We, the Japanese people, pledge our national honor to accomplish these high ideals and purposes with all our resources.

CHAPTER I. THE EMPEROR

Article 1. The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power.

Article 2. The Imperial Throne shall be dynastic and succeeded to in accordance with the Imperial House Law passed by the Diet.

Article 3. The advice and approval of the Cabinet shall be required for all acts of the Emperor in matters of state, and the Cabinet shall be responsible therefor.

Article 4. The Emperor shall perform only such acts in matters of state as are provided for in this Constitution and he shall not have powers related to government.

The Emperor may delegate the performance of his acts in matters of state as may be provided by law.

Article 5. When, in accordance with the Imperial House Law, a Regency is established, the Regent shall perform his acts in matters of state in the Emperor's name. In this case, paragraph one of the preceding article will be applicable.

Article 6. The Emperor shall appoint the Prime Minister as designated by the Diet.

The Emperor shall appoint the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court as designated by the Cabinet.

Article 7. The Emperor, with the advice and approval of the Cabinet, shall perform the following acts in matters of state on behalf of the people:

Promulgation of amendments of the constitution, laws, cabinet orders and treaties.

Convocation of the Diet.

Dissolution of the House of Representatives.
Proclamation of general election of members of the Diet.
Attestation of the appointment and dismissal of Ministers of State and other officials as provided for by law, and of full powers and credentials of Ambassadors and Ministers.
Attestation of general and special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and restoration of rights.
Awarding of honors
Attestation of instruments of ratification and other diplomatic documents as provided for by law
Receiving foreign ambassadors and ministers
Performance of ceremonial functions.

Article 8. No property can be given to, or received by, the Imperial House, nor can any gifts be made therefrom, without the authorization of the Diet

CHAPTER II. RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Article 9. Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes

In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized

CHAPTER III. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE

Article 10. The conditions necessary for being a Japanese national shall be determined by law.

Article 11. The people shall not be prevented from enjoying any of the fundamental human rights. These fundamental human rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution shall be conferred upon the people of this and future generations as eternal and inviolate rights.

Article 12. The freedoms and rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution shall be maintained by the constant endeavor of the people, who shall refrain from any abuse of these freedoms and rights and shall always be responsible for utilizing them for the public welfare.

Article 13. All of the people shall be respected as individuals. Their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness shall, to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare, be the supreme consideration in legislation and in other governmental affairs.

Article 14. All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin

Peers and peerage shall not be recognized.

No privilege shall accompany any award of honor, decoration or any distinction, nor shall any such award be valid beyond the lifetime of the individual who now holds or hereafter may receive it.

Article 15. The people have the inalienable right to choose their public officials and to dismiss them.

All public officials are servants of the whole community and not of any group thereof.

Universal adult suffrage is guaranteed with regard to the election of public officials.

In all elections, secrecy of the ballot shall not be violated. A voter shall not be answer-

able, publicly or privately, for the choice he has made.

Article 16. Every person shall have the right of peaceful petition for the redress of damage, for the removal of public officials, for the enactment, repeal or amendment of laws, ordinances or regulations and for other matters; nor shall any person be in any way discriminated against for sponsoring such a petition.

Article 17. Every person may sue for redress as provided by law from the State or a public entity, in case he has suffered damage through illegal act of any public official.

Article 18. No person shall be held in bondage of any kind. Involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, is prohibited.

Article 19. Freedom of thought and conscience shall not be violated.

Article 20. Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all. No religious organization shall receive any privileges from the State, nor exercise any political authority.

No person shall be compelled to take part in any religious act, celebration, rite or practice.

The State and its organs shall refrain from religious education or any other religious activity.

Article 21. Freedom of assembly and association as well as speech, press and all other forms of expression are guaranteed.

No censorship shall be maintained, nor shall the secrecy of any means of communication be violated

Article 22. Every person shall have freedom to choose and change his residence and to choose his occupation to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare.

Freedom of all persons to move to a foreign country and to divest themselves of their nationality shall be inviolate.

Article 23. Academic freedom is guaranteed.

Article 24. Marriage shall be based only on the mutual consent of both sexes and it shall be maintained through mutual cooperation with the equal rights of husband and wife as a basis.

With regard to choice of spouse, property rights, inheritance, choice of domicile, divorce and other matters pertaining to marriage and the family, laws shall be enacted from the standpoint of individual dignity and the essential equality of the sexes.

Article 25. All people shall have the right to maintain the minimum standards of wholesome and cultured living.

In all spheres of life, the State shall use its endeavors for the promotion and extension of social welfare and security, and of public health.

Article 26. All people shall have the right to receive an equal education correspondent to their ability, as provided by law.

All people shall be obligated to have all boys and girls under their protection receive ordinary education as provided for by law. Such compulsory education shall be free.

Article 27. All people shall have the right and the obligation to work.

Standards for wages, hours, rest and other working conditions shall be fixed by law.

Children shall not be exploited.

Article 28. The right of workers to organize and to bargain and act collectively is guaranteed.

Article 29. The right to own or to hold property is inviolable.

Property rights shall be defined by law, in conformity with the public welfare.

Private property may be taken for public use upon just compensation therefor.

Article 30. The people shall be liable to taxation as provided by law.

Article 31. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty, nor shall any other criminal penalty be imposed, except according to procedure established by law.

Article 32. No person shall be denied the right of access to the courts.

Article 33. No person shall be apprehended except upon warrant issued by a competent judicial officer which specifies the offense with which the person is charged, unless he is apprehended, the offense being committed.

Article 34. No person shall be arrested or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him or without the immediate privilege of counsel; nor shall he be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand of any person such cause must be immediately shown in open court in his presence and the presence of his counsel.

Article 35. The right of all persons to be secure in their homes, papers and effects against entries, searches and seizures shall not be impaired except upon warrant issued for adequate cause and particularly describing the place to be searched and things to be seized, or except as provided by Article 33.

Each search or seizure shall be made upon separate warrant issued by a competent judicial officer.

Article 36. The infliction of torture by any public officer and cruel punishments are absolutely forbidden.

Article 37. In all criminal cases the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial tribunal.

He shall be permitted full opportunity to examine all witnesses, and he shall have the right of compulsory process for obtaining witnesses on his behalf at public expense.

At all times the accused shall have the assistance of competent counsel who shall, if the accused is unable to secure the same by his own efforts, be assigned to his use by the State.

Article 38. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself.

Confession made under compulsion, torture or threat, or after prolonged arrest or detention shall not be admitted in evidence.

No person shall be convicted or punished in cases where the only proof against him is his own confession.

Article 39. No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he has been acquitted, nor shall he be placed in double jeopardy.

Article 40. Any person, in case he is acquitted after he has been arrested or detained, may sue the State for redress as provided by law.

CHAPTER IV. THE DIET

Article 41. The Diet shall be the highest organ of state power, and shall be the sole law-making organ of the State.

Article 42. The Diet shall consist of two Houses, namely the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

Article 43. Both Houses shall consist of elected members, representative of all the people.

The number of the members of each House shall be fixed by law.

Article 44. The qualifications of members of both Houses and their electors shall be fixed by law However, there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, sex, social status, family origin, education, property or income.

Article 45. The term of office of members of the House of Representatives shall be four years. However, the term shall be terminated before the full term is up in case the House of Representatives is dissolved.

Article 46. The term of office of members of the House of Councillors shall be six

years, and election for half the members shall take place every three years.

Article 47. Electoral districts, method of voting and other matters pertaining to the method of election of members of both Houses shall be fixed by law.

Article 48. No person shall be permitted to be a member of both Houses simultaneously.

Article 49 Members of both Houses shall receive appropriate annual payment from the national treasury in accordance with law.

Article 50. Except in cases provided by law, members of both Houses shall be exempt from apprehension while the Diet is in session, and any members apprehended before the opening of the session shall be freed during the term of the session upon demand of the House.

Article 51. Members of both Houses shall not be held liable outside the House for speeches, debates or votes cast inside the House.

Article 52. An ordinary session of the Diet shall be convoked once per year

Article 53. The Cabinet may determine to convoke extraordinary sessions of the Diet. When a quarter or more of the total members of either House makes the demand, the Cabinet must determine on such convocation.

Article 54. When the House of Representatives is dissolved, there must be a general election of members of the House of Representatives within forty (40) days from the date of dissolution, and the Diet must be convoked within thirty (30) days from the date of the election.

When the House of Representatives is dissolved, the House of Councillors is closed at the same time. However, the Cabinet may in time of national emergency convoke the House of Councillors in emergency session.

Measures taken at such session as mentioned in the proviso of the preceding paragraph shall be provisional and shall become null and void unless agreed to by the House of Representatives within a period of ten (10) days after the opening of the next session of the Diet.

Article 55. Each House shall judge disputes related to qualifications of its members. However, in order to deny a seat to any member, it is necessary to pass a resolution by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

Article 56. Business cannot be transacted in either House unless one-third or more of total membership is present.

All matters shall be decided, in each House, by a majority of those present, except as elsewhere provided in the Constitution, and in case of a tie, the presiding officer shall decide the issue.

Article 57. Deliberation in each House shall be public. However, a secret meeting may be held where a majority of two-thirds or more of those members present passes a resolution therefor.

Each House shall keep a record of proceedings. This record shall be published and given general circulation, excepting such parts of proceedings of secret session as may be deemed to require secrecy.

Upon demand of one-fifth or more of the members present, votes of the members on any matter shall be recorded in the minutes.

Article 58. Each House shall select its own president and other officials.

Each House shall establish its rules pertaining to meetings, proceedings and internal discipline, and may punish members for disorderly conduct. However, in order to expel a member, a majority of two-thirds or more of those members present must pass a resolution thereon.

Article 59. A bill becomes a law on passage by both Houses, except as otherwise provided by the Constitution.

A bill which is passed by the House of Representatives, and upon which the House of

Councillors makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, becomes a law when passed a second time by the House of Representatives by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

The provision of the preceding paragraph does not preclude the House of Representatives from calling for the meeting of a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law.

Failure by the House of Councillors to take final action within sixty (60) days after receipt of a bill passed by the House of Representatives, time in recess excepted, may be determined by the House of Representatives to constitute a rejection of the said bill by the House of Councillors.

Article 60. The budget must first be submitted to the House of Representatives.

Upon consideration of the budget, when the House of Councillors makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, and when no agreement can be reached even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or in the case of failure by the House of Councillors to take final action within thirty (30) days, the period of recess excluded, after the receipt of the budget passed by the House of Representatives, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

Article 61. The second paragraph of the preceding article applies also to the Diet approval required for the conclusion of treaties.

Article 62. Each House may conduct investigations in relation to government, and may demand the presence and testimony of witnesses, and the production of records.

Article 63. The Prime Minister and other Ministers of State may, at any time, appear in either House for the purpose of speaking on bills, regardless of whether they are members of the House or not. They must appear when their presence is required in order to give answers or explanations.

Article 64. The Diet shall set up an impeachment court from among the members of both Houses for the purpose of trying those judges against whom removal proceedings have been instituted.

Matters relating to impeachment shall be provided by law.

CHAPTER V. THE CABINET

Article 65. Executive power shall be vested in the Cabinet.

Article 66. The Cabinet shall consist of the Prime Minister, who shall be its head, and other Ministers of State, as provided for by law.

The Prime Minister and other Ministers of State must be civilians.

The Cabinet, in the exercise of executive power, shall be collectively responsible to the Diet.

Article 67. The Prime Minister shall be designated from among the members of the Diet by a resolution of the Diet. This designation shall precede all other business.

If the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors disagree and if no agreement can be reached even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or the House of Councillors fails to make designation within ten (10) days, exclusive of the period of recess, after the House of Representatives has made designation, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

Article 68. The Prime Minister shall appoint the Ministers of State. However, a majority of their number must be chosen from among the members of the Diet.

The Prime Minister may remove the Ministers of State as he chooses.

Article 69. If the House of Representatives passes a non-confidence resolution, or rejects a confidence resolution, the Cabinet shall resign en masse, unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within ten (10) days.

Article 70. When there is a vacancy in the post of Prime Minister, or upon the first convocation of the Diet after a general election of members of the House of Representatives, the Cabinet shall resign en masse.

Article 71. In the cases mentioned in the two preceding articles, the Cabinet shall continue its functions until the time when a new Prime Minister is appointed.

Article 72. The Prime Minister, representing the Cabinet, submits bills, reports on general national affairs and foreign relations to the Diet and exercises control and supervision over various administrative branches.

Article 73. The Cabinet, in addition to other general administrative functions, shall perform the following functions:

Administer the law faithfully; conduct affairs of state.

Manage foreign affairs.

Conclude treaties. However, it shall obtain prior or, depending on circumstances, subsequent approval of the Diet.

Administer the civil service, in accordance with standards established by law.

Prepare the budget, and present it to the Diet.

Enact cabinet orders in order to execute the provisions of this Constitution and of the law. However, it cannot include penal provisions in such cabinet orders unless authorized by such law.

Decide on general amnesty, special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and restoration of rights.

Article 74. All laws and cabinet orders shall be signed by the competent Minister of State and countersigned by the Prime Minister.

Article 75. The Ministers of State, during their tenure of office, shall not be subject to legal action without the consent of the Prime Minister. However, the right to take that action is not impaired hereby.

CHAPTER VI. JUDICIARY

Article 76. The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law.

No extraordinary tribunal shall be established, nor shall any organ or agency of the Executive be given final judicial power.

All judges shall be independent in the exercise of their conscience and shall be bound only by this Constitution and the laws.

Article 77. The Supreme Court is vested with the rule-making power under which it determines the rules of procedure and of practice, and of matters relating to attorneys, the internal discipline of the courts and the administration of judicial affairs.

Public procurators shall be subject to the rule-making power of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court may delegate the power to make rules for inferior courts to such courts.

Article 78. Judges shall not be removed except by public impeachment unless judicially declared mentally or physically incompetent to perform official duties. No disciplinary action against judges shall be administered by any executive organ or agency.

Article 79. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Judge and such number of judges as may be determined by law; all such judges excepting the Chief Judge shall be appointed by the Cabinet.

The appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be reviewed by the people at the first general election of members of the House of Representatives following their appointment, and shall be reviewed again at the first general election of members of the House

of Representatives after a lapse of ten (10) years, and in the same manner thereafter.

In cases mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, when the majority of the voters favors the dismissal of a judge, he shall be dismissed.

Matters pertaining to review shall be prescribed by law.

The judges of the Supreme Court shall be retired upon the attainment of the age as fixed by law.

All such judges shall receive, at regular stated intervals, adequate compensation which shall not be decreased during their terms of office.

Article 80. The judges of the inferior courts shall be appointed by the Cabinet from a list of persons nominated by the Supreme Court. All such judges shall hold office for a term of ten (10) years with privilege of reappointment, provided that they shall be retired upon the attainment of the age as fixed by law.

The judges of the inferior courts shall receive, at regular stated intervals, adequate compensation which shall not be decreased during their terms of office.

Article 81. The Supreme Court is the court of last resort with power to determine the constitutionality of any law, order, regulation or official act.

Article 82. Trials shall be conducted and judgment declared publicly. Where a court unanimously determines publicity to be dangerous to public order or morals, a trial may be conducted privately, but trials of political offenses, offenses involving the press or cases wherein the rights of people as guaranteed in Chapter III of this Constitution are in question shall always be conducted publicly.

CHAPTER VII. FINANCE

Article 83. The power to administer national finances shall be exercised as the Diet shall determine

Article 84. No new taxes shall be imposed or existing ones modified except by law or under such conditions as law may prescribe.

Article 85. No money shall be expended, nor shall the State obligate itself, except as authorized by the Diet.

Article 86. The Cabinet shall prepare and submit to the Diet for its consideration and decision a budget for each fiscal year.

Article 87. In order to provide for unforeseen deficiencies in the budget, a reserve fund may be authorized by the Diet to be expended upon the responsibility of the Cabinet.

The Cabinet must get subsequent approval of the Diet for all payments from the reserve fund.

Article 88. All property of the Imperial Household shall belong to the State. All expenses of the Imperial Household shall be appropriated by the Diet in the budget.

Article 89. No public money or other property shall be expended or appropriated for the use, benefit or maintenance of any religious institution or association, or for any charitable, educational or benevolent enterprises not under the control of public authority.

Article 90. Final accounts of the expenditures and revenues of the State shall be audited annually by a Board of Audit and submitted by the Cabinet to the Diet, together with the statement of audit, during the fiscal year immediately following the period covered.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law.

Article 91 At regular intervals and at least annually the Cabinet shall report to the Diet and the people on the state of national finances.

CHAPTER VIII. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 92. Regulations concerning organization and operations of local public entities shall be fixed by law in accordance with the principle of local autonomy.

Article 93. The local public entities shall establish assemblies as their deliberative organs, in accordance with law.

The chief executive officers of all local public entities, the members of their assemblies, and such other local officials as may be determined by law shall be elected by direct popular vote within their several communities.

Article 94. Local public entities shall have the right to manage their property, affairs and administration and to enact their own regulations within law.

Article 95. A special law, applicable only to one local public entity, cannot be enacted by the Diet without the consent of the majority of the voters of the local public entity concerned, obtained in accordance with law.

CHAPTER IX. AMENDMENTS

Article 96. Amendments to this Constitution shall be initiated by the Diet, through a concurring vote of two-thirds or more of all the members of each House and shall thereupon be submitted to the people for ratification, which shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of all votes cast thereon, at a special referendum or at such election as the Diet shall specify.

Amendments when so ratified shall immediately be promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the people, as an integral part of this Constitution.

CHAPTER X. SUPREME LAW

Article 97. The fundamental human rights by this Constitution guaranteed to the people of Japan are fruits of the age-old struggle of man to be free; they have survived the many exacting tests for durability and are conferred upon this and future generations in trust, to be held for all time inviolate.

Article 98. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the nation and no law, ordinance, imperial rescript or other act of government, or part thereof, contrary to the provisions hereof, shall have legal force or validity.

The treaties concluded by Japan and established laws of nations shall be faithfully observed.

Article 99. The Emperor or the Regent as well as Ministers of State, members of the Diet, judges, and all other public officials have the obligation to respect and uphold this Constitution.

CHAPTER XI. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 100. This Constitution shall be enforced as from the day when the period of six months will have elapsed counting from the day of its promulgation.

The enactment of laws necessary for the enforcement of this Constitution, the election of members of the House of Councillors and the procedure for the convocation of the Diet and other preparatory procedures necessary for the enforcement of this Constitution may be executed before the day prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Article 101. If the House of Councillors is not constituted before the effective date of this Constitution, the House of Representatives shall function as the Diet until such time as the House of Councillors shall be constituted.

Article 102. The term of office for half the members of the House of Councillors serving in the first term under this Constitution shall be three years. Members falling under this category shall be determined in accordance with law.

Article 103. The Ministers of State, members of the House of Representatives, and judges in office on the effective date of this Constitution, and all other public officials, who occupy positions corresponding to such positions as are recognized by this Constitution shall not forfeit their positions automatically on account of the enforcement of this Constitution unless otherwise specified by law. When, however, successors are elected or appointed under the provisions of this Constitution they shall forfeit their positions as a matter of course.

Note——The new Constitution was promulgated on November 3, 1946 and enforced on May 3, 1947.

LAWS AND ORDINANCES

The Imperial House Law

Promulgated, Jan. 16, 1947
Enforced, May. 3, 1947

Chapter I. Succession to the Imperial Throne

Article 1. The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by a male offspring in the male line belonging to the Imperial Lineage.

Article 2. The Imperial Throne shall be passed to the members of the Imperial Family according to the following order:

1. The eldest son of the Emperor.
2. The eldest son of the Emperor's eldest son.
3. Other descendants of the eldest son of the Emperor.
4. The second son of the Emperor, and his descendants.
5. Other descendants of the Emperor.
6. Brothers of the Emperor and their descendants.
7. Uncles of the Emperor and their descendants.

In case there is no member of the Imperial Family as under the numbers of the preceding paragraph, the Throne shall be passed to the member of the Imperial Family next nearest in lineage.

In the cases of the two preceding paragraphs, precedence shall be given to the senior line, and in the same degree, to the senior member.

Article 3. In case the Imperial Heir is affected with an incurable and serious disease, mentally or physically, or there is a serious hindrance, the order of succession may be changed by decision of the Imperial House Council and in accordance with the order stipulated in the preceding Article.

Article 4. Upon the demise of the Emperor the Imperial Heir shall immediately accede to the Throne

Chapter II. The Imperial Family

Article 5. The Empress, the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, Shinno, the consorts of Shinno, Naishinno, O, the consorts of O, and Jo-o shall be the members of the Imperial Family.

Article 6. The legitimate children of an Emperor, and the legitimate grand children of an Emperor in the legitimate male line shall be Shinno in the case of a male, and Naishinno in the case of a female. The legitimate descendants of an Emperor in the third and later generations in the legitimate male line shall be O in the case of a male and Jo-o in the case of a female.

Article 7. In case an O succeeds to the Throne, his brothers and sisters who are O and Jo-o shall specially become Shinno and Naishinno.

Article 8. The son of the Emperor who is the Imperial Heir is called "Kotaishi" and in case there is no Kotaishi, the grandson of the Emperor, who is the Imperial Heir, is called "Kotaison."

Article 9. The Emperor and the members of the Imperial Family may not adopt children.

Article 10. The institution of Empress, and the marriage of any male member of the Imperial Family shall be passed by the Imperial House Council.

Article 11. A Naishinno, O, or Jo-o, of 15 years of age or more, shall leave the status of the Imperial Family member according to her or his own desire and by decision of the Imperial House Council.

Beside the case as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, a Shinno (excepting the Kotaishi and the Kotaison), Naishinno, O, or Jo-o, shall, in case of special and unavoidable circumstances, leave the status of the Imperial Family member by decision of the Imperial House Council.

Article 12. In case a female of the Imperial Family marries a person other than the Emperor or the members of the Imperial Family, she shall lose the status of the Imperial Family member.

Article 13. The consorts of a Shinno or O who leaves the status of the Imperial Family member, and his direct descendants and their consorts, excepting those females who are married to other members of the Imperial Family and their direct descendants, shall lose simultaneously the status of the Imperial Family member. However, as regards his direct descendants and their consorts, it may be so decided by the Imperial House Council that they do not lose the status of the Imperial Family member.

Article 14. A female, not of the Imperial Family, who is married to a Shinno or O, may, upon the loss of her husband, leave the status of the Imperial Family member according to her own desire.

When a female mentioned in the preceding paragraph has lost her husband, she shall, in case of special and unavoidable circumstances beside the case as under the same paragraph, leave the status of the Imperial Family member by decision of the Imperial House Council.

In case a female mentioned in the first paragraph is divorced, she shall lose the status of the Imperial Family

The provisions of the first paragraph and the preceding paragraph shall apply to the females married to other members of the Imperial Family mentioned in the preceding Article.

Article 15 Any person outside the Imperial Family and his or her descendants shall not become a member thereof except in the cases where a female becomes Empress or marries a member of the Imperial Family

Chapter III Regency

Article 16. In case the Emperor has not come of age, a Regency shall be established.

In case the Emperor is affected with a serious

disease, mentally or physically, or there is a serious hindrance and is unable to perform his acts in matters of state, a Regency shall be instituted by decision of the Imperial House Council.

Article 17. The Regency shall be assumed by a member of the Imperial Family of age according to the following order:

1. The Kotaishi, or Kotaison.
2. A Shinno and an O.
3. The Empress.
4. The Empress Dowager.
5. The Grand Empress Dowager.
6. A Naishinno and a Jo-o.

In the case of No. 2 in the preceding paragraph the order of succession to the Throne shall apply; and in the case of No. 6 in the same paragraph, the order of succession to the Throne shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 18. In case the Regent, or a person falling in the order of assumption of Regency, is affected with a serious disease, mentally or physically, or there is a serious hindrance, the Imperial House Council may decide to change the Regent or the order of assumption of Regency, according to the order stipulated in the preceding Article.

Article 19. When, because of minority of the person falling in the order of assumption of Regency or because of the obstacles mentioned in the preceding paragraph, another member of the Imperial Family has become Regent, he shall not yield his post of Regent to the said member of the Imperial Family who has the precedence on the ground of his attainment to majority or the removal of those obstacles, except in the case such person happens to be the Kotaishi or Kotaison.

Article 20. In case the obstacles mentioned in Article 16, paragraph 2 have been removed, the Regency shall be abolished by decision of the Imperial House Council.

Article 21. The Regent, while in office, shall not be subject to legal action. However, the right to take that action is not impaired hereby.

Chapter IV Majority; Honorific Titles; Ceremony of Accession; Imperial Funeral; Record of Imperial Lineage; and Imperial Mausoleums

Article 22. The majority age for the Emperor, the Kotaishi and the Kotaison shall be eighteen.

Article 23. The honorific title for the Emperor, the Empress, the Grand Empress Dowager and the Empress Dowager shall be "Heika."

The honorific title for the members of the Imperial Family other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be "Denka."

Article 24. When the Throne is succeeded to, the Ceremony of Accession shall be held.

Article 25. When the Emperor dies, the Rites of Imperial Funeral shall be held.

Article 26. The matters relating to the family status of the Emperor and the members of the Imperial Family shall be registered in the Record of Imperial Lineage.

Article 27. The graves of the Emperor, the Empress, the Grand Empress Dowager and the Empress Dowager, shall be called "Ryo," and those of all other members of the Imperial Family shall be called "Bo": the matters relating to Ryo and Bo shall be entered respectively in the Ryo Register and the Bo Register.

Chapter V. The Imperial House Council

Article 28. The Imperial House Council shall be composed of ten members.

These members shall consist of two Imperial Family members, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the House of Representatives and of the House of Councillors, the Prime Minister, the head of the Imperial House Office, the Chief Judge and one other judge of the Supreme Court.

The members of the Imperial Family and the judge other than the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, who are to become members of the Council, shall be chosen by mutual election respectively from among the members of the Imperial Family of age and from among the judges other than the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court.

Article 29. The member of the Imperial House Council, who is the Prime Minister, shall preside over its meeting.

Article 30. There shall be appointed ten reserve members in the Imperial House Council.

As regards the reserve members for the Imperial Family members and the judge of the Supreme Court in the Council, the provision of Article 28, paragraph 3, shall apply mutatis mutandis. The reserve members for the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the House of Representatives and of the House of Councillors in the Council shall be selected by mutual election from among the members of the House of Representatives and of the House of Councillors.

The numbers of the reserve members mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs shall be the same as the numbers of the members in the Council, and the order of assuming their functions shall be determined at the time of the mutual election.

The reserve member for the Prime Minister in the Council shall be the Minister of State who has been designated as the one to perform temporarily the functions of Prime Minister under the provisions of the Cabinet Law.

The reserve member for the head of the Imperial House Office in the Council shall be designated by the Prime Minister from among the officials of the Imperial House Office.

In case there is a hindrance with regard to a member of the Council, or he is missing, the reserve member for him shall perform his functions.

Article 31. As regards the President, the Vice-President and members of the House of Representatives mentioned in Article 28 and the preceding paragraph, they shall be, in case the house has been dissolved and pending the selection of the successors, those persons who were respectively the President, the Vice-President and members of the House at the time of its dissolution.

Article 32. Term of office for the members of the Council, who are members of the Imperial Family and a judge other than the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court and their reserve members shall be four years.

Article 33. The Imperial House Council shall be convened by the President of the Council.

The Imperial House Council must be convoked, if demanded by four members of more, in the cases as under Article 3, Article 16, paragraph 2, Article 18 and Article 20.

Article 34.. The Imperial House Council, unless attended by six members of more, may not open deliberations and make decisions.

Article 35. The deliberations of the Imperial House Council shall be decided by a majority vote of two thirds or more of the members present, in the cases of Article 3, Article 16, paragraph 2, Article 18 and Article 20; and by a majority vote in all other cases.

In case of a tie in the case of the latter clause of the preceding paragraph, the President shall make the decision.

Article 36. A member may not participate in the deliberation of any matter in which he has a special interest.

Article 37. The Imperial House Council shall exercise only those powers which are provided for by this and other laws.

Supplementary Provisions:

The present law shall come into force as from the day of the enforcement of the Constitution of Japan.

The present members of the Imperial Family shall be considered as the members of the Imperial Family under this law; and with regard to the application of the provisions of Article 6, they shall be considered the legitimate offspring in the legitimate male line.

The present Ryo and Bo shall be considered as the Ryo and Bo as under Article 27

The Imperial House Economy Law

Promulgated, Jan. 16, 1947
Enforced, May 3, 1947

Article 1 State property which is assigned, or which has been determined to be assigned, to the official use of the Imperial House (called the Imperial House Use Property hereafter) shall be treated as government use property under the State Property Law, and matters pertaining to it will be handled by the Imperial House Office

In case an item of state property is assigned, or is to be determined to be assigned to the official use of the Imperial House, the matter must be passed by the Imperial House Economy Council. So shall it be also in case the use of any Imperial House Use Property is discontinued or altered.

The Imperial House Use Property shall not be property intended for revenue.

The Imperial House Economy Council shall make the necessary survey concerning the Imperial House Use Property at an interval of not more than five years and make a report to the Cabinet.

When the report of the preceding paragraph has been made, the Cabinet shall report to the Diet the content thereof.

Article 2 In the cases of sale or purchase for reasonable price and of other ordinary private economic transactions, and in any of the cases specified below, a property may be alienated to, or received by, the Imperial House, or a gift can be made therefrom without authorization by the Diet each time:

1. Giving or receiving of properties not exceeding a certain amount in value as fixed by law separately.
2. Giving or receiving of properties exceeding the amount of the preceding sub-paragraph, but not exceeding a certain amount in value as fixed by law separately, which has been passed by the Imperial House Economy Council.

When the giving and receiving of property takes place more than once during one year between the same parties, the provisions of the sub-paragraphs of the preceding paragarph shall apply to the aggregate amount of such transactions.

In case the amount in value of the properties given by or to a member belonging to the Imperial House under the provisions of 1 or 2 of paragraph 1 in a period less than one year has reached the amount as fixed separately by law, the above provisions do not apply to the giving or receiving of property by such member during the remainder of the year.

Article 3. The appropriation for the expenditures of the Imperial House to be made in the budget shall be divided into the Inner Court Appropriation, the Imperial Court Appropriation and the Imperial Family Appropriations.

Article 4. The Inner Court Appropriation shall apply to the daily expenditures of the Emperor and Empress, the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, the Kotaishi and his consort, the Kotaison and his consort, and other Imperial Family members belonging to the Inner Court, and to other miscellaneous expenditures of the Inner Court; a fixed sum shall be appropriated annually as is determined by law separately.

The sums provided as the Inner Court Appropriation shall constitute the Privy Purse and shall not be treated as public money to be administered by the Imperial House Office.

In case the Imperial House Economy Council deems it necessary to change the fixed sum of paragraph 1, it must submit to the Cabinet its opinion thereon.

When the opinion of the Council has been submitted, as under the preceding paragraph, the Cabinet shall report to the Diet the content thereof at the earliest opportunity.

Article 5. The Imperial Court Appropriation shall apply to all the expenditures of the Imperial Court other than those of the Inner Court and shall be administered by the Imperial House Office.

Article 6. The Imperial Family Appropriations shall apply to the sums which are provided as annuities for the maintenance of the dignity of the members of the Imperial Family and those which are provided to the persons who leave the status of the Imperial Family member for the maintenance of dignity as persons who have been members of the Imperial Family, in one time payment to be made at the time when they leave their status. The sums of such annuities or one time payments shall be calculated on the basis of a fixed sum as will be determined by law separately.

The annuities shall be calculated according to the stipulations set forth under the following numbers and in paragraphs 3 to 5; and they shall be paid annually to the members of the Imperial Family other than those specified in Article 4.

1. Shinno shall receive:

Married	The whole of the fixed sum.
Of age and unmarried.	One half of the fixed sum.
Under age and unmarried.	One quarter of the fixed sum.

2. The consort of a Shinno shall receive one half of the fixed sum.

3. Naishinno shall receive:

Of age.	One half of the fixed sum.
Under age.	One quarter of the fixed sum.

4. O, the consort of an O, and Jo-o shall receive sums corresponding to 70 per cent of the amount of the annuities calculated respectively on the basis of Shinno, the consort of a Shinno, and Naishinno.

A married Shinno or O, even after the cessation of marital relationship, shall receive the same amount as before.

A member of the Imperial Family who is the Regent, shall receive 5 times the fixed sum during the term of his office.

A person, possessing more than one status, shall be paid according to the status commanding the highest annuity.

A person who leaves the status of the member of the Imperial Family according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law shall receive a sum in one time payment, as determined by the Imperial House Economy Council, and within the limit of not exceeding the amount corresponding to 15 times the amount of the annuity due to the said person to be calculated according to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 and the preceding paragraph.

In calculating the sum for one time payment as under the preceding paragraph, an unmarried or under-age Shinno or O shall be considered as a married Shinno or O; and Naishinno or Jo-o under age as a Naishinno, or Jo-o, of age.

The provision of Article 4, paragraph 2 shall apply to the sums provided as the Imperial Family Appropriations.

The provisions of Article 4, paragraphs 3 and 4 shall apply to the fixed sum of paragraph 1.

Article 7. The Imperial Heir upon his accession to the Throne shall receive such traditional properties as are to be handed down with the Throne.

Article 8. The Imperial House Economy Council shall be composed of 8 members.

The members shall be the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the House of Representatives and of the House of Councillors, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, the head of the Imperial House Office and the head of the Board of Audit.

Article 9. There shall be appointed 8 reserve members in the Imperial House Economy Council.

Article 10. The Imperial House Economy Council, unless there are present 5 members or more, may not open deliberations and make decisions.

The deliberations shall be decided by a majority vote. In case of a tie, the chairman shall make the decision.

Article 11. The provisions of Article 29; Article 30, paragraphs 3–7; Article 31; Article 33, paragraph 1; Article 36 and Article 37 of the Imperial House Law shall apply to the Imperial House Economy Council mutatis mutandis.

The post of the reserve member for the Minister of Finance in the Council shall be filled by the Vice Minister of Finance; and that of the reserve member for the head of the Board of Audit by an official of the Board of Audit, who shall be designated by the Prime Minister.

Supplementary Provisions:

The present Law shall come into force as from the day of the enforcement of the Constitution of Japan.

Those items of the former Imperial Household Property which are in the use of the Imperial House at the time of the enforcement of the present Law and which have become state property under the State Property Law shall be considered, without a decision of the Imperial House Economy Council, as the Imperial House Use Property, regardless of the provision of Article 1, paragraph 2.

The necessary matters relating to the transitional disposition of the rights and obligations which belong to the former Imperial House Account at the time of the enforcement of the present Law, and which are to be carried over by the State, shall be provided for by cabinet order.

The Inner Court Appropriation and the sum of annuities under the Imperial Family Appropriations for the fiscal year in which the present Law takes effect shall be provided for on the basis of monthly quotas.

The Cabinet Law

Promulgated, Jan. 16, 1947
Enforced May 3, 1947

Article 1. The Cabinet shall perform functions provided for in Article 73 and other Articles of the Constitution of Japan.

Article 2. The Cabinet shall be composed of the Prime Minister, who shall be its head, and Ministers of State of not more than sixteen in number.

The Cabinet, in the exercise of executive power, shall be collectively responsible to the Diet.

Article 3. The Ministers shall divide among themselves administrative affairs and be in charge of their respective shares thereof each as a competent Minister, as provided for by law separately.

The provision of the preceding paragraph does not, however, preclude the existence of Ministers who have no specific share of administrative affairs to manage.

Article 4. The Cabinet shall perform its functions through Cabinet meetings.

The Prime Minister shall preside over Cabinet meetings.

Each Minister may submit to the Prime Minister any question or matter and ask for a Cabinet meeting thereon.

Article 5. The Prime Minister, representing the Cabi-

net, shall submit Cabinet bills, budgets and other proposals to the Diet, and shall report on general national affairs and foreign relations to the Diet.

Article 6. The Prime Minister shall exercise control and supervision over various administrative branches in accordance with the policies to be decided upon after consultation at Cabinet meetings.

Article 7. The Prime Minister shall, following consultation at Cabinet meetings, decide on any point of doubt relating to jurisdiction as between the competent Ministers.

Article 8. The Prime Minister may suspend the official act or order of any administration office, pending action by the Cabinet.

Article 9. In case the Prime Minister is prevented from discharging his functions or the post of Prime Minister is vacant, the Minister of State designated by him in advance shall perform temporarily the functions of Prime Minister.

Article 10. In case a competent Minister is prevented from discharging his functions or the post of such Minister is vacant, the Prime Minister, or a Minister of State designated by him, shall perform temporarily the functions of the said competent Minister of State.

Article 11. No provision imposing obligations or restricting rights can be made in Cabinet orders unless authorized by law.

Article 12. There shall be set up under the Cabinet a Secretariat and a Legislative Bureau.

The Cabinet Secretariat shall be in charge of preparing the agenda of Cabinet meetings and other miscellaneous affairs of the Cabinet.

The Legislative Bureau shall be in charge of examining and drafting of Cabinet bills and Cabinet orders, as well as examining drafts of treaties, and other legal matters.

Beside the matters mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, the Cabinet Secretariat and the Legislative Bureau shall assist the work of the Cabinet as provided by for Cabinet order.

The organization of the Cabinet Secretariat and the Legislative Bureau shall be fixed by law separately.

Beside the Secretariat and the Legislative Bureau there shall be set up in the Cabinet necessary offices which shall assist the work of the Cabinet, as provided for by law.

Supplementary Provision:

The present Law shall come into force as from the day of the enforcement of the Consitution of Japan.

The Diet Law

Promulgated, Apr. 28, 1947
Enforced, May 3, 1947

Chapter I. Convocation of the Diet and Opening Ceremony

Article 1. The Imperial rescript convoking the Diet shall be promulgated, setting the date for assembling.

The Imperial rescript of convoking an ordinary session shall be promulgated at least twenty (20) days in advance.

The Imperial rescript convoking an extraordinary session or a special session convoked under Article 54 of the Constitution of Japan need not be bound by the provision of the preceding paragraph.

Article 2. An ordinary session shall be convoked within the first ten days of December every year. However it must be so convoked that the term of office of the members of the Diet may not expire during the ordinary session.

Article 3. The demand for convocation of an extraordinary session shall be submitted in writing to the Cabinet jointly by one-fourth or more of all the members of either House, through the President of their House.

Article 4. The demand for an emergency session of the House of Councillors shall be made to the President of the House by the Prime Minister, setting the date for assembling.

Artice 5. The members of the Diet shall assemble at their respective Houses on the date designated by the Imperial rescript.

Article 6. Each House shall elect both or either one of its President and Vice President if those posts are vacant, on the date of assembling.

Article 7 Pending the election of the President and Vice President, the Secretary-General shall perform the functions of the President.

Article 8 The Opening Ceremony shall be held at the beginning of a session.

Article 9. The Opening Ceremony shall be presided over by the President of the House of Representatives.

In case the President of the House of Representatives is incapacitated, the President of the House of Councillors shall preside

Chapter II. Term of Session and Recess

Article 10. The term of an ordinary session shall be one hundred and fifty (150) days.

Article 11. The term of an extraordinary session, or of a special session, shall be determined by a concurrent vote of both Houses.

Article 12. The term of a session of the Diet may be extended when both Houses agree by their concurrent vote.

Article 13. In case the two Houses fail to agree on the matter under the two preceding Articles, the decision of the House of Representatives shall prevail.

Article 14. The term of a session of the Diet shall be counted as from the date of convocation.

Article 15. Recess of the Diet shall require a concurrent decision of both Houses.

Each House may decide upon its own recess for a period not exceeding seven (7) days.

Even during the recess of the Diet or a House, a plenary session of a House may be called for when the President of the House deems it urgent, or when one-fourth or more of the total membets of the House demands it.

Chapter III. Officers and Expenditures

Article 16. The officers of each House shall be as follows:
(1) President
(2) Vice President
(3) President protem
(4) Chairmen of Standing Committees
(5) Secretary-General

Article 17. There shall be one President and one Vice President for each House.

Article 18. The term of office for the President and the Vice President of each House shall coincide with their respective term of office as a Diet member.

Article 19. The President of each House shall maintain order in the House, adjust its proceedings, supervise the affairs of the House and represent the House.

Article 20. The President may attend and address Committee meetings.

Article 21. In case the President is incapacitated or the post is vacant in either House, the Vice President shall perform the functions of the President.

Article 22. In case both the President and the Vice President are incapacitated in either House, a President pro tempore shall be elected to perform the functions of the President.

The House may entrust the President with the nomination of the President pro tempore.

Article 23. In case the post of the President or the Vice President becomes vacant or both posts are vacant in either House, it shall immediately conduct an election to fill the same.

Article 24. In case of the election of President pro tempore and in case there is none to perform the functions of the President in the election mentioned in the preceding Article, the Secretary-General shall perform the functions of the President.

Article 25. Chairmen of the Standing Committees shall be elected in each House from among the members of each Standing Committee.

Article 26. Each House shall have one Secretary-General, secretaries and other necessary personnel.

Article 27. The Secretary-General shall be elected in each House from among those other than members of the Diet.

The secretaries and other personnel shall be appointed or dismissed by the Secretary-General with the consent of the respective President.

Article 28. The Secretary-General shall, under the direction of the President, administer the affairs of the House, and sign official documents.

The secretaries shall, under the order of the Secretary-General, dispatch business.

Article 29. In case the Secretary-General is incapacitated or the post is vacant, the previously designated Secretary shall perform the functions of the Secretary-General.

Article 30. The officers may resign with the permission of the House. During an adjournment, the permission for resignation of the officers may be given by the President.

Article 31. The officers shall not hold concurrently a government official post.

Article 32. The expenditures of both Houses shall be appropriated independently in the national budget.

The above appropriation shall include a contingent fund.

Chapter IV. Members of the Diet

Article 33. Members of each House shall not be arrested without the consent of their respective Houses during the term of session, unless they are apprehended while committing a crime outside the Diet.

Article 34. During an emergency session of the House of Councillors, members of the House of Councillors shall not be arrested without the consent of the House, unless they are apprehended while committing a crime outside the Diet.

Any members of the House of Councillors, arrested before the opening of an emergency session of the House of Councillors, shall be freed during the term of the session, upon demand of the House.

Article 35. The members of the Diet shall receive an annual payment not less in amount than the highest pay for government officials in general.

Article 36. The Diet members shall be given a retirement allowance, according to the provisions separately made.

Article 37. The Diet members may travel freely on the state railways during session or on official business, according to the regulations separately made.

Article 38. The Diet members shall receive allowances as fixed separately for posting official documents or for communications of official character during the term of session.

Article 39. Diet members shall not, during the term in which they are elected, be appointed officials of the Government or a local public entity, unless such an appointment is provided for by law.

Diet members shall not, during the term in which they are elected, be appointed any members of committees, advisers, non-official staff (Shokutaku), or engage in other similar occupations under the various administrative branches of the Government, unless such an appointment is fixed by law or provided for by the decision of the Diet.

Chapter V. Committees and Their Members

Article 40. Members of Committees in each House shall be members of Standing Committees and Special Committees.

Article 41. Standing Committee members shall be elected and appointed by each House at the beginning of a session and they shall serve during the term of their office as Diet members.

Any members shall serve on at least one Standing Committee but can not become members of more than three Standing Committees at the same time.

Article 42. Standing Committees of each House shall be as follows, and they shall examine the bills, petitions, representations, and others, which come under their respective spheres of work.

1 Standing Committee for Foreign Affairs

2 Standing Committee for Public Safety and Local Government.
3. Standing Committee for National Land Planning.
4. Standing Committee for Judicial Affairs.
5. Standing Committee for Educational Affairs.
6. Standing Committee for Culture.
7 Standing Committee for Public Welfare.
8. Standing Committee for Labour.
9. Standing Committee for Agriculture and Forestry.
10. Standing Committee for Fishery.
11. Standing Committee for Commerce.
12. Standing Committee for Mining and Industry
13. Standing Committee for Electricity.
14. Standing Committee for Transportation.
15. Standing Committee for Communications.
16. Standing Committee for Finance
17. Standing Committee for Budgets.
18. Standing Committee for Audit.
19. Standing Committee for House Management.
20. Standing Committee for Library Management.
21. Standing Committee for Disciplinary Measures.

Either House may increase or decrease or annex the Standing Committees mentioned in the preceding paragraph on the advice of the Legislative Committee of the Houses.

Article 43. Each Standing Committee shall have at least two officials who, not being Diet members, have special knowledge (to be called qualified specialists), as well as adequate number of secretarial assistants. They will be permanent staff. However, any qualified specialists and secretarial assistants shall not be appointed in case the House deems them unnecessary

The qualified specialists mentioned above shall receive an adequate amount of allowance and shall not haye any other occupations concurrently.

They cannot occupy any post in the administrative branches of the Government, for two (2) years after their resignation from the Committee.

Article 44 A Standing Committee of one House may hold a joint hearing with a Committee in the other House if they so agree.

Article 45 Members of a Special Committee shall be elected by each House in order to examine a specially designated matter which does not come under jurisdiction of the Standing Committees, and they shall serve until the matter they are entrusted with is decided upon by the House.

The Chairman of a Special Committee shall be elected by mutual vote from among the Committee members.

Article 46. Members of Standing Committees and those of Special Committees shall be selected, being allotted to parties in proportion to the numbers of members of the House belonging to them.

Article 47. Standing Committees and Special Committees shall examine the matters entrusted with, only during the term of session.

Standing Committees and Special Committees may examine the matters especially entrusted with by the decision of each House, even during adjournment.

Article 48. The Chairman of each Committee shall adjust its proceedings and maintain order in the Committee.

Article 49. A Committee may not open deliberation and transact business unless attended by a half or more of its members.

Article 50. The proceeding of a Committee shall be decided by a majority of the members present. In case of a tie, the Chairman shall make a decision.

Article 51. A Committee may conduct open hearings on important questions of popular concern or public interest, and heat the views of the interested parties or persons of learning and experience.

Open hearings mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be held on the general budget and important bills concerning revenue.

Article 52 A Committee may be attended by persons authorized by the Chairman, besides the members of the Diet. However, a Committee may hold secret meetings, if it so decides.

The Chairman of a committee may order the audience to leave the meeting, for the maintenance of order.

Article 53. The Chairman shall report the proceedings and results of his Committee to the House.

Article 54. A minority opinion that was rejected in a Committee may be reported to the House by those who are of the minority opinion, following the Chairman's report.

The President may limit time for the report of the minority opinion.

When those who are of the minority opinion present to the President an adequate summary of the report of their opinion it shall be entered in the Record of Proceedings, together with the committee's report.

Chapter VI. Plenary Sessions

Article 55. The President of each House shall fix the calendar of proceedings and give an advance notice of the same to the House.

Article 56. Any member may introduce a bill.

When a bill is introduced, the President shall entrust an appropriate Committee with the bill or proposal and, after the examination by the Committee, put it to the debate in the plenary session. However, when considered urgent, the examination of the Committee may be omitted by a decision of the House.

Bills or proposals which the Committee decided unnecessary to submit to the House shall not be laid before a meeting of the House. However, when demanded by twenty (20) or more Diet members in seven days (not counting the period of recess) from the date of a decision of the Committee, they must be submitted to a plenary session of the House.

In case no such demand is made as provided for in the preceding paragraph, the bills or proposals become null and void.

The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall not apply to the bills transmitted from the

other House.

Article 57. Motions for amendment to any bill, in order to be placed on the agenda, shall require the support of twenty (20) or more members.

Article 58. When the Cabinet submitted a bill to one House, it must send the same Bill to the other House for preliminary examination within five (5) days from the day of submission.

Article 59. The Cabinet must not amend or withdraw a bill already on the agenda of a meeting of a House or a committee unless consent is given by the House.

Article 60. With regard to a bill introduced by one House, the Chairman (or his proxy) of a comittee to which the bill is referred to or its proposer may explain the bill in the other House.

Article 61. The President of each House may limit time for questioning debate or other utterances, unless otherwise decided by the House.

The unfinished part of a member's speech owing to the time limit may be entered in the Record of Proceedings to such an extent as may be considered suitable by the President, unless otherwise decided by the House.

Article 62. When a motion is made by the President, or by ten (10) or more members, the proceedings of each House may be closed to the public according to a decision by two-thirds or more of the members present.

Article 63. Parts of the Record of Proceedings of a secret session which have been voted upon as specially requiring secrecy by the House may not be made public.

Article 64. In case the post of Prime Minister has become vacant or the Prime Minister has tendered has resignation, the Cabinet shall immediately so notify both Houses.

Article 65. With regard to bills requiring the decisions of both Houses, when both Houses passed them or the decision of the House of Representatives became the final decision of the Diet, the bills which require promulgation shall be tendered to the Throne through the Cabinet by the President of the House of Representatives and the other bills shall be sent to the Cabinet.

The designation of the Prime Minister shall be communicated to the Throne by the President of the House of Representatives through the Cabinet.

Article 66. A law shall be promulgated within thirty (30) days from the day of its submission to the Throne.

Article 67. Any special law applicable only to one local public entity, in case it has been approved by the Diet, shall be submitted to the vote of the people of the local public entity concerned, as provided separately by law, and when approved by the majority of the voters of that local public entity, shall definitively become a law.

Article 68. Any matter which has not been decided during a session shall not be continued to the subsequent session.

Chapter VII. Ministers of State and Representatives of the Government

Article 69. The Cabinet may, with the approval of the Presidents of the Houses, appoint representatives of the Government to assist Ministers of State in the Diet.

Article 70. A Minister of State and a representative of the Goverement, when desiring to speak at a meeting of the Houses or of a Committee, shall notify the President or the Chairman of a Committee concerned.

Article 71. A Committee may, through the President, request the presence of a Minister of State or a representative of the Government.

Article 72. A Committee may, through the President, ask for the presence of the President of Board of Audit and the auditors and hear their explanations.

Article 73. Reports concerning the proceedings of the Diet and those concerning Committee Meetings shall, simultaneously with their distribution to the Members, be delievered to Ministers of State and representatives of the Government.

Chapter VIII. Interpellations and Free Discussions

Article 74. When a member of each House wants to interpellate the Cabinet, he shall obtain the approval of the President.

A brief statement of the purport of an interpellation shall be presented to the President.

When a member raises objection to the President's disapproval of his interpellation, the President must put it to deliberation of the House whether the House approves the interpellation or not.

The President shall have entered in the Record of Proceedings a brief statement of the purport of a member's interpellation which the President or the House has disapproved, when demanded by that member.

Article 75. The President of each House shall transmit to the Cabinet a brief statement of the purport of an interpellation which he or the House has approved.

The Cabinet shall make a reply within seven days from the date of receiving a brief statement of the purport of an interpellation. When a reply is not made within the specified period, the reason therefor shall be clearly stated.

Article 76. When an interpellation is urgent, it may orally be made when the House so decides.

Article 77. The Cabinet reply to an interpellation may be put to a debate by a member's motion and may likewise be put to the vote of the House.

Article 78. Either House of the Diet shall meet at least once in two weeks, in order to give an opportunity to the Members to conduct free discussions on national affairs.

A subject under free discussions may be put to the vote of the House in accordance with a member's motion.

The time-limit for a speech at free discussions shall be decided by the President, unless otherwise decided by the House.

Chapter IX. Petitions

Article 79. Any person desiring to make a petition to either House shall present a written petition with the introduction of a Diet member.

Article 80. Adoption of a petition shall be decided upon by either House after examination by the

Committee concerned.

A petition which the Committee decided it unnecessary to submit to the House shall not be laid before a meeting of the House. However, a petition requested by twenty (20) or more members of the House to be placed for discussion shall be laid before a meeting of the House.

Article 81. Petitions which have been adopted by either House and which the House deems it appropriate for the Cabinet to deal with shall be transmitted to the Cabinet.

The Cabinet shall, every year, report to the House concerned the particulars of the disposal of the petitions mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 82. Either House shall separately receive petitions, and shall not interfere with the other House.

Chapter X. Relations between Two Houses

Article 83. When a matter requiring a decision of the Diet has been passed or amended by the House A, the said matter shall be transmitted to the House B, and when such matter has been rejected by the House A, the fact of rejection shall be notified to the House B.

When the House B has agreed to, or rejected, the matter transmitted from the House A, the fact of agreement or rejection shall be notified to the House A.

When the House B has amended the matter transmitted from the House A, the said matter shall be referred to the House A

When the House A has agreed, or has not agreed, to the matter referred thereto by the House B, the fact of agreement or disagreement shall be notified to the House B

Article 84 When the House of Representatives has not agreed to a legislative bill referred thereto by the House of Councillors, or when the House of Councillors has rejected a legislative bill transmitted thereto from the House of Representatives or has not agreed to a legislative bill referred thereto by the House of Representatives, the House of Representatives may request a meeting of a Joint Committee of both Houses.

The House of Councillors, only when it has not agreed to a bill referred thereto by the House of Representatives, may request, simultaneously with its notification of disagreement, a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Houses, in spite of the provision of the preceding paragraph. However, the House of Representatives may refuse the abovementioned request for a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Houses.

Article 85. In connection with Budget Estimates or treaties requiring prior consideration by the House of Representatives, when the House of Representatives has not agreed to a matter referred thereto by the House of Councillors, or when the House of Councillors has rejected a matter transmitted thereto from the House of Representatives, the House of Representatives shall request a meeting of a Joint Committee of both Houses.

In connection with treaties receiving prior consideration by the House of Councillors, when the House of Councillors has not agreed to a matter referred thereto by the House of Representatives, or when the House of Representatives has rejected a matter transmitted thereto from the House of Councillors, the House of Councillors shall request a meeting of a Joint Committee of both Houses.

Article 86. When either House has decided upon the nomination of the Prime Minister, the fact shall be notified to the other House.

When both Houses do not agree in deciding upon the nomination of the Prime Minister, the House of Councillors shall request a meeting of a Joint Committee of both Houses.

Article 87. With the exception of those provided for in the preceding three Articles, in connection with matters requiring to be decided upon by the Diet, when the House exercising posterior consideration does not agree to the decision of the House exercising prior consideration, the House exercising prior consideration may request a meeting of a Joint Committee of both Houses.

Article 88. When either House has requested a meeting of a Joint Committee of both Houses, the other House shall not refuse, except under Proviso to Article 84, par. 2.

Article 89. A Joint Committee of both Houses shall consist of twenty members, of whom each House shall respectively elect ten members.

Article 90. A meeting of a Joint Committee of both Houses shall be presided over, by rotation for each different meeting, by a Chairman elected by, and from among Joint Committee-men of either House. A Chairman for the initial meeting shall be chosen by lottery

Article 91. A meeting of a Joint Committee of both Houses shall not open proceedings and make any decision unless two-thirds or more of Joint Committee-men respectively of the two Houses are present.

Article 92. In the Joint Committee of the Houses, a draft becomes definitive when it has been decided upon by a majority of two-thirds or more of the Joint Committee-men present.

The proceedings of a Joint Committee of both Houses shall, except as provided for in the preceding paragraph, be determined by a majority of the members of the Joint Committee present; and when the affirmative and the negative votes are the same in number, the decision shall be made by the Chairman.

Article 93. A definitive draft prepared by a Joint Committee of both Houses shall first be considered by the House which requested its meeting, and then be transmitted to the other House.

No definitive draft shall be subject to any further amendment.

Article 94. When a definitive draft can not be concluded by a Joint Committee of both Houses, the Chairman of the Joint Committee of each House shall so notify his House.

Article 95. The President of either House may be present at a meeting of a Joint Committee of both Houses and express his view.

Article 96. A Joint Committee of both Houses may request the presence at its meeting of Ministers of State and representatives of the Government.

Article 97. No outsider shall be permitted to attend a meeting of a Joint Committee of both Houses.

Article 98. Rules concerning a Joint Committee of both Houses other than those proyided for in this Law shall be prescribed by decision of the two Houses.

Chapter XI. Legislative Committee of both Houses

Article 99. The legislative Committee of both Houses shall make recommendations to the both Houses and the Cabinet with regards to the introduction of new legislations, existing laws and executive orders and regulations, and it shall also investigate and research the Diet Law and other regulations of the Houses and, as to their revisions, make recommendations to both Houses.

Article 100. The Legislative Committee shall consist of eighteen (18) members of whom the House of Representatives shall elect ten (10) and the House of Councillors elect eight (8). The Chairman of the Committee shall be elected from among its members by mutual vote.

The term of offices of the Committee members shall be the same with that of the members of the Houses.

Article 101. The Legislative Committee can not hold a meeting while the Diet is not in session, unless otherwise decided by the Houses.

Article 102. Other provisions for the Legislative Committee, besides the preceding Articles, shall be decided by both Houses.

Chapter XII. The Relations between the Houses, and the General Public and the Public Offices

Article 103. Each House may despatch its members for the purpose of examination or investigation.

Article 104. The Cabinet, the Government or public offices must comply with the request of each House for submitting necessary reports or documents for the purpose of investigation.

Article 105. The Cabinet or Ministries shall send their publications to the Diet Library.

The Committee for Library Management may cause the Cabinet or Ministries to send the publications to the Diet Members, when deemed necessary.

Article 106. Each House shall provide a witness with travelling expenses and day allowance according to the regulations provided for separately when he is called up to the House for the purpose of examining bills and other matters or investigating national affairs.

Chapter XIII. Resignation, Retirement, Filling Vacancies and Litigation for Qualifications

Article 107. Each House can authorize the resignations of its members. However, when the House is in adjournment, the President of the House can do it

Article 108. A member becomes retired when he becomes a member of the different House or when he is appointed to a post which he can not occupy concurrently according to laws.

Article 109. A member becomes retired when he loses the legal qualifications to be elected.

Article 110. When a vacancy occurs, the President of the House concerned, shall so notify the Minister for Home Affars.

Article 111. When a litigation is brought up on a member's qualifications, the House concerned shall make a resolution after the committee's examination is finished.

The litigation abovementioned shall be brought up to the President in written document by a member of the House concerned.

Article 112. A member, when an litigation for qualifications has been brought against him, may employ one or two consels. One of the consels is employed at national expense.

Article 113. A member shall not lose his membership and authority connected with it in the House until he has been disqualified. However, a member can defend himself but can not vote in a meeting where a litigation for his qualifications is pending.

Chapter XIV. Discipline and the Police

Article 114. In order to maintain discipline during session, the President of each House shall exercise the police power within the Diet in accordance with this Law and the regulations stipulated by each House.

The preceding paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis during an emergency session of the House of Councillors.

Article 115. The Cabinet shall dispatch, upon the the request of the President police officers necessary for either House, which shall be superintended by the President.

Article 116. When in a plenary session a member acts contrary to this Law or rules of proceedings, makes disorderly conducts or injures the dignity of the House, the President shall watch or restrain him or make him retract his words The President may stop his speech, when he does not obey the order of the President, until the day's meeting is over, or make him leave the Assembly Hall.

Article 117 The President may temporarily suspend or adjourn the meeting for the day, in case it becomes too disorderly to control.

Article 118. In case a stranger obstructs the progress of the business in the House, the President may make him leave the House or hand him over to the police office if necessary.

The President may have all the strangers leave the House in case the strangers' gallery becomes disordered.

Article 119. There shall not be used insulting language or a speech on other's private affairs in the House.

Article 120. A member who was insulted in a plenary session or in a meeting of a committee by other members may appeal to the House for an action against them.

Chapter XV Disciplinary Measures

Article 121 When a case for disciplinary measures

occurs in the House, the President shall refer it to the Committee for Disciplinary Measures for examination, and pronounce the sentence passed by the House.

When a disciplinary case occurs in a committee, the Chairman shall report it to the President for a necessary action.

Members may move a motion for disciplinary measures with the support of twenty (20) or more members. This motion shall be presented within three (3) days after the disciplinary case occurred.

Article 122. Disciplinary measures shall be as follows:
(1) Admonition in a meeting open to the public;
(2) Address of apology in a meeting open to the public;
(3) Suspension of attendance to the House for a certain period;
(4) Expulsion.

Article 123. Both Houses can not refuse the attendance of the member who is reelected in spite of expulsion.

Article 124. The President shall refer to the Disciplinary Committee a case of a member who does not attend the House without justification within seven (7) days after the member received the invitation which the President specially sent to him because,
(a) the member did not attend the Diet without a justifiable reason within seven (7) days from the date of convocation,
(b) the member stayed away from a plenary session or a committee without a justifiable reason or,
(c) the period of leave of absence expired.

Chapter XVI. Court of Impeachment

Article 125. Impeachment against Judges shall be conducted by the Court of Impeachment which is composed of judges elected respectively in the same number by each House from among its members.

The Presiding Judge of the Court of Impeachment shall be elected by mutual vote from among the judges.

Article 126. Removal proceedings against Judges shall be instituted by the Proceedings Committee composed of its members elected from among the members of the House of Representatives.

The Chairman of the Proceedings Committee shall be elected by mutual vote from among the Committee members.

Article 127. A Judge of the Court of Impeachment shall not become concurrently a member of the Proceedings Committee.

Article 128. When the judges are elected in each House and the Proceedings Committee members are elected in the House of Representatives, the reserve members shall be elected respectively.

Article 129. Matters relating to the Court of Impeachment and the Proceedings Committee, other than those provided for in this Law, shall be determined by law.

Chapter XVII. Diet Library & Members' Club

Article 130. In order to help members for investigations and researches, the Diet Library shall be established.

The Diet Library may be used by the public.

Article 131. In order to expedite the drafting of legal measures by the members, each House shall have a legal department.

Article 132. In order to facilitate members' business the Members' Club shall be set up where office-rooms and one clerical assistant for each member shall be provided for.

Supplementary Provisions:

The present Law shall come into force as from the day of the enforcement of the Constitution of Japan.

The present "Rules of the Houses" shall be repealed.

Until an election for the President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives is held according to this Law, the President and Vice-President who hold office when this Law comes into force, shall remain in their respective office.

Until elections for the Secretaries General of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors are held according to this Law, the Chief-Secretaries of the House of the Representatives and the House of Peers who hold office when this Law comes into force, shall continue to hold their respective office, as the chief-secretaries.

Until the House of Councillors decides its House regulations, the regulations for the House of Representatives shall be followed, in connection with the procedures for meetings and other matters as well as internal discipline in the first session of the House of Councillors.

The Local Autonomy Law

Promulgated, Apr. 16, 1947
Enforced, May 3, 1947

Volume 1. General Provisions

Article 1. Local public bodies shall mean, ordinary local public bodies and special local public bodies.

The metropolis, the district, the urban and rural prefectures, the cities, the towns and the villages shall come under ordinary local public bodies.

The special cities, the special wards, the associations of local public bodies, and the financial wards shall come under special local public bodies.

Article 2. A local public body shall be a juristic person.

An ordinary local public body shall deal with its public affairs and such affairs which belong to ordinary local public bodies which were formerly charged with it by laws or ordinances and which heretofore will be so charged by laws or government ordinances.

A special local public body shall, in pursuance of the provisions of the present Law, deal with its affairs.

Article 3. The name of a local public body shall be the same as that which has hithertofore been used thereof.

If it becomes necessary for the alteration of the name of a metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture or special city to be effected, it shall be provided for by laws.

If it becomes necessary for the alteration of the name of a local public body except the metropolis, districts, urban and rural prefectures and special cities to be effected, it shall, except in cases where it has been provided for in this present Law, be provided for by bylaws.

Article 4. A local public body shall, in a case where it intends to determine, or alter the location of its office, effect the same by its bylaws.

Volume II. Ordinary Local Public Bodies

Chapter I. Common Rules

Article 5. The area of an ordinary local public body shall be the same as that which has been heretofore been comprised therein.

A metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall include cities, towns and villages.

Article 6. If the creation of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, as well as its dissolution, division or union or alterations of the boundaries thereof becomes necessary, it shall be determined by law.

In a case where the alteration of the boundary of a city, town, village affecting the boundaries of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures has been effected, the boundaries of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures concerned shall themselves be subject to alteration; the same shall apply in a case where the incorporation of an unassigned territory into the area of a city, town or village has been effected.

If, in the cases contemplated in the preceding two paragraphs, it is necessary for the disposition of a property to be effected, it shall be determined by a mutual agreement of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures concerned, in case no mutual agreement has been reached thereon, the Minister for Home Affairs shall, after consulting the views of the assemblies of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures concerned, determine the same, except in cases where it has been provided for in laws.

The mutual agreement prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be made after the resolutions of the assemblies of the respective local public bodies concerned have been obtained.

Article 7. The creation of a city, its dissolution, division or union, or the creation, dissolution, division or union of a town or village, consequent thereto or such alteration of the boundary of a city, town or village as shall be accompanied therewith shall, upon resolutions adopted by the assemblies of the cities, towns or villages concerned, be effected by the Minister for Home Affairs.

When the creation of a town or village, its dissolution, division, union, or the alteration of the boundary of a city, town or village is intended, it shall, upon resolutions adopted by the assemblies of the cities, towns or villages concerned and upon obtaining the permission of the Minister for Home Affairs, be effected by the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture; the same shall apply to the incorporation of an unassigned territory into the area of a city, town or village.

The alteration of the boundary of a city, town or village affecting the boundaries of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures shall, upon resolutions adopted by the assemblies of a city, town or village and of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures concerned, be effected by the Minister for Home Affairs.

If, in the cases contemplated in the preceding three paragraphs, it is necessary for the disposition of a property to be effected, it shall be determined by a mutual agreement of the cities, towns or villages concerned, upon resolution of the respective assemblies of cities, towns or villages concerned; in case no mutual agreement has been reached thereon, the governor of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture in the case of paragraphs 1 and 2, in the case contemplated in the last preceding paragraph, the Minister for Home Affairs shall, after consulting the views of the assemblies of the cities, towns or villages, determine it.

The mutual agreement prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be made after the resolutions of the assemblies of the respective cities, towns or villages concerned.

Article 8. In cases where the creation of a city or the reorganization of a town or village into a city is intended, such a local public body shall have a population of thirty thousand or upward and shall present urban appearances.

With respect to the reorganization of a town or village into a city or the reorganization of a city into a town or village; the same shall be effected, upon resolutions adopted by the assemblies of the cities, towns or villages concerned, by the Minister for Home Affairs.

With respect to the reorganization of a village into a town or the reorganization of a town into a village, a town or village shall, upon a resolution of the assembly thereof, obtain the permission of the governor of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture.

Article 9. In case where there exists a dispute concerning the boundaries of cities, towns or villages, the city, town or village concerned may bring an action of decision in the Court.

If, in cases where the boundary of a city, town or village is indistinct, there exists no dispute concerning the boundary thereof, the governor of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture may ask the decision of its boundary to the Court.

In the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph, except those which are specially provided for by Cabinet Orders, the provisions of the Law concerning the Procedures of Non-legal Cases shall apply.

Chapter II. Inhabitants

Article 10. A person who has his residence within the area of a city, town or village shall be an inhabitant

of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture which includes the concerned city, town or village, as well as of the concerned city, town or village.

An inhabitant shall, in pursuance of the present Law, have the right to use in common with others the property and establishments of the ordinary local public body to which he belongs and the duty to share the burden thereof.

Article 11. Any inhabitant of an ordinary local public body who is a citizen of Japan shall, in pursuance of the present Law, have the right to participate in the election of the ordinary local public body to which he belongs.

Article 12. Any inhabitant of an ordinary local public body who is a citizen of Japan shall, in pursuance of the present Law, have the right to demand the enactment or amendment or abolition of bylaws of the ordinary local public body to which he belongs.

Any inhabitant of an ordinary local public body who is a citizen of Japan shall, in pursuance of the present Law, have the right to demand the inspection of the affairs of the ordinary local public body to which he belongs.

Article 13 Any inhabitant of an ordinary local public body who is a citizen of Japan shall, in pursuance of the present Law, have the right to demand the dissolution of the assembly of the ordinary local public body to which he belongs.

Any inhabitant of an ordinary local public body who is a citizen of Japan shall, in pursuance of the present Law, have the right to demand the removal from office of the assemblymen of the ordinary local public body to which he belongs and its chief, vice-governor deputy-mayor, chief disburser or treasurer, members of electoral administration committee or inspection commissioners.

Chapter III. Bylaws and Regulations

Article 14. Subject to laws, an ordinary local public body may make bylaws in respect to its affairs.

These persons who have violated the bylaws of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture in respect to the affairs of nation which belongs to the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, in accordance with the provisions of laws or Cabinet Orders may, subject to laws, be punished.

Article 15. The chief of an ordinary local public body may, subject to laws, make regulations in respect to the affairs which come within his jurisdiction.

The provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 16. The bylaws and regulations shall, in conformity to a stated form of public notice, be publicly announced.

Chapter IV. Elections

Section I. Common Rules

Article 17. The assemblymen and the chief of an ordinary local public body shall, from among such persons as are qualified for being elected to that office, be elected by means of the vote by electors.

Article 18. Any person who, being a citizen of Japan of twenty years of age or over, has had his residence within the area of a city, town or village for six consecutive months at a given date, shall have the right to vote at the election of the assemblymen or the chief of the ordinary local public body to which he belongs.

Upon application of a person who is in a special relationship to a city, town or village, the concerned city, town or village may, through the resolution of its assembly, grant such person the right to vote at the election of the assemblymen or the chief of such city, town or village, regardless of the residential qualificiation as prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Any person who has been granted a right to vote in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall have the right to vote at the elections of the assemblymen or the chief of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture which include such city, town or village.

Any person who has, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2, been granted the right to vote in a city, town or village other than the city, town or village in which he has his residence shall, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, not have the right to vote at the elections of the assemblymen or the chief of an ordinary local public body in the city, town or village in which he has his residence.

The period of six months contemplated in paragraph 1 shall not be interrupted by the creation, dissolution, union or division of a city, town or village, or by an alteration of the boundary thereof.

Article 19. Any person who, being twenty-five years of age or upward who possesses the right to vote at the election of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body shall be qualified for being elected to the office of assemblymen of the ordinary local public body to which he belongs.

Any citizen of Japan who is thirty years of age or over shall be eligible for being elected to the office of governor of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture.

Any citizen of Japan who is twenty-five years of age or over shall be eligible for being elected to the office of mayor of a city, town or village.

The ages contemplated in the preceding three paragraphs shall be computed as on the date of election.

Article 20. A person who has been adjudged incompetent or quasi-incompetent or who has been sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labor and has neither undergone the execution of such punishment nor has ceased to undergo the same shall have neither the right to vote at the elections nor be eligible to be elected thereat

Article 21. The electoral administration committeemen, its clerks, the superintendents of the poll, the superintendents of the counting, presiding officers of election and such government officials or local officials as are concerned in election affairs shall be ineligible for being elected at the elections within the areas in which they act as such.

A public procurator, a police officer or a re-

venue officer while in office shall be ineligible for being elected at elections.

Article 22. The members of the assembly of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall be elected in the respective electoral districts.

The area of an electoral district mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be the same as that of a county or city.

In a case where the population in the area contemplated in the preceding paragraph is conspicuously small, several areas may be united by bylaws to create one electoral district.

If, in a case where the creation of a district contemplated in paragraph 2 has newly been effected during the term of office of the members of the assembly of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, and the number of the assemblymen assigned to the electoral district to which such district has heretofore belonged is less than the number of the assemblymen of such electoral districts contemplated in the provisions of paragraph 2 as are concerned with such creation of a district, the area of the district which has newly been created shall, in so far as the application of provisions of paragraph 2 is concerned, be deemed, until after the next general election, not to have been created.

Such matters as are necessary for the cases contemplated in the preceding two paragraphs shall be provided for by ordinances

A city, town or village may, in respect to the election of the members of its assembly, create electoral districts by its bylaw, provided, however, that in respect to the city contemplated in Article 155 paragraph 2, the electoral district of a ward shall be the electoral district.

The electoral district to which an elector of assemblymen of the assembly of a city, town or village belongs shall be determined by his residence. With respect to any person who, being a person who has the right to vote in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 paragraph 2, and has not his residence within the area of the city, town or village, the electoral administration committee of the city, town or village concerned shall, upon application of the person himself or *ex cathedra* if he fails to make an application, determine the electoral district to which he belongs.

The number of the assemblymen of the assembly of an ordinary local public body to be elected in the respective electoral districts shall be provided for in bylaws in proportion to population.

Article 23. The affairs regarding the elections of an ordinary local public body shall be administered by the electoral administration committee of the ordinary local public body concerned.

Article 24. The elections of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body and its chief shall, in cases where reasons have occured for holding such elections, be held as promptly

The election of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body and the election of the chief of an ordinary local public body in consequence of the expiration of the term of office shall not be held before thirtieth day prior to the day on which the term of office of these persons is to expire.

The election of the assemblymen of a city town or village or its chief shall not be held until, after a notice contemplated in Article 25, paragraph 4 has been given; provided that the rule shall not apply in case where a notice has not been given till the term contempleted in the same paragraph is expired.

With respect to the day of election, such electoral administration committee as administer the affairs relating to such election shall, on or before the thirtieth day prior to the day of election in the case of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture or on or before twentieth day prior to the day of election in the case of a city town or village, give public notice thereof.

In case where the elections of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and the elections of a city, town or village are held at the same time in accordance with the provisions of Article 25, paragraph 3, the electoral administration committee of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall give public notice as to the day of election on or before the thirtieth day prior to the same day.

Article 25. The election of the assemblymen of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures, the elections of the governor of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, the election of the assemblymen of a city, town or village, and the election of the mayor of city, headman of town or village may be held at the same time.

The electoral administration committee of a city, town or village shall, on or before the sixtieth day prior to the day on which an election is to be held in cases where such election is to be held in consequence of the expiration of the term of office of the assemblymen of the city, town or village or of its chief, or within three days from the day on which an event in which the holding of an election is necessary has occurred in cases where such elections to be held in consequence of the events other than the expiration of the term of office of the assemblymen of the city, town or village or of its chief, except in a case where a report is to be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 59, paragraph 2 or Article 61, paragraph 3, file notice to that effect with the electoral administration committee of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture The same shall apply when the reason mentioned in Article 62, paragraph 1 arises in respect of a person who is elected at the election of the assembly of a city, town or village or in a case where a vacancy in the members of an assembly of a city, town or village has occurred and it is unable to replace the same in accordance with the provisions of Article 56 or Article 63 paragraph 2.

The electoral administration committee of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture may, on the basis of the application contemplated in the provisions of the preceding paragraph or of a report contemplated in the provisions of Article 59, paragraph 2 or Article 61, paragraph 3, cause the election of the city, town or village concerned to be held at the same time as the

election of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture.

The electoral administration committee of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall, within three days from the day on which the application contemplated in provisions of paragraph 2 or a report contemplated in the provisions of Article 59, paragraph 2 or Article 61, paragraph 3 has been filed or made, given notice to the electoral administration committee of the city, town or village concerned in respect to whether the election of the city, town or village shall, on the basis of such application or report, be caused to be held at the same time as the election of the metropolis, district or urban or rural district.

In a case where simultaneous elections are to be held under the provisions of paragraph 1 or paragraph 3 excepting those which are specially provided for in this Law, the provisions concerning polling and vote-opening shall be applied throughout the respective electoral districts. In a case where simultaneous elections are to be held in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 and the districts of the election meetings are one and the same, the same shall apply in respect of the provisions concerning election meetings.

The necessary matters concerning the preceding Article shall be prescribed in Cabinet Orders.

Section II. Electors' Register

Article 26. The election of an ordinary local public body shall be held by using the electors' register and the supplementary electors' register of the members of the House of Representatives or the abstracts thereof.

The electoral administration committee of a city, town or village shall prepare the supplementary electors' register on September 15 every year, and shall, for fifteen days from November 5, throw the supplementary electors' register open to inspection of the persons concerned at any place designated by the committee.

The committee shall, on or before the third day prior to the day on which the supplementary electors' register begins to be thrown open to inspection, give public notice of the place for inspection.

The supplementary electors' register shall be entered the persons who, being entitled to vote at the elections of assemblymen of an ordinary local public body and its chiefs, cannot be entered in the electors' register of the members of the House of Representatives.

The supplementary electors' register shall contain the full name, address, date of birth, sex distinction, etc. of each elector.

The age of an elector shall be computed as of the date of the entry in the electors' register contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

Article 27. If it is considered that an ommission or clerical error exists in a supplementary electors' register, any person concerned may file objection against the electoral administrative committee within the period during which such electors' register shall be thrown open to inspection.

In the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph, the committee shall, within twenty days from the day on which the objection has been filed against it, determine the same. In a case where a determination that objection is right has been made, the committee shall forthwith effect an amendment in the supplementary electors' register, notify the effect to the alledged person and persons concerned and publish the said effect. In a case where a determination that objection is not right has been made, the committee shall notify the effect to the alleged person.

A person who is dissatisfied with the determination contemplated in the preceding paragraph may appeal to the Local Court within seven days from the day upon which such determination has been made, and any person who is dissatisfied with the decision may bring an action in the Supreme Court, though inappealable.

A supplementary electors' register shall become conclusive on December twentieth.

A supplementary electors' register shall be kept intact until December 19 of the following year; provided, however, that the committee shall forthwith effect on amendment in the supplementary electors' register, if such is required to be effected therein upon the final decision having been given, and notify the effect.

If it is necessary to do so on account of an act of God, an emergency, etc., another electors' register shall be prepared.

Any matter which is necessary relative to the electors' register contemplated in the preceding paragraph shall be provided for by Ordinances.

Section III. The Polling

Article 28. The polling district shall be the same as the polling district at the election of the members of the House of Representatives.

Article 29. The office of superintendent of the poll shall be assumed by a person who, from among the persons who have the right of voting, has been chosen by the electoral administration committee of a city, town or village.

The superintendent of the poll shall take charge of the affairs relating to the polling.

The superintendent of the poll shall be removed from office in case when he has lost his right of voting.

Article 30. A candidate may, from among the persons who are entered in the electors' register in the respective electoral district, determine, upon obtaining the consent of the person himself, one person to be an inspector of the poll and may, on or before the third day prior to the day of election, file notice of the same to the superintendent of the poll, provided, however, that a candidate may file the same person as already filed.

The persons of whom notices have been filed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph (in cases where a candidate has died or has withdrawn from his candidacy, the person of whom such candidate has filed notice shall herein and hereinafter be excluded) shall, if such persons are not more than ten, forthwith be caused to

assume the office of inspector of the poll; if more than ten, shall be decided ten inspectors of the poll by a mutual vote of the persons of whom notices have been filed.

The mutual election perscribed in the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be effected by means of the vote, and such person as have polled the majority of votes shall be elected to the office of inspector of the poll, in the case of an equality of the votes polled, the superintendent of the poll shall determine the elected person by the drawing of lots.

The mutual election prescribed in the provisions of paragraph 2 shall be effected on the day prior to the day of election.

With respect to the place, the date and the hour at which the mutual election prescribed in the provisions of paragraph 2 to be held, the superintendent of the poll shall beforehand give notice thereof.

If a candidate for the office has died or has withdrawn from his candidacy, the inspector of the poll of whom such candidate has filed notice shall vacate his office.

If the inspectors of the poll as prescribed in the provisions of paragraph 2 are less than three or have come to be less than three, or if the inspectors of the poll attending have not come to be three at the time when it is for the polling station to open or have thereafter come to be less than three, the superintendent of the poll shall, from among the persons whose names have been entered in the abstracts of the registration-slips of electors in the electoral division concerned, choose so many inspectors of the poll as to make up three in all, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the persons themselves and shall cause them to be present at the poll.

An inspector of the poll shall not resign his office without just reason.

Article 31. The form of a ballot paper shall be prescribed by the electoral administration committee which administers the affairs of such election.

In a case where, in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 paragraph 3, the election of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and the election of a city, town or village are to be held at the same time, the form of a ballot paper shall be prescribed by the electoral administration committee of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture.

In a case where, in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 paragraph 1 or 3, the elections are to be held at the same time, the columns in which the names of the candidates are to be entered shall be set up with a division, in respect to respective election, in a ballot paper.

Article 32. An elector shall, at the polling station, write down in his own hand the name of one candidate in a ballot paper and deposit it in a ballotbox.

In a case where, in accordance with the provisions of Article 25, paragraph 1 or 3, the elections are held at the same time, an elector shall, at the polling station, write down in his own hand the name of one candidate and no more in the column of a ballot paper in which the name of a candidate is to be entered for respective election and deposit it in a ballot-box.

With respect to the voting of a person who is unable to write the name of a candidate by himself owing to the physical defects, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 37, Article 41 and the preceding two paragraphs, special provisions may be made by Cabinet Ordinance.

The name of an elector shall not be entered in a ballot paper.

Article 33. The denial of a vote shall be decided by the superintendent of the poll with the advice of the inspectors of the poll.

If an elector against whom a decision contemplated in the preceding paragraph has been made, raises objection thereto, the superintendent of the poll shall cause him to cast a ballot provisionally.

With respect to the ballot contemplated in the preceding paragraph, an elector shall be caused to put the same in an envelope, seal the envelope up, write his full name thereon in his own hand and deposit the same in a ballot-box.

The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall apply to an elector whose vote has been challenged by an inspector of the poll.

Article 34. With respect to the vote of an elector who establishes his inability, owing to the duties or businesses in which he is engaged, or illness or any or such grounds as are provided in Cabinet Orders, to preceed in person to a polling station and cast a ballot on the day of election, special provisions may, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 32 paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 37 and the preceding Article, be made by orders.

Article 35. In cases where it is deemed with respect to islands or other places which have few facilities of communication, there exist such circumstances as make it impossible to send forward the ballot-boxes on the day of election, the electoral administration committee which administers the affairs of such election which related to such island or places may determine the day of the poll at its own discretion and cause the ballot-boxes the records of the poll and the abstracts of the electors' register list to be forwarded on or before the day for the counting of the votes.

In case the election of the metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture and the election of the city, town or village are to be held simultaneously in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 paragraph 3, the date of polling as provided for in the preceding paragraph shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the same paragraph, be determined by the electoral administration committee of the metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture.

Article 36. If it is impossible to take the poll or it is necessary to take another poll, through a calamity or due to any unavoidable circumstance, the electoral administration committee which shall administer the affairs of such election as is concerned with such poll shall appoint another day and cause a poll to be taken; provided, however, that such day shall be given public notice by the

electoral administration committee at least five days prior to the said date

If, in a case where, in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 paragraph 3, the election of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, and the election of a city, town or village are held at the same time, the reasons contemplated in the preceding paragraph has occurred, the electoral administration committee of metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture shall, in conformity to the provisions of the same paragraph, case another poll to be taken.

In a case where an event contemplated in paragraph 1 has occurred in respect to the election of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and in a case contemplated in the last preceding paragraph, the electoral administration committee of a city, town or village shall, through the presiding officer of election in charge of the election of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, file notice to that effect with the electoral administration committee of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture.

Article 37. The provisions of Articles 21 to 23 inclusive, Article 25, Article 26, Articles 28 to30 inclusive, Article 32, Article 34, Article 35, and Articles 39 to 43 inclusive of the Law concerning the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives shall apply with the necessary modifications to the poll at the elections of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body and its chief.

Section IV. The Counting of Votes

Article 38. The district for the counting of the votes shall be the same as the district for the counting of the votes at the election of the members of the House of Representatives. Provided that in these cities, towns or villages where there exist electoral districts for the election of the assembly of a city, town or village, the electoral administration committee may establish vote country places without reference to the vote places for the election of the House of Representatives.

Article 39. The office of superintendent for the counting of the votes shall be assumed by a person who from among the persons who have the right to vote, has been chosen by the electoral administration committee of a city, town or village.

The superintendent for the counting of the votes shall take charge of the affairs relating to the counting of the votes.

The superintendent for the country of the votes shall vacate his office in case when he has lost his right of voting.

Article 40. The provisions of Article 30 shall apply with the necessary modification to an inspector for the counting of the votes.

Article 41. Any of such votes prescribed in the provisions of Article 32, paragraph 1 as are specified below shall be void:

1. A vote which is not given in the prescribeu form;
2. A vote on which, besides the full name of a candidate, anything, except status, profession, residence or honorific titles or the like, is written;
3. A vote on which the full name of any person other than the candidate is written;
4. A vote on which the full names of two or more candidates are written,
5. A vote on which the full name of a candidate who is not eligible is written;
6. A vote on which the full name of a candidate is not written by the voter himself;
7. A vote, whereby it is unascertainable on the face of the ballot whether the voter has intended to vote for one candidate or the other.

Such vote contemplated in the provisions of Article 32, paragraph 2 as falls under item 1 or 2 of the preceding paragraph shall be void; such writing-in in the columns of that vote in which the names of candidates for respective election shall be entered as falls under item 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 of the preceding paragraph shall be void.

Article 42. The superintendent for the counting of the votes shall, in the presence of the inspectors for the counting of the votes, open each ballot-box; he shall, first of all, investigate such votes as are prescribed in the provisions of Article 33, paragraphs 2 and 4 and decide, with the advice of the inspectors for the counting of the votes, whether such votes shall be accepted or not.

The superintendent for the counting of the votes shall, upon mixing up the votes from every polling station, inspect each of the votes with the inspectors for the counting of the votes.

In a case where the investigation of the votes has come to an end, the superintendent for the counting of the votes shall forthwith make a return thereof to the presiding officer of election.

Article 43. The provisions of the principal clause of Article 36 paragraph 1, paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the counting of the votes.

Article 44. The provisions of Article 45, Article 46, Article 48, Article 50, Article 51, Article 53 to Article 55 inclusive, and Article 57 of the Law concerning the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives shall apply with the necessary modifications to the counting of the votes at the elections of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body and its chief.

Section V. Election Meeting

Article 45. The presiding officer of election shall be assumed by a person who, from among the persons who have the right of voting, has been chosen by the electoral administration committee of a city, town or village.

The presiding officer of election shall take charge of the affairs relating to the polling.

The presiding officer of election shall vacate his office in case when he has lost his right of voting.

Article 46. The election meeting shall be held at any place designated by the presiding officer of election.

Article 47. The provisions of Article 30 shall apply with necessary modifications to an inspector for

the election.

Article 48. In a case where the area of the division for the election meeting is the same as that of the division for the counting of the votes, the affairs relating to the counting of the votes at the election may, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 39, Article 40, Article 42 paragraph 3, Article 43 and Article 44, be conducted at the polling station at the same time the affairs relating to the election meeting.

In the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph, the office of superintendent for the counting of the votes or of inspector for the counting of the votes shall be assumed by the presiding officer of election or inspector of election, and the particulars relating to the counting of the votes may be put down together in the record of election.

Article 49. The presiding officer of election shall, on the day on which he has, from all of the superintendents for the counting of the votes, received the returns prescribed in the provisions of Article 42 paragraph 3 or on the following day, hold an election meeting and investigate such returns and count the total number of votes obtained by each candidate in the presence of the inspectors of election.

In a case contemplated in the preceding paragraph, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding Article, the presiding officer of election shall count the total number of votes obtained by each candidate as a result of investigation of the ballots.

If, in a case where another election has been held in consequence of the invalidation of a part of an election, the returns prescribed in the provisions of Article 42 paragraph 3 have been received, the presiding officer of election shall, in conformity to the provisions of paragraph 1, further investigate the same and calculate the total number of votes obtained by each candidate together with such returns relating to the other part of the election.

Article 50. The presiding officer of election shall prepare a record of election in which he shall state the particulars relating to the election meeting and attach his signature thereto together with the signatures of the inspector of election.

The record of election shall, during the term of office of the assemblymen of the ordinary local public body or its chief, be preserved, together with such documents as relate to a return prescribed in the provisions of Article 42 paragraph 3, by the electoral administrative committee which shall administer the affairs of such election as is concerned with such documents.

In those case contemplated in Article 48, the electoral administrative committee which is in charge of the affairs of such election related to the side election shall differentiate the validity and invalidity of the votes and together with the polling minutes and election meeting minutes, preserve them in custody during the term of office of the members of the assembly of the said local public body or its chief.

If, in a case where, in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 paragraph 3, the election of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and the election of a city, town or village are to be held at the same time, notwithstanding the preceding two paragraphs, the electoral administration committee of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall preserve the documents concerned.

Article 51. The provisions of the principal clause of Article 36 paragraph 1, paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the election meeting.

Article 52. The provisions of Article 60, Article 63 and Article 66 of the Law concerning the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives shall apply with the necessary modifications to the election meetings of the election of the assemblymen and chief of an ordinary local public body.

Section VI. Candidates and Elected Persons

Article 53. A person who purports to be a candidate shall, during the period between the day on which public notice of the date of election has been given and the seventh day prior to the date of election, file notice to that effect with the presiding officer of election.

If a person whose name has been entered in the electors' register purports to cause another person to become a candidate, he may, upon obtaining the consent of that person and within the period contemplated in the preceding paragraph, file notice of recommendation of that person.

If, in a case where the number of the candidares who have filed notice or of whom notice has been filed within the period contemplated in the preceding two paragraphs exceeds, in respect to the election of the assemblymen to be elected at the election, the full number of the election, in respect to the candidates concerning the election of the chief of an ordinary local public body, two, any of the candidates dies or before the second day prior to the day of election, any person shall be filed in conformity to the preceding two paragraphs till the second day prior to the day of election.

If there exist the electoral districts in the election of the members of the assembly of an ordinary local public body, any person who has become a candidate in one electoral district shall not file notice of candidacy or consent the recommendation of candidacy in other electoral district.

A candidate shall not withdraw from his candidacy unless notice thereof is filed with the presiding officer of election.

If such notices as are prescribed in the provisions of the paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive and of the preceding paragraph have been filed with him or if the death of a candidate has become known to him, the presiding officer of election shall forthwith give public notice thereof and at the same time shall make a report thereof to the electoral administrative committee which shall administer the affairs relating to such election.

Article 54. Any person who purports to file notice of candidacy or of recommendation of a candidate at the election of the assemblymen of metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture or city of its

chief must, for each candidate, deposit with the competent authorities such amount of money as is in accordance with the following division or national loan bonds of a face-value equal to such amount:

1. In a case of the election of the governor of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture ....Five thousand *yen*;
2. In a case of the election of the mayors of a city....Three thousand *yen*;
3. In a case of the election of the assemblymen of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture....Two thousand *yen*;
4. In a case of the election of the assemblymen of a city....One thousand *yen*;

If the number of votes given to a candidate is, with respect to the election of the assemblymen of metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture or city, less than the amount obtained by dividing the total number of the valid votes by the whole number of the assemblymen within the electoral district concerned (in a case where these is created no electoral district, the full number of the assemblymen) or is, with respect to the election of the mayor of metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture or city, less than one-tenth of the total number of the valid votes, the subject matter of deposit contemplated in the preceding paragraph shall revert to the metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture, or city concerned.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall, in a case where a candidate has withdrawn from his candidacy within ten days prior to the day of election, apply with the necessary modifications, except in a case where the withdrawal from candidacy has been caused by reason that he has ceased to be qualified for being elected.

In a case of the election of the mayor of a town or village, a person who purports to file notice of his candidacy or of notice of recommendation of a candidate shall effect the same under the joint signature of thirty or more electors.

Article 55. A person who has polled the majority of valid votes shall be elected; provided, however, that he shall be required, in a case of the election of the assemblymen of an ordinary local puclic body, to have polled the number of the votes which is one-fourth or more of the quotient which shall be obtained by dividing the total number of the valid votes by the whole number of the assemblymen within the concerned electoral district (in a case where there is created no electoral district, the full number of the assemblymen) or, in a case of the election of the chief of an ordinary local public body, to have polled three-eighths of the total number of the valid votes.

If, in determining the elected person, an equality of votes is found to exist, the presiding officer of election shall, at the election meeting, determine him by the drawing of lots.

Article 56. In a case where, in consequence of a filing of objection of a public action prescribed in the provisions of Article 66, paragraph 1, 2 or 4, it is possible to determine the elected person without holding another election, an election meeting shall forthwith be held and such elected person shall be determined thereat.

If an elected person has declined to accept office, if he has died or if he has ceased to be an elected person by virtue of the provisions of Article 57, an election meeting shall forthwith be held and an elected person shall be determined out of the persons who, notwithstanding their having polled such number of votes as is prescribed in the proviso to paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, have not been elected or who, notwithstanding their having polled such number of votes as is prescribed in paragraph 6 of Article 65, have not been elected.

If, in a case where an event cotemplated in Article 62 paragraph 1, items 5 to 7 inclusive has occurred before the fixed day prescribed in Article 60 paragraph 1, there is a person who has polled such number of votes as is prescribed in the proviso to paragraph 1 of the preceding Article or a person who has polled such number of votes as is applied the provisions of Article 65 paragraph 6 or if, in a case where an event contemplated in Article 62 paragraph 1, items 5 to 7 inclusive has occurred after the fixed day prescribed in Article 60 paragraph 1, there is a person who has polled such number of votes as is applied the provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article or paragraph 6 of Article 65, an election meeting shall forthwith be held, and duly elected persons shall be determined out of such persons.

If, in the cases contemplated in the preceding three paragraphs, a person who, notwithstanding his having polled such number of votes as is prescribed in the proviso to paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, has not been elected or who, notwithstanding his having polled such number of votes as is prescribed in the porviso to paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, has not been elected by virtue of the provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article or Article 65 paragraph 6 has come, after the day of election, to cease to be qualified for being elected, he shall not become an elected person.

Article 57. A duly elected person shall, if he has come after the day of election, to cease to be qualified for being elected, cease to be an elected person.

Article 58. If the number of the candidates of whom notices prescribed in the provisions of Article 53 paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive have been filed is, in respect to the election of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body, less than the whole number of the assemblymen for the concerned electoral division (in a case where there is created no electoral division, the full number of the assemblymen) or is, in respect to the election of the chief of an ordinary local public body, one, no poll shall be taken.

If, in a case where the elections are to be held in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 paragraph 1 or 3, an event contemplated in the preceding paragraph has occurred, the part of a ballot relating to such election as is concerned with such event shall not take place.

In a case where no poll has come to be taken, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, the presiding officer of election shall, in case of election of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, through the electoral administration committee of a city, town or village,

in case of a city, town or village, himself, forthwith give notice to that effect to the superintendent of the poll at the same time as he shall give public notice thereof and make a report of the same to the electoral administrative committee which administers the affairs relating to such election as is concerned with such election.

The superintendent of the poll shall, in a case where he has received a notice contemplated in the preceding paragraph, forthwith give public notice thereof.

In the case contemplated in paragraph 1 or 2, the presiding officer of election shall hold an election meeting within five days from the day of election, and shall declare the candidates to be duly elected.

In the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph, the eligibility of a candidate shall, upon asking for the views of the inspectors of election, be decided by the presiding officer or election.

Article 59. When the elected persons have been determined, the presiding officer of election shall forthwith give such persons notification of their having been duly elected, at the same time he shall give public notice of the address and full names of the elected persons and report the full names of and the numbers of votes polled by the elected persons, respective total number of votes polled by each concerned with the election and such other particulars as are concerned with the election, to the electoral administrative committee which administers the affairs relating to that election, and also, in respect to the election of a city, town or village, to the electoral administrative committee of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture.

If there exists no person duly elected, or if the number of the persons elected at the election of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body is less than the whole number of the assemblymen to be elected thereat, the presiding officer of election shall forthwith give public notice thereof and at the same time shall submit a report thereof to the electoral administrative committee which administers the affairs relating to the election concerned and also, in respect to the election of a city, town or village, to the electoral administration committee of metropolis, district or urban prefecture.

Article 60. In a case where an elected person declines to accept office, he shall, within ten days from the day on which he receives a notification of his having duly been elected, file notice thereof with the electoral administration committee which administers the affairs relating to the election concerned.

If an elected person fails to file, within a term comtemplated in the preceding paragraph, a notification of his declination to accept office, he shall be deemed to have accepted office.

If an elected person is in office contemplated in Article 92 or Article 141, or has any connection with the ordinary local public body concerned contemplated in Article 142, he shall file notice to the effect that he has declined the office contemplated in Article 92 or Article 141 or that he had not any connection contemplated in Article 142. If he fails to file the notice within the term contemplated in the paragraph 1, he shall be deemed to decline to accept office

A government official who has been elected, shall not accept office without having obtained the approval of the superior in charge.

If he fails to file the notice to that effect that he has received the approval of the superior in charge within the term contemplated in paragraph 1, he shall be deemed to decline to accept office.

Article 61. In a case where the term contemplated in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article has elapsed or an elected person has accepted office, the electoral administrative committee which administers the affairs relating to the concerned election shall forthwith grant him a certificate of election and give public notice of his address and full name.

If, no elected person has come to remain or if, in a case of the election of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body, the number of the elected persons has come to be less than the whole number of the assemblymen to be elected at that election, the electoral administration committee which administers the affairs relating to the concerned election shall forthwith give public notice thereof.

In the cases contemplated in the preceding two paragraphs, the electoral administration committee which administers the affairs relating to the election concerned shall, in conformity to the following divisions, make a report forthwith to that effect:

1. In a case of the election of the governor of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture: the Minister for Home Affairs;
2. In a case of the election of the assemblymen of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecrure: the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture;
3. In a case of the election of the mayor of a city, or head of a town or village: the governor of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and the electoral administration committee of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture;
4. In a case of the assemblymen of a city, or head of a town or village: the governor of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, the electoral administration committee of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and the mayor of a city, or headman of a town or village.

Section VII. Extraordinary Elections

Article 62. In cases where any of the following events has occured, the electoral administration committee which administers the affairs relating to such election of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body or of its chief as is mentioned below, shall determine the day of election, give public notice thereof and shall cause another election to be held, if, with respect to the election of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body, elected persons cannot be determined without holding another election or the deficiency in the number of the elected persons together with

such number of unfilled vacancies in the office of assemblyman as is mentioned in Article 63 paragraph 1 has come, notwithstanding that the elected persons have been determined without holding another election, to exceed one-sixth of the whole number of the assemblymen for the electoral district concerned (in a case where there is created no electoral district, the full number of the assemblymen) or if, with respect to the election of the chief of an ordinary local public body, an elected person cannot be determined without holding another election, except if, with respect to one and the same person, public notice of the day of election has, by reason of any of the following events other than that which is considered in the fore part of the present Article or in accordanoe with the provisions of Article 63 paragraph 1, been given, namely:

1. If no person is duly elected, or if the number of the elected persons is, in a case of the election of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body, less than the whole number of the assenblymen to be elected at that election;

2. If an elected person has declined to accept office, or if he has died;

3. If an eleted person has ceased to be an elected person by virtue of the provisions of Article 57;

4 If, in consequence of filing of objection, appeal or an action prescribed in the provisions of Article 66 paragraph 1, 2 or 4, no person remains duly elected, or the number of the elected persons fails, in a case of the election of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body, to come to the whole number of the assemblymen to be elected at that election;

5. If, in consequence of filing an action prescribed in Article 68 paragraph 1, the election of an elected person has come to be null and void,

6. If a person who has had a general control of the election campaign of an elected person has been sentenced to punishment on conviction of such offence as is concerned with the concerned election and the election of an elected person has come to be null and void;

7. If an elected person has been sentenced to punishment on conviction of such offence as is concerned with the concerned election and his election has come to be null and void.

An election prescribed in the provisions of preceding paragraph shall not be held, during the period within which the filing of objection, its decision or an action, prescribed in the provisions of Article 66 paragraph 1, 2 or 4 is pending, or in a case where an action has been brought in the court, while such action is pending in the court

If such event as falls under any of the items of paragraph 1 has occurred within six months prior to the expiration of the term of office of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body, the election contemplated in the same paragraph shall not be held except in case where the number of the assemblymen has come to be less than two-thirds of their full number

Even if the shortage of elected persons combined with the number of vacancies in the numbers of the assembly of an ordinary local public body mentioned in Article 63 paragraph 1, does not exceed one sixth of the fixed numbers of members of the assembly of the said electoral district (when there is no electoral district, the fixed number of assembly), when there is another election of an ordinary local public body, an election may be held simultaneously therewith.

Article 63. If, in a case where vacancies have occurred in the offices of assemblymen of an ordinary local public body, it is unable to determine the elected person without election or when the elected person has been determined without election or the number of such vacancies in the office of assemblyman together with such deficiency in the number of elected persons as is mentioned in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article has come, exceed one-sixth of the whole number of the assemblymen to be elected in the concerned electoral district (in a case where there is created no electoral district, the full number of the assemblymen), or if a vacancy has come to occur in the office of the chief of an ordinary local public body or the chief of an ordinary local public body has made a declaration of retirement, the electoral administrative committee which administers the affairs relating to such election as is concerned with respective case mentioned above shall determine the day of election, give public notice thereof and cause an election to be held, except in a case where, with respect to one and the same person, the day of election has, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, further been given public notice.

If, in a case where, before the fixed day contemplated in Article 60 paragraph 1, a vacancy has occurred in the office of assemblyman of an ordinary local public body or in the office of the chief of an ordinary local public body or he has made a declaration of retirement, there is a person who, notwithstanding his having polled such number of votes as is prescribed in the provisions of the proviso to paragraph 1 of Article 55, or of paragraph 6 of Article 65, has not been elected or if, in a case, after the fixed day such vacancy or has been made, there is a person who, notwithstanding his having polled such number of votes as is prescribed in the provisions of Article 55 paragraph 2 or Article 65 paragraph 6 has not been duly elected, an election meeting shall forthwith be held and such person shall be chosen as an assemblyman or the chief, in this case the provisions of Article 56 paragraph 4 shall apply with the necessary modifications.

The provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article and the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the same Article shall respectively apply with the necessary modifications to the election contemplated in the provisions of paragraph 1 and the election of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body contemplated in the provisions of paragraph 1

Article 64 If, in a case where, with respect to the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body or the elected persons at the election of such assemblymen, any of the events contemplated in Article 62, paragraph 1 or paragraph 1 of the preceding Article has occurred, there is or remains no assemblyman or elected person, a general elec-

tion shall be held, notwithstanding these provisions, except in a case where, with respect to any of those events, public notice of an election prescribed in the provisions of Article 62 paragraph 1 or paragraph 1 of the preceding Article or public notice of an election meeting prescribed in the provisions of Article 56 paragraphs 1 to 3 or paragraph 2 of the preceding Article.

The provisions of Article 62, paragraph 2 shall apply to the general election mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

In a case where such elections contemplated in Article 61, paragraph 1 and in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article relating to the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body are to be held at the same time, one election shall be held by means of uniting the election concerned.

Article 65. If, in a case of the election of the chief of an ordinary local public body, there is no person who has polled such number of votes as is prescribed in the proviso to paragraph 1 of Article 55, another election shall, within fifteen days, with respect to the election of the governor of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, or within ten days, with respect to the election of the mayor of a city or head of a town or village, from the day of public notice prescribed in the provisions of Article 59 paragraph 2, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 24 paragraphs 1 and 4 and 5 and Article 62 paragraph 1, be held; in this case, two persons who have polled the majority of valid votes cast at that election shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 53 paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive and Article 54 paragraph 1 item 1 or 2, or paragraph 4, be candidates.

In a case where the election of governor of metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture and the election of mayor of a city or head of a town or village is held simultaneously in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 paragraph 3 and in case both such elections fall under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the elections shall simultaneously be held within fifteen days from the date of the announcement provided for by Article 59 paragraph 2 concerning the election of governor of metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture, within fifteen days on a date determined by the electoral administration committee of the metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture.

In the case contemplated in the preceding two paragraphs, the electoral administration committee shall, on or before the fifth day prior to the day of election, give public notice of the day of election.

In determining the two candidates in the case of paragraph 1, when it cannot be determined by the number of votes obtained due to equality of such votes, the electoral administration committee shall determine by the drawing of lots.

In a case of the election contemplated in paragraph 1, notwithstanding the provisions of the proviso of Article 55 paragraph 1, a person who has polled a majority of valid votes cast, shall be determined to be duly elected.

In a case where the candidates at the election contemplated in paragraph 1, have polled an equal number of votes, the presiding officer of election shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, determine a duly elected person by the drawing of lots.

In a case where, in consequence of the death or the withdrawal from his candidacy of a candidate contemplated in the election in paragraph 1, the number of a candidate has come to be one, no poll shall be taken; in this case, the provisions of Article 58 paragraphs 2 to 6 inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications.

With regard to the application of the provisions of Article 30 paragraph 7 or Article 40 or 47 in which the application with the necessary modifications of Article 30 paragraph 7 is prescribed, is concerned in a case of the election contemplated in paragraph 1, "three" mentioned in the same paragraph shall read "two."

Section VIII. Actions

Article 66 An elector or candidate who has an objection to an election or to the validity of an election may, in the case of the election on the date of the election and in the case of the validity of election within fourteen days from the day of the announcement mentioned in Article 59 paragraph 1 or 2, file the same with the electoral administration committee which administers the affairs relating to the election concerned.

A person who is aggrieved by the determination of the electoral administration committee of a city, town or village as prescribed in the provisions of the preceding paragraph, may make an appeal to the electoral administration committee of metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture.

The determination in accordance with paragraph 1 and the decision in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be effected in writing and handed to the applicant with the reason attached thereto at the same time making an announcement of the gist thereof.

Any person dissatisfied with the determination of the electoral administration committee of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture under the provisions of paragraph 1 or with the decision of the same under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, may, within thirty days from the date on which he has received the written confirmation or written decision or from the date of announcement under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, bring an action in the higher Court

With regard to the election of the chief of an ordinary local public body, in case an election in accordance with paragraph 1 of the preceding Article is held, the period mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be calculated from the date of election mentioned in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article or from the date of announcement of the election provided for in Article 59 paragraph 1 or 2 concerning such election.

The provisions of Article 141 and Article 141-(3) of the Law concerning the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives, shall apply with the necessary modifications to an action prescribed in the provisions of paragraph 4.

With regard to the decision of the electoral administration committee of the city, town or village in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, no appeal may be made to the courts until after the decision provided for in paragraph 2 has been received.

Article 67. In case where a violation of the provisions relating to elections has been committed, the electoral administration committee or the Courts shall determine or decide the whole or a part of the election to be void, only when it is likely to affect the result of the election.

Article 68. An elector or candidate who considers the election of a person to be null and void by reason of the application with the necessary modifications of the provisions of Article 110 of the Law concerning the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives, may, within thirty days from the date of announcement provided for in Article 59 paragraph 1, bring an action against an elected person as defendant in the High Court, whose area of jurisdiction falls under the ordinary local public body to which the electoral administration committee which administers the affairs of the said election belongs.

If a public procurator considers, by reason of the fact that the person accused of an offence to which the provisions of Articles 112 to 113 inclusive of the Law concerning the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives apply with the necessary modification, is the very person who has virtually had a general control of the election campaign, that the election of a person shall be null and void by virtue of the application with the necessary modifications of the provisions of Article 136 of the same Law, he shall bring a civil action against the elected person as defendant incidentally to the original action.

The provisions of Article 141 and Article 141-(3) of the Law concerning the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives and the provisions of Article 141-(2) and Article 141-(3) of the same Law, shall respectively apply with the necessary modifications to an action prescribed in the provisions of paragraph 1 and an action prescribed in the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 69. The court shall, at the trial of an action prescribed in the provisions of Article 66 paragraph 4 or paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, cause a public procurator to be present at the oral proceeding.

Article 70. In a case where an action under the provisions of Article 66 paragraph 4 is brought or has not been pending in the Court or a decision has been given, or in a case where a decision has been given with regard to an action under the provisions of Article 68 paragraph 1, or a decision has been fixed and has come into force with regard to an action under the provisions of Article 68 paragraph 2, the court shall, through the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned, give notification thereof to the electoral administration committee which administers the affairs relating to such election.

Article 71. Any person who purports to bring an action prescribed in the provisions of Article 68, paragraph 1 shall deposit with the competent authorities, as guarantee money 300 *yen* or such amount of money as corresponds to national loan bonds of a face-value equal to such amount.

If, in a case where the plaintiff has lost the case, he has failed to pay the judicial costs in full within seven days from the day on which a judgment has become final, the guarantee money shall be appropriated to defray such judicial costs and, if there still remains deficit, such deficit shall be refunded.

Section IX. Election Campigns and Punitive Rules

Article 72. The provisions of Chapter X, XI and Article 140 paragraph 2 of the Law for the election of the members of the House of Representatives shall apply with necessary modifications to the election campaigns in the election of assemblymen and chief of an ordinary local public body, and the provisions of Article 140 paragraphs 3 to 5 inclusive of the same Law shall apply with necessary modifications to the election campaigns of the governor of metropolis, district, or urban or rural prefecture; provided, however, that the special provisions may be prescribed by Cabinet Order.

Article 73. The provisions of Chapter XII, Articles 142, 143 and 147 shall apply with necessary modifications to the election of assemblymen and chief of an ordinary local public body; provided, however, that the special provisions may be prescribed in Cabinet Order.

Chapter V. Direct Demands

Section I. Demands for Enactment of Bylaws and for Inspections

Article 74. In accordance with the provisions of Cabinet Orders, the persons who have the right of voting may, under the joint signature of such persons who come to one-fiftieth or more of their total number and through their representatives, make to the chief of an ordinary local public body a demand for the enactment, revision or repeal of a byelaw.

In a case where a demand contemplated in the preceding paragraph has been made, the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned shall forthwith make public the purport of the demand.

The chief of an ordinary local public body shall, within twenty days from the day on which a demand contemplated in paragraph 1 has been accepted, call a meeting of the assembly and present thereat the demand as accompanied by his opinion thereon for consideration and shall notify the result at the meeting of the assembly to the representatives contemplated in the same paragraph and at the same time make public the same.

Such persons who have the right of voting as are comtemplated in paragraph 1, shall be the persons who are entered in the register on the date of the confirmation of the same, and the number of such persons corresponding to one-fiftieth of their total number shall, forthwith be given public notice by the electoral administration

committee of the ordinary local public body concerned.

Article 75. In accordance with the provisions of Cabinet Orders, the persons who have the right of voting may, under the joint signature of such persons who come to one-fiftieth or more of their total number and through their representatives, make to the inspection commissioners of the ordinary local public bodies a demand for the inspection of the management of any undertaking carried on by the said ordinary local public body, the revenue and expenditure of the ordinary local public body or the administration of any of such affairs as are in the charge of the officials of the ordinary local public body and any other affairs which come under the chief of the said ordinary local public body.

In a case where a demand contemplated in the preceding paragraph has been made, the inspection commissioners shall forthwith make public the purport of the demand.

The inspection commissioners shall make inspection in respect to such matters as are concerned with a demand contemplated in paragraph 1, notify the result of the inspection to the representative contemplated in the same paragraph and make public the same, and at the same time shall make a report thereof to the assembly and the chief of the ordinary local public body.

In a city, town or village of which has no inspection commissioner, the demand contemplated in paragraph 1 shall be made to the mayor of city, or head of a town or village, and the functions of the inspection commissioners provided for in the preceding two paragraphs shall, except for those concerning the report to the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned, be executed by the mayor of a city or head of a town or village.

The provisions of paragraph 4 of the preceding Article shall apply with the necessary modifications to those persons who have a right to vote mentioned in paragraph 1 and to the number corresponding to one-fiftieth of the total number.

Section II. Demands for Dissolutions and for Dismissals

Article 76. In accordance with the provisions of Cabinet Order, the persons who have the right of voting may, under the joint signature of such persons who come to one-third or more of their total number and through their representatives, make to the electoral administration committee of an ordinary local public body a demand for the dissolution of the assembly of the ordinary local public body.

In a case where a demand contemplated in the preceding paragraph has been made, the electoral administration committee shall forthwith make public the purport of the demand.

In a case where a demand contemplated in paragraph 1 has been made, the electoral administrative committee shall submit the same to the vote of the electors.

The provisions of Aricle 74 paragraph 4 shall apply with the necessary modifications to those persons who have the right of voting as is prescribed in the provisions or paragraph 1 and to the number corresponding to one-third of the total number

Article 77 In a case where the result of the vote in respect of the dissolution has become known, the electoral administrative committee shall forthwith notify the same to the representatives contemplated in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article and the chairman of the assembly of the ordinary local public body concerned, and make public the same, and at the same time shall make a report thereof to the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and the Minister for Home affairs, in the case of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture or to the mayor of a city, or head of a town or village and the governor of metropolis, district or urban. or rural prefecture, in the case of a city, town or village.

Article 78. The assembly of an ordinary local public body shall, in case where a majority of votes has consented at the vote in respect of the dissolution as prescribed in the provisions of Article 76 paragraph 3, be dissolved on the day of public announcement contemplated in the preceding Article.

Article 79. A demand for the dissolution of the assembly of an ordinary local public body prescribed in the provisions of Article 76 paragraph 1 shall not be made within one year from the day on which a general election of its assemblymen has been held or within one year from the day on which the vote of dissolution prescribed in paragraph 3 of the same Article has been taken

Article 80. In accordance with the provisions of Cabinet Orders, the persons who have the right of voting may, under the joint signature of such persons who have the right of voting in the electoral district to which they belong as come to one-third or more of their total number and through their representatives, make to the electoral administration committee of an ordinary local public body a demand for the dismissal of such assemblymen of an ordinary local public body as belongs to the electoral district concerned. In such a case when there is no electoral district, the dismissal of an assemblymen may be demanded by the joint signatures of one-third or more of persons having the right to vote.

In a case where a demand contemplated in the preceding paragraph, the electoral administration committee shall forthwith make public in the district concerned the purport of the demend.

In a case where a demand contemplated in paragraph 1, the electoral administration committee shall, submit the same to the vote of the electors of the electoral district concerned. In such a case when no electoral district exists, it shall be submitted to the general vote of electors.

The provisions of Article 74 paragraph 4 shall apply with the necessary modifications to those persons who have the right of voting as is prescribed in paragraph 1 and to the number corresponding to one-third of the total number.

Article 81. In accordance with the provisions of Cabinet Orders, the persons who have the right of voting may, under the joint signature of such persons who come to one-third or more of their total number and through their representatives, make to the

electoral administration committee of an ordinary local public body a demand for the dismissal of the chief of the ordinary local public body.

The provisions of Article 74 paragraph 4 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the number corresponding to such one-third of the total number and to the persons who have the right of voting as is prescribed in the provisions of the preceding paragraph and the provisions of Article 76 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply in the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

Article 82. In a case where the result of the vote in respect of the dismissal in accordance with the provisions of Article 80 paragraph 3 has become known, the electoral administration committee of an ordinary local public body shall forthwith notify the same to the representatives contemplated in paragraph 1 of the same Article and the competent assemblymen and chairman of the assembly of the ordinary local public body concerned and make public the same, and at the same time shall make a report thereof to the governor of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and to the Minister for Home Affairs in the case of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture or to the mayor of a city or head of a town or village and the governor of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture in the case of a city, town or village.

In a case where the result of the vote under paragraph 2 of the preceding Article in respect of the dismissal has become known, the electoral administrative committee shall forthwith notify the same to the representatives contemplated in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article and the chief of an ordinary local public body and the chairman of the assembly, and make public the same, and at the same time shall make a report to the Minister for Home Affairs in the case of metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture of city, or to the governor of metropolis, district or urban or rura prefecture in the case of a town or village.

Article 83. The assemblymen of an ordinary loca public body or its chief shall vacate the office in a case where a majority of votes has consented at the vote contemplated in Article 80 paragraph 3 or Article 81 paragraph 2.

Article 84. A demand for the dismissal of an assemblyman of an ordinary local public body or its chief as prescribed in the provisions of Article 80 paragraph 1 or Article 81 paragraph 1 shall not be made within one year from the day on which he has assumed the office or within one year from the day of the vote prescribed in the provisions of Article 80 paragraph 3 or Article 81 paragraph 2 has been taken or held.

Article 85. Except for these matters which are specially provided for in Cabinet Orders, the provisions of Chapter IV shall apply with necessary modifications to the vote of dissolution provided for in Article 76 paragraph 3 and to the vote of dismissal provided for in Article 80 paragraph 3 and Article 81 paragraph 2.

The vote prescribed in the preceding paragraph may be held, subject to provisions of Cabinet Orders, at the same time as the elections of ordinary local public bodies

Article 86. In accordance with the provisions of Cabinet Order, the persons who have the right of voting may, under the joint signature of such persons who come to one-third or more of their total number and through their representatives, make to the chief of an ordinary local public body a demand for the dismissal of a vice-governor, deputy-mayor, assistant-head, or treasurer, electoral administration committee or inspection commissioner.

In a case where a demand contemplated in the preceding paragraph is made, the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned shall forthwith make public the purport of the demand.

In a case where a demand contemplated in paragraph 1, the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned shall submit the same to its assembly, notify the result thereof to the representatives contemplated in paragraph 1 and the persons concerned and make public the same, and at the same time shall make a report thereof to the Minister for Home Affairs in the case of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, or to the governor of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture in the case of a city, town or village.

The provisions of Article 74 paragraph 4 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the persons who have the right to vote and the number corresponding to such one-third of the total thereof, as prescribed in the provisions of paragraph 1.

Article 87. A person who holds any of such offices as are prescribed in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall vacate his office, if, in the case contemplated in paragraph 3 of the same Article, two-thirds or more of the full number of the assemblymen of the said ordinary local public body have been present at its meeting and three-fourths or more of them have consented thereto.

Article 88. A demand for the dismissal of a vice-governor, deputy-mayor, assistant-head or treasurer under the provisions of Article 86 paragraph 1 shall not be made within one year from the day on which he has assumed to office or within one year from the day on which such resolution of the assembly as is prescribed in the provisions of paragraph 3 of the same Article has been adopted.

A demand for the dismissal of an electoral administration committee or inspection commissioner under the provisions of Article 86 paragraph 1 shall not be made within six months from the day on which such office has been assumed or within six months from the day on which such resolution of the assembly in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of the same Article has been made.

Chapter VI. Assemblies

Section 1. Organization

Article 89. An ordinary local public body shall have its assembly.

Article 90. The full number of the members of the assembly of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall be forty in the case of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture with a population less than seven hundred thousand, and its hall be increased by one respectively

for each additional population of nfty thousand in the case of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture with a population more than seven hundred thousand but less than one million and for each additional population of seventy thousand in the case of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture with a population more than one million, and shall be limited to one hundred and twenty.

The full number of the assemblymen contemplated in the preceding paragraph shall not be increased or reduced except in a case where a general election is held.

Article 91. The full number of the members of the assembly of a city, town or village shall be as follows, and shall be increased by four respectively for each additional population of one hundred thousand in the case of a city with a population more than three hundred thousand but less than five hundred thousand and for each additional population of two hundred thousand in the case of a city with a population of more than five hundred thousand, ann shall be limited to one hundred, namely:

1. In the case of a town or village with a population less than two thousand.....Twelve;
2. In the case of a town or village with a population more than two thousand but less than five thousand.....Sixteen;
3. In the case of a town or village with a population more than five thousand but less than ten thousand.....Twenty-two;
4. In the case of a town or village with a pupulation more than ten thousand but less than twenty thousand.....Twenty-six;
5. In the case of a city with a population less than fifty thousand or of a town or village with a population more than twenty thousand..... Thirty;
6. In the case of a city with a population more than fifty thousand but less than one hundred and fifty thousand.....Thirty-six;
7. In the case of a city with a population more than one hundred and fifty thousand but less than two hundred thousand.....Fourty;
8. In the case of a city with a population more than two hundred thousand but less than three hundred thousand.....Forty-four;
9. In the case of a city with a population more than three hundred thousand.....Forty-eight.

The full number of assemblymen, may especially be increased or reduced by bylaw; provided, however, that the limitation prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall not be exceeded.

The fuli number of the assemblymen contemplated in the preceding paragraph shall not be increased, except in a case where a general election is held; provided, however, that, in a case where there has occurred a conspicuous increase or reduction in the population, the number of the assemblymen may be increased within the respective limit of the full number contemplated in the same paragraph.

Article 92. A member of the assembly of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall not be a member of the House of Representatives or of the House of Councillors at the same time.

A member of the assembly of an ordinary local public body shall not be a paid official of the ordinary local public body concerned at the same time.

Article 93. The term of office of a member of the assembly of an ordinary local public body shall be four years.

The term of office mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be computed as from the date of the general election, provided however that, in a case where a general election is held prior to date of expiration of the term of a member of an ordinary local public body, it shall be computed from the day following the date of the expiration of the term of his predecessor.

A member of an assembly elected to fill a vacancy of member shall remain in office for the remainder of the term of his predecessor.

Such assemblyman as has newly been elected owing to the alteration of the full number of the assemblymen shall hold office until the day of the expiration of the term of office of the assemblymen who have been elected at the general election.

Article 94. A town or village, by virtue of its byelaw, may dispense with a town or village assembly and establish a general meeting.

Article 95. With respect to the general convention of a town or village contemplated in the provisions of the preceding Article, the provisions relating to the assembly of a town or village shall apply with the necessary modifications.

Section II. Powers

Article 96. The assembly of an ordinary local public body shall resolve such matters as follows:

1. The enactment of byelaws or the alteration or abolition thereof;
2. The determination of the estimated annual revenue and expenditure;
3. The approval of a report of the final accounts;
4. Matters relating to the imposition and collection of rents, fees, local taxes, alloted charges, entrance fees or statutory labor and actual articles, except those which are provided for in laws or Cabinet Orders;
5. Matters relating to the creation and disposal of the permanent property, the reserve fund and grain;
6. The assumption of new duties and the waiver of rights, except those which are provided for in the estimated annual revenue and expenditure;
7. Matters relating to filing of objection, the appeal, action and reconciliation.
8. Matters relating to the adjustment and coordination of the activities of the bodies within the area of an ordinary local public body.
9. Any other matter falling under, the jurisdiction of the assembly in accordance with laws or orders.

An ordinary local public body may, except those matters under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, determine such matters relating to the ordinary local public body to be decided by its assembly by means of byelaws.

Article 97. The assembly of an ordinary local public body shall hold such elections as fall under its

jurisdiction by virtue of laws or Cabinet Orders.

Article 98. The assembly of an ordinary local public body may inspect any of such documents and statements of accounts relating to the ordinary local public body concerned, and may, by demanding the reports of the chief of the ordinary local public body, examine the management of the affairs, the execution of the resolutions and the revenue and expenditure.

The assembly may call the inspection commissioners for the inspection relating to the affairs of the ordinary local public body concerned, and demand the report of the result thereof.

Article 99 The assembly of an ordinary local public body may call the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned for his explanation relating to such affairs of the national government or other ordinary local public bodies or other public bodies as are delegated to that chief, or may express its opinion thereon.

The assembly may, with respect to such matters as are concerned with the public benefit of the ordinary local public body, send in a written report to the administrative office concerned.

Article 100 The assembly of an ordinary local public body may make investigations relating to the affairs of the ordinary local public body concerned, and may demand the appearance and testimony of electors or other persons concerned and the presentation of records.

In a case where the assembly has, for the purpose of making the investigations prescribed in the provisions of the preceding paragraph, sent inquiries to bodies within the area of the ordinary local public body concerned, or called the same for forwarding records, the bodies concerned shall comply with such requests.

Section III. Convocation and Term

Article 101. An assembly of an ordinary local public body shall be called by the chief of the ordinary local public body. In a case where such demand for calling an extraordinary session as, has specified the business proposed to be transacted thereat, has been made by one-fourth or more of the full number of the assemblymen, the chief of an ordinary local public body shall call the same.

The notice of the convocation of a meeting shall be given on or before the seventh day prior to the day appointed for the intended session in the case of metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture or city, or on or before the third day prior to the day appointed for the intended session in the case of a town or village, except in cases where an expeditious action is required to be taken.

Article 102. The sessions of the assembly of an ordinary local public body shall be of two kinds; namely, regular session and extraordinary session.

A regular session shall be convoked six times or more a year

An extraordinary session shall be convoked, whenever necessary, for the transaction of a particular business

The chief of ordinary local public body shall beforehand giy notice of the business proposed to be transacted has arisen while an extraordinary session is held, it may forthwith be submitted thereat, irrespective of the provisions of the last preceding two paragraphs.

Matters concerning the length of session, its prorogation, opening or colsing whereof of the assembly of an ordinary local public body shall be determined by the assembly.

Section IV. Chairmen and Vice-chairmen

Article 103. The assembly of an ordinary local public body shall elect one chairman and one vice-chairman severally from among the assemblymen.

The tennure of office of the chairman and vice-chairman shall be the same with that of the assemblyman.

Article 104. The chairman of an ordinary local public body shall keep order at the assembly hall, arrange the proceedings and represent the assembly.

Article 105. The chairman of an ordinary local public body may attend the sessions of the committees and speak thereat.

Article 106. If the chairman of an ordinary local public body is absent or unable to act or a vacancy has occurred in the office of chairman, the vice-chairman shall perform the duties devolving upon the chairman.

In the event of disability both of the chairman and vice-chairman, an acting-chairman shall be elected and shall be caused to perform the duties devolving upon the chairman

The assmbly may delegate to the chairman the appointment of an acting-chairman

Article 107. If, in a case where an election prescribed in the provisions of Article 103 paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of the preceding Article is to be held, there fails to be a person who shall perform the duties devolving upon the chairman, a senior assemblyman shall provisionally take charge of the duties devolving upon the chairman.

Article 108. The chairman and the vice-chairman of an ordinary local public body may, upon obtaining the approval of the assembly, retire from office; provided, however, that while the assembly is not sitting, vice-chairman may, upon obtaining the approval of the chairman, retire from office

Section V Committees

Article 109. The assembly of an ordinary local public body may, by virtue of byelaws, have standing committees.

Standing committeemen shall be chosen by the assembly at the beginning of its sitting and hold office during the term of office of the assemblymen.

Standing committees may be created for each division relating to the affairs of an ordinary local public body.

Standing committees shall make investigations relating to such affairs of an ordinary local public body as fall within the concerned division and inquire into bills, representations, etc.

Standing committees may, with respect to budgets and other important bills, representations, etc, hold public hearings and hear the opinions of such persons as haye really an interest in the matters or of men of special knowledge and experience or others.

Standing committees shall investigate and deliberate upon matters specially referred to it by the resolution of the assembly even when the assembly is not in session.

Article 110. Special committee may be established by the assembly of an ordinary local public body by bye-law.

Special committees shall be selected by the assembly, and continue to sit while matter is being deliberated or investigated upon by the assembly.

Special committees shall deliberate upon a matter referred to it by the resolution of the assembly during the session of assembly.

Article 111. Except for those provided for in the preceding two Articles, such matters as are necessary for the standing committees and special committees shall be provided in byelaw

Section VI. Proceedings

Article 112. A member of the assembly of an ordinary local public body may present a bill to the assembly on any matter which shall be decided at a session thereof other than the estimates of annual revenue and expenditure. The presentation of a bill prescribed in the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be effected by a document.

Article 113. No business shall be transacted and decided at session of the assembly of an ordinary local public body, unless a majority of the full number of the assemblymen are present thereat, except in a case where the number of such assemblymen as are qualified to take part in the proceedings at the meeting is less than a half of the full number thereof in consequence of the exclusion as prescribed in the provisions of Article 117, in a case where, notwithstanding that convocation of a session has been effected twice in respect of one and the same business, the number of assemblymen present is still less than a half of the full number thereof or in a case where, notwithstanding that the assembly has responded to the call, the number of assemblymen present is less that the quorum for the transaction of business and after all peremptory notice demanding attendance given by the chairman, the number of assemblymen present is still, or has come to be, less than a half of the full number thereof.

Article 114. If it is demanded by a majority of the full number of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body, the chairman shall open the session on that day. If, in such case, the chairman fails to open the session notwithstanding such demand, the provisions of Article 106 paragraph 1 or 2 shall apply.

In a case where the session has been opened in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph or where any of the assemblymen raises an objection thereto, chairman shall not close or break off the session of the day except by a resolution passed thereat.

Article 115. A session of the assembly of an ordinary local pubilc body shall be open to the public; provided, however, that in a case where, on the motion of the chairman or of three or more assemblymen, a resolution for doing so has been adopted by the majority of two-thirds or more of the assemblymen present, a secret sitting may be held.

The motion of the chairman or of the assemblymen contemplated in the proviso to the preceding paragraph shall be decided without putting it to the debate.

Article 116. All proceedings at a meeting of the assembly of an ordinary local public body shall be decided by a majority of the assemblymen present, except as elsewhere provided in the present Law, and in the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall decide the issue.

In the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph, the chairman has no right to vote as a member of the assembly.

Article 117. The chairman or a member of the assembly of an ordinary local public body shall not take part in the proceedings at a meeting relating to such business as concerns the personal interests of his own or of his parent, grandparents, consort, successors, brothers, sisters; provided, however, that he may attend and speak at such meeting, upon obtaining the consent of the assembly.

Article 118. With respect to an election which shall in pursuance of laws or Cabinet Orders, be held in the assembly of an ordinary local public body, the provisions of Article 32, Article 41 and Article 55 (except those parts which concern the election of the chief of the ordinary local public body) shall apply with the necessary modifications; if an objection has been raised with respect to the validity of the vote of such election, the assembly shall decide the same.

If any assemblyman has no objection thereto, the assembly may adopt a method of naming with respect to an election contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

In a case where a method of naming has been adopted, it shall be referred to the meeting whether the named person shall be determined to be an elected person, and a person to whom all of the assemblymen present have given their consents shall be duly elected.

In a case where two or more are to be elected by one election, its provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not be applied by dividing the persons named.

Any person aggrieved by the determination prescribed in the provisions of the first paragraph may appeal to the courts against the assembly.

A decision prescribed in the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be effected by a document and delivered as accompanied by the reasons therefor to the person himself.

Article 119. Such matters as have not come to be decided during a sitting of the assembly shall not continue in the following sitting thereof.

Article 120. The assembly of an ordinary local public body shall frame the rules of procedure

Article 121. A chief of an ordinary local public body, a chairman of an electoral administration committee, an inspection commissioner as well as any person who has received delegation or commission therefrom, shall, when required by the chairman for presenting explanations appear at the assembly hall.

Article 122. A chief of an ordinary local public body may present the explanation concerning the estimates or other explanations concerning the other affairs of the ordinary local public body concerned to the assembly.

Article 123. The chairman shall cause the chief clerk (in the case of a town or village which have no chief clerk, the clerk) to prepare the minutes of a meeting of the assembly, in which the particulars of the meeting and the full names of the assemblymen present shall be stated.

The chairman and two or more assemblymen must affix their signatures to the minutes of a meeting of the assembly; such assemblymen shall be determined by the assembly.

The chairman shall submit to the chief of an ordinary local public body and the Minister for Home Affairs in the case of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and the governor of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture in the case of cities, towns or villages, a report of the results of a meeting of the assembly along with a copy of the minutes thereof.

Section VII. Petitions

Article 124. A person who purports to file a petition with the assembly of an ordinary local public body shall present a written petition through the introduction of an assemblyman.

Article 125. Such petition adopted at a meeting of the assembly of an ordinary local public body as is considered to be proper to cause the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned, its electoral administration committee or its inspection commissioners to take measures for the same shall be forwarded to them, and a report of the progress of disposition of the same may be demanded.

Subsection VIII. Resignations and the Determination of Qualifications

Article 126. An assemblyman of an ordinary local public body may resign his office upon obtaining the permission of the assembly; provided, however, that while out of its sitting, its chairman may permit the same.

Article 127. If an assemblyman of an ordinary local public body is a person who is ineligible for election to such office, his office shall be vacated; whether he is ineligible or not for such office shall, except in cases where he is ineligible for office by reason of his falling under any of the following items, be determined by the assembly of the ordinary local public body concerned; in this case it shall be determined by the majority of two-thirds or more of the assemblymen present:

1. If he has been adjudicated incompetent or quasi-incompetent;
2. If he has been sentenced to imprisonment without hard labor or to any severer punishment,
3. If he has been sentenced to a fine on conviction of an offence in respect of an election.

An assemblyman of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall, even if he has lost the eligibility owing to the removal of his residence, not lose his membership in case where his residence remains in the same metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture.

In the case contemplated in the first paragraph, an assemblyman may, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 117, attend a meeting of the assembly at which the matter relating to his qualification is on the agenda and make an explanation in respect of his qualification, but he shall not take part in the resolution thereof.

The provisions of Article 118, paragraphs 5 and 6 inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case contemplated in paragraph 1.

Article 128. An assemblyman of an ordinary local public body shall, until the determination, decision, or ruling of an appeal prescribed in Article 66, paragraph 1, 2 or 4, Article 68, paragraph 1 or 2, or the preceding paragraph becomes final, not vacate his office.

Section IX. Discipline

Article 129. If an assemblyman contravenes the present Law or the rules of proceedings at a meeting of the assembly of an ordinary local public body or otherwise disturbs order at the assembly hall, the chairman may order him to desist or to revoke his speech and, if he fails to obey such order, prohibit him from speaking until the sitting of the day is over or cause him to withdraw from the assembly hall.

If the assembly hall becomes too tumultuous to be put in order, the chairman may close or break off the sitting of the day.

Article 130. If any spectator admitted into a meeting of the assembly manifests aye or no openly or becomes clamorous or otherwise disturbs the proceedings of the meeting, the chairman of an assembly of an ordinary local public body may order him to desist and, if he fails to obey such order, cause him to withdraw from the assembly hall or, if necessary, turn him over to a police officer.

If the spectator's gallery becomes clamorous, the chairman may cause every spectator admitted to withdraw therefrom.

The assembly shall, except for those provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, frame such regulations as are necessary for the control of spectators.

Article 131. If there is a person who disturbs order in the assembly hall or who disturbs the proceedings at the meeting, any assemblyman may call the attention of the chairman thereto.

Article 132. At a meeting of the assembly of an ordinary local public body, an assemblyman shall not use insolent word nor shall he refer to the personal affairs of other persons.

Article 133. An assemblyman who has been put to indignity at a meeting of the assembly of an ordinary public body or of its committee may appeal to the assembly and request its disposition.

Section X. Disciplinary Punishments

Article 134. The assembly of an ordinary local public body may, by a resolution passed at a meeting of the assembly, impose disciplinary punishment on an assemblyman who has contravened the present Law or the rules of proceedings.

Such matters as are necessary for disciplinary

punishments shall be provided in the rules of proceedings.

Article 135. The disciplinary punishments shall be as follows:

1. Reprimand at the assembly hall which is open to the public;
2. Apology at the assembly hall which is open to the public;
3. Suspension of attendance for a fixed period of time,
4. Expulsion.

The expulsion mentioned in item 4 of the preceding paragraph must be concurred upon by three quarters or more with two-thirds of the members of assembly of the said ordinary local public body present.

Article 136. The assembly of an ordinary local public body shall not reject such person expelled from the assembly as has been elected again to the office of assemblyman.

Article 137. With respect to an assemblyman of an ordinary local public body who still fails without good reason to be present even after the chairman has especially served a writ of the call on him in a case where he has not responded to the call without just reason or in a case where he has been absent from a meeting of the assembly or of its committee, the chairman may, upon a resolution adopted at a meeting of the assembly, impose disciplinary punishment on him.

Subsection XI. Chief Clerks and Clerks

Article 138. The assembly of an ordinary local public body shall have a chief clerk and a clerk; provided, however, that a city, town or village placed under special circumstances may not have a chief clerk.

The chief clerk and clerk shall be appointed by the chairman.

The chief clerk shall regulate the general affairs of the assembly under the directions of the chairman;

The clerk shall deal with the general affairs of the assembly under the directions of his chief.

Chapter VII. Executive Organs

Section 1. Chiefs of Ordinary Local Public Bodies

Subsection I. Status

Article 139. A metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall have its governor.

A city, town or village shall have its mayor or headman.

Article 140. The term of office of the chief of an ordinary local public body shall be four years.

The term contemplated in the preceding paragraph shall be computed as from the day of election; provided, however, that, in case where an election has been held before the day of the expiration of the term of office of the chief of an ordinary local public body, it shall be computed as from the day following the date of the expiration of the term of office of the preceding chief.

Article 141. The chief of an ordinary local public body shall not at the same time hold the office of member of the House of Councillors or of member of the House of Representatives.

The chief of an ordinary lacal public body shall not at the same time hold the office of member of the assembly of the ordinary local public body concerned or of paid official of a local public body.

Article 142. The chief of an ordinary local public body shall neither be such person as enters into a contract for work with the ordinary local public body or any other person who has received a mandate from the chief of the ordinary local public body in respect of the work the expenses of which are borne by the ordinary local public body concerned or the manager of that person now the member with unlimited liability, director, auditor, any officer corresponding to any of the foregoing officers, manager or liquidator of a juristic person mainly performing acts of the same nature.

Article 143. If the chief of an ordinary local public body has come to be ineligible for being elected, he shall vacate his office; whether he is ineligible for being elected or not shall be determined by the electoral administrative committee of the ordinary local public body concerned, except in cases where he becomes ineligible for being elected by reason of his falling under any of the events prescribed in Article 127, paragraph 1.

The provisions of Article 118, paragraphs 5 and 6 inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

Article 144. The chief of an ordinary local public body shall, until the determination, decision or ruling of an appeal prescribed in Article 66, paragraph 1, 2 or 4, Article 68 paragraph 1 or 2 or the preceding Article, paragraph 2 becomes final, not vacate his office.

Article 145. The chief of an ordinary local public body shall, if he purports to retire from office, make a declaration of retirement of the assembly of the assembly of the ordinary local public body concerned on or before the thirtieth day, in respect to the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, on or before the twentieth day, in respect to the mayor of a city, town or village, prior to the day on which he purports to retire; provided, however, that he may retire before such fixed day if he has obtained the consent of the assembly

Article 146. The Minister for Home Affairs may, if he considers that it is grossly improper for the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture to hold his office, in accordance with the provisions of law, bring an action of removal of him from office in the Impeachment Court.

The governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture may, if he considers that it is grossly improper for the mayor of a city, town or village to hold his office, in accordance with the provision of law, bring an action of him from office in the Impeachment Court contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

Subsection II. Powers

Article 147. The chief of an ordinary local public body shall co-ordinate ordinary local public body concerned and represent it.

Article 148. The governor of a metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture shall administer the

affairs of the ordinary local public body concerned. the administrative affairs of the divisions and such affairs of other local public bodies or other public bodies as fall within his powers formerly under laws or ordinances and henceforth under laws or cabinet orders based thereon and shall execute the same.

The mayor of a city, or headman of a town or village shall administer the affairs of the ordinary local public body concerned and such affairs of the national government, other local public bodies or other public bodies as fall within his powers formerly under laws or ordinances and henceforth under laws or cabinet orders based thereon and shall execute the same

Article 149. The chief of an ordinary local public body generally shall take charge of such affairs as follows

1 To execute any of such matters as shall be defrayed from the expenditure of the ordinary local public body;
2 To present a bill in respect of any of such matters as are required to be decided by the assembly of the ordinary local public body;
3. To manage property and establishments;
4. To make orders for receipt and payment and to supervise accounts;
5. To take custody of instruments and official papers;
6. To impose and collect rents, fees, local taxes, alloted charges, entrance money or statutory labor, and actual articles in pursuance of laws, cabinet orders or of resolutions of the ordinary local public body;
7. Except those which are specially provided for in the preceding items, to execute the affairs of the ordinary local public body concerned;
8. Any other matter which falls within its powers under laws or ordinances.

Article 150. With the management of such administrative affairs belonging to the chief of an ordinary local public body as his competence of the organ of the national government, the chief of an ordinary local public body shall be subjected to the direction and supervision of, in the case of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, the Minister for Home Affairs or, in the case of a city, town or village, to the governor of a metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture and the competent minister.

Article 151. The governor of a metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture may, in case he considers that the disposition contravenes the regulation or is ultra vires with regard to the affairs of the administration office under his supervision or of the national government or the metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture within the powers of the mayor of a city or headman of a town or village, annual or suspend such disposition.

The mayor of a city, town or village may, in conformity to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, annul or suspend the disposition of an administrative office under his jurisdiction.

Article 152. In the event of disability of the chief of an ordinary local public body, the vice-governor or the deputy-mayor shall perform on his behalf the duties devolving upon him; if in this case, there are two or more vice-governors or deputy-mayors, they shall, in pursuance of the order fixed in advance by the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned, perform on his behalf the duties devolving upon him.

In the event of disability of the vice-governor or deputy-mayor or, the mayor of a town or village in the case of a town or village which has no deputy-mayor, such official as is designated by the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned shall perform on behalf of the former the duties devolving upon the former

Article 153. The chief of an ordinary local public body may delegate a portion of the affairs which fall within his powers to any official of the ordinary local public body concerned or may cause him to administer the same temporarily on his behalf.

The governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture may cause any official of a city, town or village to lend assistance in the execution of or execute a portion of the affairs which fall within his powers.

Article 154. The chief of an ordinary local public body shall direct and supervise the officials who are his auxiliary organs and shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, administer the matters relating to appointment or dismissal, status, allowances service and disciplinary measures thereof

Article. 155. For the purpose of alloting the affairs which fall within his powers, the chief of an ordinary local public body may, by bylaws and at a necessary place, establish a local branch office (it shall be deemed herein and hereinafter to include a branch station of the local branch office in the case of a district) or a local affairs office in the case of a metropolis, district or urban or rural perfecture, or a branch office in the case of a city, town or village.

For the purpose of alloting the affairs which fall within the powers of a mayor, the city designated by cabinet order shall, by bylaws, be divided into areas of wards, where ward offices shall be established.

The provisions concerning administrative wards shall, with the exception of those specially stipulated by laws or cabinet orders, apply mutatis mutandis to the words as stated in the preceding paragraph.

The location of a local branch office, local affairs office, branch office, or ward office, its name and its area of jurisdiction and area of a ward shall be provided by bylaws

Article 156. The chief of an ordinary local public body shall, except those which prescribed in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article establish a police-station or other national governmental organs in accordance with the provisions of laws.

The locations of the administrative organs prescribed in the preceding paragraph, their names and their areas of jurisdiction shall be provided by bylaws or regulations.

The governor of a metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture may, in respect to such administrative affairs relating to those of the divisions, direct and supervise the chief of a food affairs

office, a charcoal affairs office, a social insurance branch-office or other administrative organ.

Article 157 The chief of an ordinary local public body may, for the purpose of adjusting and coordinating the activities of the bodies or the like within the area of the ordinary locol public body concerned, direct and supervise the same.

In the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph, the chief of an ordinary local public body may, if necessary, cause any of the bodies or the like within the area of the ordinary local public body to submit a report of its affairs to him and to send in documents and account books and may inspect in person the affairs thereof.

The chief of an ordinary local public body may, if it is necessary for the supervision of the bodies or the like within the area of the ordinary local public body concerned, carry out dispositions or apply for the action of the competent authorities over them.

The competent authorities prescribed in the preceding paragraph may annul the dispositions of the chief of an ordinary local public body.

Article 158. The governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall, for the purpose of alloting the affairs which fall within his powers, create bureaus or divisions as follows; provided, however, that the division of a bureau or division or the union of bureaus or divisions or the alteration of the allotment of the affairs may, if necessary, be effected.

Metropolis:

General Affairs Division

1 Matters relating to promotion or demotion and status of employees;
2 Matters relating to the assembly and general administration of the metropolis;
3. Matters relating to the supervision of general administration of cities, towns or villages or other public bodies;
4 Matters relating to jurisdiction not belonging to others

Accounts Division

1 Matters relating to accounts.

Civil Bureau

1 Matters relating to social welfare;
2. Matters relating to social insurance

Bureau of Education

1 Matters relating to education and arts and science;

Economic Bureau

1 Matters relating to agriculture, industry, commerce, forestry and fishery;
2. Matters relating to the distribution of commodities and the control of commodity prices;
3 Matters relating to weights and measures;

Bureau of Construction Works:

1 Matters relating to general affairs relating to construction and rehabilitation-works;
2 Matters relating to city-planning;
3. Matters relating to houses and building;
4 Matters relating to public works;

Bureau of Communications:

1 Matters relating to water-service and sewerage;

Bureau of Public Health

1 Matters relating to health and sanitation;

Bureau of Labor

1. Matters relating to labor;

District or Urban or Rural Prefecture:

General Affairs Division:

1. Matters relating to appointment and dismissal and status of the officials;
2. Matters relating to the assembly and general administration of a district or urban or rural prefecture;
3. Matters relating to the supervision of general administration of cities, towns or villages or other public bodies;
4 Matters which are not in charge of other departments;

Department of Civil Life:

1. Matters relating to social welfare;
2. Matters relating to social insurance;
3. Matters relating to health and sanitation;
4. Matters relating to labor;

Department of Education:

1. Matters relating to education and arts and sciences;

Economic Affairs Division:

1 Matters relating to agriculture, industry, commerce, forestry and fishery;
2. Matters relating to the distribution of commodities and the control of commodity prices;
3 Matters relating to weights and measures;

Public Works Division:

1 Matters relating to public works;
2. Matters relating to city-planning;
3. Matters relating to houses and building;
4. Matters relating to transportation;

Division of Agricultural Land:

1. Matters relating to the adjustment of the affairs concerning agricultural lands;
2 Matters relating to reclamation,

Police Division.

1 Matters relating to police

The governor of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture may create any necessary section for the purpose of alloting the affairs which fall within his powers.

The mayor of a city, town or village may create by bylaws any necessary division of section for the purpose of alloting the affairs which fall within his powers.

Article 159. The handling over of affairs of the chief of an ordinary local public body shall be provided by Cabinet Order.

The imposition of a fine less than one thousand *yen* against a person who has rejected the handing over of affairs without just reason may be provided in a Cabinet Order contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

Article 160 A city, town or village may, if it is necessary to do so on account of an emergency or calamity, temporarily use the land of other person or use or compulsorily acquire such soil, stones, bamboos, trees or any other article as may be found thereon; provided, however, that the whole amount of any damage caused thereby shall be compensated at the market price.

The mayor of a city, town or village or a police officer may, if it is necessary to do so for the purpose of preventing danger, cause those persons who are residing within respective city, town or village to engage in defence.

Subsection III. Auxiliary Organs.

Article 161. Metropolis, district, or urban or rural prefecture shall have one vice-governor.

The full number of vice-governors may, in the case of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture with a population of two million or more, be prescribed to be two, in case of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture with a population of three million or more, to be three by bylaw.

A city, town or village shall have one deputy-mayor; provided, however, that a town or village may dispense therewith by bylaw.

The full number of deputy-mayors may be increased by bylaw.

Article 162. A vice-governor or deputy-mayor shall, upon obtaining the consent of the assembly, be appointed by the governor of an ordinary local public body.

Article 163. The term of office of a vice-governor or deputy-mayor shall be four years; provided, however, that the chief of an ordinary local public body may remove him from office even during the term of his office.

Article 164. A person who has fallen under the provisions of Article 20 shall not assume the office of vice-governor or deputy-mayor.

A vice-governor or deputy-mayor shall, in a case where he has come to have no right of voting, vacate his office.

Article 165. A vice-governor or deputy-mayor who performs the duties devolving upon the chief of an ordinary local public body on his behalf shall, in a case where he purports to retire from his office, make a declaration to that effect to the chairman of the assembly of the ordinary local public body on or before the twentieth day prior to the day on which he purports to retire; provided, however, that he may retire from his office before such fixed day if he has obtained the approval of the assembly.

Except in the case prescribed in the preceding paragraph, a vice-governor or deputy-mayor shall, on or before the twentieth day prior to the day on which he purports to retire from his office, make a declaration to that effect to the chief of the ordinary local public body; provided, however, that he may retire from his office before such fixed day, if he has obtained the permission of the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned.

Article 166. The vice-governor or deputy-mayor shall not at the same time hold the office prescribed in Article 21, paragraph 2.

The provisions of Article 141, Article 142 and Article 159 shall apply with the necessary modifications to a vice-governor or deputy-mayor.

Article 167. A vice-governor or deputy-mayor shall assist the chief of an ordinary local public body, supervise the affairs alloted to the officials and, as is provided elsewhere, perform the duties devolving upon the chief of an ordinary local public body on his behalf.

Article 168. Metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall have a chief accountant and a deputy accountant.

A city, town or village shall have one treasurer; provided, however, that a town or village may dispense with a treasurer by bylaw and cause the mayor or a deputy mayor of the town or village to perform additionally the duties devolving upon a treasurer.

A city, town or village may have a deputy treasurer by bylaw.

The full number of deputy accountants or deputy treasurers shall be provided by bylaw.

The chief accountant, deputy accountant, treasurer or deputy treasurer shall not at the same time hold the office prescribed in Article 21 paragraph 2.

The provisions of Article 141, Article 142, Article 159, Article 162, the principal part of Article 163 and Article 164 shall apply with the necessary modifications to a chief accountant, deputy accountant treasurer or deputy treasurer.

Article 169. Any person who is related with the chief of an ordinary local public body or its vice-governor, deputy mayor or inspection commissioner by the tie of parent and child, of husband and wife or of brother and sister shall not hold the office of chief accountant deputy accountant, treasurer or deputy treasurer.

A chief accountant, deputy accountant, treasurer or deputy treasurer shall, if he has come to be involved in the tie prescribed in the preceding paragraph, vacate his office.

Any person who is related with a chief accountant or treasurer by the tie of parent and child, of husband and wife or of brother and sister shall not hold the office of deputy accountant or deputy treasurer.

A deputy accountant or deputy treasurer shall, if he has come to be involved in the tie prescribed in the last preceding paragraph, vacate his office.

Article 170. The chief accountant or treasurer shall take charge of the revenue, expenditure and other affairs relating to the accounts of the ordinary local public body concerned as well as such revenue, expenditure and other affairs relating to the accounts as are concerned with the affairs of the national government, local public bodies and other public bodies which have fallen under the powers of the chief of an ordinary local public body, its officials or its electoral administration committee, provided, however, that this shall not apply where provisions are made separately in laws and ordinances.

The deputy accountant or deputy treasurer shall assist the chief accountant or treasurer in the administration of his affairs and perform the duties devolving upon him on his behalf in the event of disability of the latter in a case where there are two or more deputy accountants or deputy treasurers, they shall perform the duties devolving upon him on his behalf in pursuance of the order fixed in advance by the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned.

The chief of an ordinary local public body may have a portion of the affairs of the chief accountant or treasurer delegated to a deputy accountant or deputy treasurer, provided, however, that in regard to revenue and expenditure and other affairs relating to revenue of the said ordinary local public body the concurrence at the assembly shall be obtained beforehand.

In the case of a city, town or village which has no deputy treasurer, the mayor of a city, town or village shall, with the consent of the city, town or village assembly, determine in advance an official who shall perform the duties devolving upon the treasure on the latter's behalf in case of the latter's disability.

Article 171. An ordinary local public body may have accountants.

The accountant shall be appointed by the chief of an ordinary public body from among its secretarial officials.

The accountants shall, under the directions of the chief accountant or deputy treasurer, take charge of the affairs relating to the revenue and expenditure.

The provisions of paragraph 3 of the preceding Article shall apply with the necessary modifications to the accountants.

Article 172. Excepting these provided for in the eleven preceding Articles, an ordinary local public body shall have such officials as may be necessary.

The officials contemplated in the preceding paragraph shall be appointed to or removed from office by the chief of an ordinary local public body.

The full number of officials shall be provided by bylaw.

Article 173. The officials mentioned in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall be specified as secretarial officials, technical officials, educational officials or police officials.

A secretarial official shall take charge of office work under the directions of those over him.

A technical official shall take charge of technique under the directions of those over him.

An educational official shall take charge of education under the directions of those over him.

A police official shall take charge of the affairs relating to police under the directions of those over him.

Article 174. An ordinary local public body may have a standing or special expert committee.

A committeeman shall, with the consent of the assembly, be chosen by the chief of an ordinary local public body from among the persons who have expert knowledge or experience.

An expert committeeman shall, upon receiving a commission from the chief of an ordinary local public body, make investigations in respect of such necessary matters as relating to the affairs which fall within his powers.

Article 175. The office of chief of a local branch office or local affairs office of metropolis, district, or urban or rural prefecture, of a branch office of a city, town or village or of a ward office of a city contemplated in Article 155 paragraph 2 shall be assumed by a secretarial official.

The chief of a police station shall be filled by a police official.

The chief of any of the organs prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs shall, as provided by the chief of an ordinary local public body, administer the affairs in his charge under the directions over him and direct and supervise the officials under him.

Subsection IV. Relationship to the Assembly

Article 176. If the chief of an ordinary local public body is satisfied that any resolution passed at a meeting of, or any election held by the assembly of the ordinary local public body is ultra vires or contravenes laws or orders or the regulatians of procedure he shall cause the assembly to reconsider the resolution or to hold a new election by specifying the reasons therefor.

If the chief of an ordinary local public body is satisfied that any resolution passed at a meeting of, or any election held by the assembly in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph is still ultra vires or contravenes laws or orders or the regulations of procedure, he may bring an action against the assembly in the court.

Article 177. If the chief of an ordinary local public body is satisfied that any resolution passed at a meeting of the assembly is, with respect to the revenue or expenditure, impossible to execute, he shall cause the assembly to reconsider such resolution by specifying the reasons thereof.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply, in cases where the assembly of an ordinary local public body has struck out or reduced the amount of any of the following expenses, to such expenses and the revenue proportioned thereto, namely:

1. Expenses charged by laws or any other expenses which the ordinary local public body is bound to defray;
2. Expenses necessary for emergency or restoration measures on account of an extraordinary calamity, or expenses necessary for the prevention of a contagious disease.

If, in the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph, item 1, the assembly of an ordinary local public body has struck out or reduced the expenses mentioned in the same item, the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned may appropriate such expenses and the revenue proportioned thereto and disburse the same.

If, in the case contemplated in paragraph 2 item 2, the assembly of an ordinary local public body has struck out or reduced the expenses mentioned in the same item, the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned may deem the resolution as that of want of confidence.

Article 178. In a case where a resolution of want of confidence in the chief of an ordinary local public body has been passed at a meeting of its assembly, the chief of the ordinary local public body may dissolve the assembly.

If, in a case where a resolution of want of confidence in the chief of an ordinary local public body concerned has been passed at a meeting of its assembly, he fails to dissolve the assembly in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph or if a resolution of want of confidence has again been passed at a meeting of the assembly which has been convoked for the first time after the dissolution, the chief of the ordinary local public body must retire from his office.

With respect to a resolution of want of confidence prescribed in the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, it shall be required that two-thirds or more of the full number of the assemblymen shall be present at the meeting and three-fourths or more of the assemblymen present

shall consent.

Article 179. If the assembly of an ordinary local public body fails to be established, if in the case contemplated in the proviso to Article 113 it is still impossible to hold a meeting, if the chief of an ordinary local public body considers that there is no time for convoking a meeting of the assembly or if the assembly fails to pass a resolution on any of such matters as shall be resolved thereby, the chief of an ordinary local public body may dispose of any of such matters as shall be resolved by the assembly.

With respect to any of such matters as shall be determined by the assembly, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall have effect.

In regard to the disposition prescribed in the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, the chief of an ordinary local public body shall report to the next meeting of the assembly and ask for its approval.

Article 180. Any matter of a minor nature which falls within the jurisdiction of the assembly of an ordinary local public body and which has been specified by a resolution thereof shall be made disposable by the chief of an ordinary local public body at his own discretion.

When a chief of an ordinary local public body has disposed a matter at his own discretion in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph he must submit a report thereof to the assembly.

Section II. Electoral Administration Committee

Article 181. An ordinary local public body shall have an electoral administration committee.

An electoral administration committee, shall consist of six members of electoral administration committee in the case of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture of four members of electoral administration committee in the case of a city, town or village.

Article 182. A member of electoral administration committee shall be elected at a meeting of the assembly of an ordinary local public body from among the persons who have the right of voting.

The assembly shall, in a case where an election prescribed in the provisions of the preceding paragraph is held, elect at the same time as many supplementary members of the committee as there are members of the committee: the same shall apply in a case where there has come to be no member of supplementary committee.

When there exists any vacancy in the offices of members of committee, the chairman of an electoral administration committee shall choose a member of committee to fill such vacancy from among the supplementary members of the committee: the order is, where they have been elected at different times from each other, the person who has been elected first where they have been elected at the same time, the person who has polled the greatest number of votes shall be chosen, and where the votes are equal, such person as is determined by lot shall be chosen.

More than three persons in case of the committee of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, more than two in case of the committee of a city, town or village, who belong to the same political party or other corporation, shall not be members or supplementary members of the same committee.

If, in the case of election contemplated in paragraph 1 or 2, those persons who belong to the same political party or other corporation are elected more than the limitation prescribed in the preceding paragraph, or if, by the election of members of the committee to fill the vacancy in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3, those persons who belong to the same political party or other corporation are more than the limitation prescribed in the preceding paragraph, necessary matters relating to the abovementioned cases shall be prescribed in Cabinet Order.

Article 183. The term of office of a member of a committee shall be two years, provided that he shall remain in office until his successor assumes office.

The term of office of a supplementary member of committee chosen to fill a vacancy shall be the remainder of the term of office of the member of committee in whose place he is chosen.

A member of committee or supplementary member of committee shall not vacate his office until after such direction or disposition prescribed in the provisions of Article 176 paragraph 2 or 3 as is concerned with his election or a decision relating thereto has become final.

Article 184. A member of an electoral administration committee shall vacate his office if he has come to have no right of voting; whether he has the right of voting or not shall be determined by the electoral administration committee except in a case where he has no right of voting by reason of his falling under any of the events prescribed in Article 127 paragraph 1

The provisions of Article 118 paragraph 5 and 6 inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

Article 185. In a case where the chairman of an electoral administration committee purports to retire from his office, he shall obtain the approval of the electoral administration committee concerned.

If a member of a committee purports to retire from his office, he shall obtain the approval of the chairman.

Article 186. An electoral administration committee shall, in pursuance of laws of Cabinet Orders, administer the affairs relating to the election of the ordinary local public body concerned or of the national government, other local public body or other public body and such affairs as are concerned therewith.

The electoral administration committee of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall direct and supervise the electoral administration committee of a city, town or village. The provisions of Article 151, paragraph 1 shall apply to this case.

Article 187. An electoral administration committee shall elect one chairman from among its committee.

The chairman shall deal with the affairs re-

lating to the committee and represent it.

In the event of disability of the chairman, the member of the committee designated by the chairman shall execute his functions.

Article 188. A meeting of the electoral administration committee shall be convoked by the chairman; if a demand for the convocation of a meeting of the committee is made, the chairman shall convoke the same.

Article 189. No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the electoral administration committee, unless three or more members of the committee are present thereat.

The chairman or a member of committee shall not take part in the proceedings at a meeting of the committee relating to such business as concerns the personal interests of his own or of his parent, grand-parent, spouse, child, grandchild, brother or sister, provided, however, that, in a case where he has obtained the consent of the committee, he may attend a meeting of the committee and speak thereat.

If the number of such members of the committee as are qualified to take part in the proceedings at a meeting of the committee is less than the number specified in paragraph 1 in consequence of the exclusion as provided in the last preceding paragraph, the chairman shall provisionally choose, in conformity to the order prescribed in Article 182 paragraph 3, the persons to make up the deficiency in the number of committee as have no concern in the business to be transacted thereat; the same shall apply in a case where the number of members of committee present is less than the number contemplated in paragraph 1 in consequence of the disability of members of committee.

Article 190. All proceedings at a meeting of the electoral administration committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members of the committee present in the case of an equality of the votes, the chairman shall decide the issue.

Article 191. The electoral administration committee shall have a clerk. The fixed number of clerks shall be determined by bylaws.

A clerk shall engage in the affairs concerning the committee under the direction of the chairman.

Article 192. Matters relating to the status, duties, and disciplinary punishment of the members of the electoral administration committee, shall be provided for separately in laws.

Article 193. The provisions of Article 187 paragraph 2, Article 141 paragraph 1, Article 142 and Article 166 paragraph 1 shall be applied with necessary modifications to the members of the electoral administration committee, the provisions of Article 150 shall be applied with necessary modifications to the electoral administration committee and the provisions of Article 153 paragraph 1, Article 154 and Article 159 shall be applied with necessary modifications to the chairman of the administration committee.

Article 194. Except for those provided in the present Law and Cabinet Orders based thereon, such necessary matters as relate to an electoral administration committee shall be prescribed by the committee.

Section III. Inspection Commissioners

Article 195. Metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall have inspection commissioners.

A city, town or village may by bylaw have the same.

The full number of inspection commissioners shall be four in the case of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and two in the case of a city, town or village.

Article 196. The inspection commissioners shall, upon obtaining the consent of the assembly of an ordinary local public body, be appointed by the chief of the ordinary local public body from among the members of the assembly and from among such persons as have special knowledge and experience respectively in the same number.

An inspection commissioner shall not hold the office of a paid officer.

Article 197. The term of office of an inspection commissioner shall be two years.

The term of office of an inspection commissioner who has been appointed from among the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, not exceed the term of his office as assemblyman; provided, however, that he shall not be precluded from executing his functions until his successor has been appointed to office.

Article 198. An inspection commissioner shall, if he purports to retire from his office, obtain the approval of the chief of an ordinary local public body.

Article 199. The inspection comissioners shall inspect the management of any undertaking carried on by an ordinary local public body and the administration of the revenue and expenditure and any other affairs of an ordinary local public body.

The inspection commissioners shall, by fixing the date thereof, make an inspection prescribed in the provisions of the preceding paragraph at least once or more in each fiscal year.

The inspection commissioners shall, upon a demand made by the competent administrative office or the assembly of an ordinary local public body, extraordinarily make an inspection relating to such affairs as concern such demand.

Except in the cases as provided in the last preceding two paragraphs, the inspection commissioners may, if they considers it necessary to do so, make inspection at any time.

The inspection commissioners shall report the results of their inspection to the competant administrative office or the assembly or chief of an ordinary local public body and make public the same.

Article 200. Clerks shall be appointed for the purpose of assisting the affairs of inspection commissioners.

The clerks shall be under the directions of the inspection commissioners and engage in the affairs relating to inspection.

The full number of clerks shall be provided by byelaw.

Article 201. The provisions of Article 142, Article 154, Article 159, Article 164, Article 168 paragraph 1, and Article 192 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the inspection commissioner.

Article 202. Except for those provided in the present Law and in cabinet orders based thereon, any necessary matter relating to the inspection commissioner shall be provided by byelaws

Chapter VIII Alowances

Article 203. An ordinary local public body shall pay remunerations to its assemblymen, electoral administration committeemen inspection commissioners who have been appointed from among the assemplymen, expert committee, superintendents of the poll, superintendent of opening of votes and presiding officers of election, inspectors of the poll, inspectors of the counting and inspectors of election.

The persons contemplated in the preceding paragraph shall be entitled to the reimbursement of expenses for the execution of their functions

The amount of remuneration and of reimbursement of expenses and the manner of payment thereof shall be provided in bylaws.

Article 204. An ordinary local public body shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, pay salaries and travelling expenses to the chief of an ordinary local body, officials who are his auxiliary organs (excluding the expert committee), inspection commissioners who have been appointed from among the persons of special knowledge and experience, chief clerks and clerks of the assembly, clerks of the electoral administration committee and clerks who assist the affairs of the inspection commissioners.

The amount of salaries and of travelling expenses and the manner of payment thereof shall be provided in bylaws.

Article 205. Any of the officials contemplated in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall, in accordance with the provisions of laws, be entitled to a retiring allowance, a compensation for the termination of office, a compensation for death or an allowance to the surviving family.

Article 206. If any person concerned has an objection in respect of the allowances contemplated in the preceding three paragraphs, he may file such objection against the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned.

In case where such objection as is provided in the preceding paragraph has been filed, the chief of an ordinary local public body shall, upon referring to the town or village assembly, determine the same.

The assembly shall submit its opinion within twenty days from the day when such reference as is provided in the last preceding paragraph has been made.

Article 207. An ordinary local public body shall reimburse such expenses as are actually incurred by such witness as has appeared by virtue of the provisions of Article 100 paragraph 1 or by such person as has taken part in a public hearing prescribed in the provisions of Article 109 pragraph 5.

Chapter IX. Finance

Section 1. Property and Establishments

Article 208. An ordinary local public body may preserve as its permanent property any of its property to be held with a view to gaining profits.

An ordinary local public body may create a special permanent property or reserve money or grain for a special purpose.

Article 209. In case where there are among the inhabitants of a city, town or village such persons as are especially entitled to the use of any of its property or establishments by old custom and usage, such custom shall be followed. A resolution passed at a meeting of the assembly of a city, town or village shall be required in order that any alteration or abolition of such use may be effected.

If there are such persons as desire to use the property or establishments contemplated in the preceding paragraph anew, a city, town or village may permit the same by a resolution passed at a meeting of the assembly thereof.

Article 210. An ordinary local public body may set up an establishment even outside of its area or by mutual agreement between the ordinary local public bodies concerned.

A resolution passed at a meeting of the assembly shall be required for the ordinary local public body concerned to reach the mutual agreement contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

Article 211. An ordinary local public body may, by mutual agreement between other ordinary local public body, cause the property or establishment of such other ordinary local public body to be thrown open to the use of its own inhabitants.

A resolution passed at a meeting of the assembly shall be required for the ordinary local public body concerned to reach the mutual agreement contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

Article 212. Any of the property or establishments of an ordinary local public body shall not be appropriated for the use, benefit or maintenance of any religious institution or association or for any charitable, educational or benevolent enterprise not under the control of public authority.

Article 213. Excepting those provided for separately in laws or cabinet orders, with respect to the matters relating to the acquisition or creation, the management, or use and the disposition of a property or establishment, an ordinary local public body shall provide the same by bylaw.

Article 214. An ordinary local public body may, with respect to the use of a property or establishment, provide by bylaw an administrative fine of not exceeding two thousand *yen*.

Article 215. Any person who has an objection in respect of the right to use a property or establishment may file the same against the chief of an ordinary local public body.

In a case where an objection prescribed in the provisions of the preceding paragraph is made, the chief of an ordinary local public body shall, determine the same after consulting the assembly.

The assembly shall express its opinion within twenty days on which the reference prescribed in the provisions of the last preceding paragraph has been effected.

Section II. Revenue

Article 216. An ordinary local public body may, in accordance with the provisions of laws, impose and collect local taxes.

Article 217. An ordinary local public body may collect alloted charges.

An alloted charge shall, in accordance with the provisions of cabinet orders, be levied on those who are especially benefitted, in respect of such property or establishment as benefits a few persons or a part of the ordinary local public body or of such matters as are profitable to a part of the ordinary local public body.

Article 218. An ordinary local public body may, impose and exact statutory labor and actual articles; provided, however, that a metropolis district or urban or rural prefecture may effect exaction of the same from any of the cities, towns, villages or other public bodies in the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture concerned.

Statutory labor or actual article shall be exacted as computed in terms of money, provided, however, that in case of a city, town or village it shall be exacted on the basis of the city, town or village taxes.

Statutory labor shall not be levied in respect of such labor as related to art an science, fine arts and manual arts.

A person from whom statutory labor has been exacted may render services exacted by the person himself or by a suitable proxy.

Statutory labor or actual articles may be substituted for by money.

The provisions of paragraph 2 and the last preceding paragraph shall not apply to such statutory labor as is exacted in a case of urgency or of other special circumstances.

Article 219. With respect to such property or establishment as benefits a few persons or a part of an ordinary local public body or to such matters as are profitable for a few persons or a part of an ordinary local public body, an ordinary local public body may exact statutory labor or actual articles unevenly or from a few persons or a part of the ordinary local public body.

Article 220. An ordinary local public body may collect rents in respect of the use of its property or establishments.

Article 221. A city, town or village may, with respect to the use of a property or establishment prescribed in the provisions of Article 209, collect rents or entrance money in a lump sum or may collect both of them.

Article 222. An ordinary local public body may collect fees in respect of such affairs as are necessary for a specific person.

Article 223. Matters relating to alloted charges, rents and fees shall be provided in bylaws.

With respect to a person who has evaded the levy of alloted charges, rents or fees by means of fraud or any other unjust practice, a provision may be made in a bylaw by which such person shall be liable to an administrative fine for an amount not exceeding five times and much as the amount the levy of which he has evaded.

Except as provided in the preceding paragraph, with respect to the levy of alloted charges rents and fees, provisions may be made in a bylaw which imposes an administrative fine not exceeding two thousand *yen*.

Any person who receives the imposition of an administrative fine may bring an action in court in case he is dissatisfied with such imposition.

Article 224. If any person on or from whom alloted charges, statutory labor, actual articles, rent, entrance money or fee has been imposed or collected has any reasonable cause to believe that illegality or error exists in respect of such imposition of collection, he may file an objection against the chief of an ordinary local public body within thirty days from the day on which he has received notice thereof.

Any person who has an objection relating to the right to use property or establishments as prescribed in the provisions of Article 209 may file such objection against the mayor of a town or village.

In a case where objections prescribed in the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs have been filed, the chief of an ordinary local public body shall, by referring the same to the assembly, determine the same.

The assembly shall express its opinion within twenty days from the day on which the reference prescribed in the provisions of the preceding paragraph has been effected.

An appeal to the Court shall, until the decision contemplated in the preceding three paragraphs has been done, not be permitted in respect to the matters contemplated in the first and second paragraphs.

Article 225. If any person fails to pay alloted charge, rent, entrance money, fee, administrative fine or any other revenue of an ordinary local public body within a stated period, the chief of an ordinary local public body shall demand to pay the same by designating a time limit.

If any person from whom statutory labor or actual article has been exacted fails to effect performance thereof or to pay substitution money therefor within a stated period, the chief of an ordinary local public body shall demand him to effect performance or payment by designating a time limit; with respect to such statutory labor as has been exacted in case of urgency, the chief of an ordinary local public body shall compute its amount in terms of money anew and order payment thereof by designating a time limit.

In the cases contemplated in the preceding two paragraphs, fees may be levied in accordance with the provisions of a bylaw.

If a defaulter to whom the demand or order contemplated in paragraph 1 or 2 has been made or given fails fully to pay within the fixed time, he shall be dealt with in the same manner as the process for the recovery of national taxes in arrears.

A priority right shall be attached to the levies contemplated in paragraphs 1 and 3 which ranks next to the levies of the national government in the case of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and next to the priority of the national government and of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture in the case of a city, town or village, and with respect to the additional collections and prescription of such levies, the same provisions as those applicable to national taxes shall have effect.

If any person who has an objection to the

disposition prescribed in the preceding three paragraphs performed by the officials mandated from the governor or a metropolis, district, or urban or rural prefecture, he may file such objection against the governor of a metropolis, district, or urban or rural prefecture.

In case where such objection as is provided in the preceding paragraph has been filed, the governer of a metropolis, district, or urban or rural prefecture shall, upon referring to the town or village assembly, determine the same.

The assembly shall submit its opinion within twenty days from the day when such reference as is provided in the last preceding paragraph has been made.

Of the dispositions prescribed in the provisions of paragraph 4, the execution of public sale of the articles attached shall be suspended until after any of the abovementioned dispositions has become final.

The dispositions prescribed in the provisions of paragraph 4 may be effected outside of the area of the ordinary local public body also.

Article 226. An ordinary local public body may, if and so long as it is necessary to do so for the purpose of repaying its debts or of effecting such expenditure as may be of permanent benefit to the ordinary local public body or on account of a natural calamity, raise a local loan by a resolution passed at a meeting of its assembly.

In a case where a resolution of the assembly is caused to be passed at a meeting thereof in respect of the raising of a local loan, a resolution shall also be caused to be passed thereat in respect of the manner of raising the same, rate of interest and manner repayment.

Article 227. The chief of an ordinary local public body may, by a resolution passed at a meeting of the assembly, incur debt for temporary loans for the purpose of making defrayments provided for in the estimates.

The debt for temporary loans contemplated in the preceding paragraph shall be repaid with a revenue which shall be obtained within the fiscal laws year.

Section III. Disbursements

Article 228. An ordinary local public body is bound to defray its necessary expenses and such expenses as have hitherto fallen thereon under laws or ordinances issued or will hereinafter fall thereon under laws or cabinet orders.

Article 229. Such expenses as may be required for the chief of an ordinary local public body or its officials who are his auxiliary organs or the electoral administration committee to a administer the affairs of the national government, other local public bodies or other public bodies otherwise provided by laws or cabinet orders be paid by the ordinary local public body concerned.

In cases where an ordinary local public body causes its chief, its officials who are his auxiliary organs or the electoral administration committee to deal with, administer or execute the affairs of the national government, it shall take necessary measures in respect of such sources of revenue as are necessary for the expenses thereof.

Article 230. An ordinary local public body shall not defray public money for the benefit or maintenance of any religions institution or association or any charitable, educational or benevolent enterprises not under the control of public authority.

Article 231. An ordinary local public body may, if it is necessary to do so for the public interests thereof, effect donation or subsidy.

Article 232. Upon a resolution having been passed on the estimates at a meeting of the assembly, the chief of an ordinary local public body shall forthwith deliver a copy thereof to the chief accountant or treasurer.

The chief accountant or treasurer shall not make payment, unless an order therefor has been given by the chief of an ordinary local public body; the same shall apply in cases where no estimate for expenditure exists for such payment as has been ordered and any payment out of the reserve fund, any divension of an item of expenditure or any other manner of payment under the provisions relating to finance is impossible.

Article 233. With respect to the prescription as regards any sum payable by an ordinary local public body, the same provisions as are applicable to such sums as are payable by the national government shall have effect.

Section IV. Estimates

Article 234. The chief of an ordinary local public body shall draw up an estimate of annual revenue and expenditure for each fiscal year and cause a resolution of the assembly to be passed thereon at meeting thereof prior to the commencement of the fiscal year.

The fiscal year of an ordinary local public body shall be the same as that of the national government.

When the chief of an ordinary local public body submits the estimates at a meeting of the assembly, he shall submit at the same time an inventory and other necessary papers.

Article 235. The chief of an ordinary local public body may, by a resolution passed at a meeting of its assembly, supplement or revise such estimate as has been already fixed.

A chief of an ordinary local public body may, if it is necessary to do so, submit a provisionary estimate of revenue and expenditure for one definite term during each fiscal year at a meeting of the assembly.

A provisionary estimate contemplated in the preceding paragraph shall be null and void in case when the estimate of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year concerned and in that case abovementioned, there exists expenditure or debts incurred on the provisionary estimate, those shall be deemed as expenditure for the fiscal year concerned.

Article 236. If, in cases where the expenses in respect of a matter are to be defrayed out of the fund of an ordinary local public body, the defrayment is expected to extend over a period of several years, such amount of expenditure as is fixed for each year during that period may, by a resolution passed at a meeting of the assembly, be made a continuing expenditure.

Article 237. An ordinary local public body shall set apart a reserve fund to meet such expenditure as is not provided for in, or is in excess over, the estimates.

The setting apart of a reserve fund may be dispensed with in the case of a special account.

A reserve fund shall not be appropriated for any outlay rejected at a meeting of the assembly.

Article 238. A return of the estimates shall be made to the Minister for Home Affairs in the case of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture or to the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture in the case of a city, town or village immediately after a resolution has been passed at a meeting of the assembly of an ordinary local public body, and public notice shall be given of a summary thereof also.

Article 239. An ordinary local public body may, be a resolution passed at a meeting of its assembly, establish a special account.

Section V. Receipts and Expenditure and Final Accounts

Article 240. The receipts and expenditure of an ordinary local public body shall be audited in each month on an usual day fixed therefor and special audit shall be held at least twice in each fiscal year.

An audit shall be conducted by the inspection commissioners and at special audit two or more assemblymen must be present.

The inspection commissioners shall make report of the results of audit to the assembly of an ordinary local public body and chief thereof.

In a city, town, or village where no inspection commissioners are established the inspection and report mentioned in paragraph 2 shall be performed by mayor of a city, town or village.

Article 241. The receipts and expenditure of an ordinary local public body for a fiscal year shall be closed on May thirty-first of the following fiscal year.

Article 242. The chief accountant or treasurer shall submit to the chief of an ordinary local public body the final accounts together with instruments and papers. In this case, the chief treasurer shall submit the same within one month after the closing of receipts and expenditure.

The chief of an ordinary local public body shall refer the same to the inspection commissioners for examination and submit the same as accompained by the opinion thereon of the latter to the approval of the assembly till a meeting thereof at which the next ordinary estimates in case of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, next ordinary estimates in case of a city, town or village are to be discussed.

A report shall be made to the Minister for Home Affairs in the case of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, or to a prefectural governor in the case of a city, town or village, of the final accounts as well as of the resolution passed at a meeting of the assembly on the approval thereof, and public notice shall be given of a summary thereof.

In the case of a city, town or village, which has no inspection commissioners, the functions of the inspection commissioner prescribed in paragraph 1 shall be executed by the mayor of a city, town or village himself.

Section VI. Sundry Rules

Article 243. Unless otherwise provided in laws or cabinet orders, an ordinary local public body shall cause the sale or loan of property, the contract of contruction works or the supply of things, labor or the like to be submitted to competitive bidding, except in a case where the gains fail to cover the losses if the price of an object for bidding is compared with the cost necessary for bidding, or in a case where the consent of the assembly has been obtained.

Article 244. The chief of an ordinary local public body shall for the purpose of making clear the conditions of management in respect of the undertakings which have been designated by its assembly, make up balance sheets and other necessary documents at regular intervals, submit the same to the inspection of the inspection commissioners and present the same as accompanied by the opinion of the latter at the next meeting of the assembly.

Such part of the provisions of the preceding paragraph as relates to the inspection of the inspection commissioners shall not apply to a city, town or village which has no inspection commissioner.

Article 245. Such provisions as may be necessary in connection with the form in which the estimates or final accounts are to be drawn up, the diversion of items of the estimates or any other matter relating to finance may be prescribed in orders.

Chapter X. Supervision

Article 246. The competent authorities may, if it is necessary to do so, cause an ordinary local public body to make report of its affairs, produce documents and account books and may inspect its affairs or examine its redeipts and expenditures practically.

Article 247. When there is a disability on the part of both the mayor and the deputy mayor or when there is a disability on the part of both the treasurer and the deputy treasurer (including the proxy for the function of the treasurer provided for in Article 170 paragraph 4), the senior official or person designated by him shall execute his function.

Article 248. If the electoral administration committee is not formed and in that case the assembly of the ordinary local public body is also not formed, the competent authorities may appoint the members of the administration committee temporarily acting on the member of the administration committee to discharge the duties devolving upon the member of the committee.

Article 249. The allowances to the person temporarily acting the office contemplated in Article 247 or the person temporarily action the duties of the member of the administration committee shall be determined by the competent authorities upon obtaining the consent of the assembly of the ordinary local public body concerned.

Article 250. If an ordinary local public body purports with the exception of a loan prescribed in Article 227 to raise a local loan and to alter the manner of raising such loan, the rate of interest and the manner of repaying such loan, the permission of the competent administrative office shall be obtained in accordance with the provisions of cabinet orders.

Article 251. When an ordinary local public body wishes to establish or amend or abolish the bylaws mentioned in Article 3 paragraph 3, Article 91, paragraph 2, Article 155 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2, Article 158 paragraph 1 and Article 233, paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive, it shall obtain the approval or the competent authorities.

Article 252. Except those mentioned in the preceding Article, if an ordinary local public body has framed, amended or repealed its bylaws, a report thereof shall, in accordance with the provisions of cabinet order, be made to the competent authorities.

Chapter XI. Supplementary Provisions

Article 253. If there exists any of such matters falling within the powers of the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture as affect several metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture who shall have control of such matter may be designated by the agreements of the governors of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures concerned.

Article 254. The population mentioned in the present Law shall be determined by the latest population notified to the public by Official Gazette.

Article 255. Except those prescribed in this present Law, necessary matters for the cases prescribed in Article 6, paragraphs 1, 2 and Article 7, paragraphs 1 to 3 shall be prescribed in cabinet orders.

Article 256. Except for these specially provided for in this Law, filing of objection or filing of petition must be made within twenty-one days from the date of action or decision.

For any person who has not received the written decision, the period mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be computed as from the date of announcement.

In the computation of the period of the filing of an objection, the example of the computation of the period of filing a petition shall be followed.

The filing of an objection may be received, when it is deemed, there is a just cause for recognizing it even after the time limit has passed.

Article 257. With respect to the computation of a period relating to the filing of an objection, the example of computation of period relating to petitions shall apply.

In the case where a determination on an objection has not been effected within the term required for the determination on an objection, it may be deemed as there exists a rejection of the same.

The execution of a disposition shall not be suspended, even if the filing of an objection has been effected; provided, however, that an administrative office may, if it is deemed necessary to do so, suspend it by virtue of its power or on the application of any party concerned.

Article 258. Even in the event of an objection being filed the execution of disposition shall not be suspended, provided that administrative offices may ex officio or when it is deemed necessary upon the petition of those concerned suspend it.

Article 259. In cases where it is intended to create newly or abolish the area of a county or to alter the area of "gun" or its name, the Minister for Home Affairs shall, upon calling for the opinions of the assemblies of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures concerned, determine the same.

In cases where a city has been created within the area of a county or in cases where the boundary of a city, town or village affecting the boundaries of counties has been altered, such area of the county shall automatically be altered according thereto.

In cases where the creation of a town or village affecting the boundaries of the areas of counties has been effected, the area of a county to which such town or village is to belong shall be determined by the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture upon obtaining the permission of the Minister for Home Affairs.

Necessary matters for the cases prescribed in the preceding three paragraphs shall be contemplated in cabinet order.

Article 260. Excepting that provided for separately in cabinet orders in cases where it is intended to create newly or abolish the area of a street or section of the area of a city, town or village or to alter its area or name, the mayor of a city, town or village shall, upon a resolution passed at a meeting of its assembly upon obtaining the permission of the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, determined the same.

In a case where a permission has been given in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall forthwith make an announcement thereof and report the same to the Minister for Home Affairs.

Article 261. In a case where the resolution in respect of such special law as is applicable only to one ordinary local public body has been made at the Diet, the chairman of the House of Representatives shall notify the Minister for Home Affairs attaching the said law thereto through the Prime Minister.

In a case where the notification prescribed in the provisions of the preceding paragraph has been effected, the Minister for Home Affairs shall, within five days from the day on which such notification has been effected, notify to that effect to the ordinary local public body concerned and at the same time forward the said law and other related papers to it. In a case where the notification pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph has been effected, the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned shall, within sixty days from the thirty-first day subsequent to the day on which such notification has been effected, cause the electoral administration committee to hold the vote of pros and cons in respect of the said law.

In a case where the report contemplated in the preceding paragraph has become known, the

chief of the ordinary local public body concerned shall, within five days from the day on which such result has become known, report to the Minister for Home Affairs the result as accompanied by the papers concerned. The same rule shall apply in a case where the result of vote has become conclusive.

In a case where the result of vote contemplated in the last preceding paragraph has become known, the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned shall, within five days from the day on which such result has become known, report to the Minister for Home Affairs the result as accompanied by the papers concerned. The same rule shall apply in a case where the result of vote has become conclusive.

In a case where the report contemplated in the preceding paragraph has been effected, the Minister for Home Affairs shall forthwith report to the Prime Minister the same as accompanied by the papers concerned.

In a case where the report to the effect that the result of vote prescribed in paragraph 3 has been effected in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Prime Minister shall forthwith report the same to the Emperor and at the same time notify the same to the chairman of the House of Representatives.

Article 262. Excepting those provided for separately in cabinet orders, the provisions of Chapter IV shall apply with the necessary modifications to the vote of pros and cons mentioned in paragraph 3 of the preceding paragraph.

The vote prescribed in the preceding Article paragraph 3 may be held at the same time as the election of an ordinary local public body or with the vote of dissolution provided for in Article 76 paragraph 3 or with the vote of dissmissal provided in Article 80 paragraph 3 and Article 81 paragraph 2.

Article 263. "A county" mentioned in Article 22 paragraph 2 shall be deemed to include, in the case of metropolis, the area of jurisdiction of the chief of a branch office, in the case of a district to be the area under the jurisdiction of a chief o a local branch office, and "a city" mentioned in the same paragraph, in the case of a city contemplated in Article 155 paragraph 2 shall be deemed to be a ward.

In regard to the election of a metropolis, the provisions concerning a city in Chapter IV shall be applied to a special ward.

In regard to the election of a metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture, the provisions concerning towns and villages shall be applied to Total Business Association or a Village Business Association (Zembu-jimu Kumiai and Yakuba-jimu Kumiai).

Volume III. Exceptions Concerning Special Local Public Bodies and Local Public Bodies

Chapter I. Special Local Public Bodies

Section I. Special Cities

Article 264. A special city shall deal with its public affairs and such affairs as are charged with it by laws or cabinet orders and except those specially prescribed in cabinet orders, such affairs as came under metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture or city formerly under laws and ordinances.

Article 265. A special city shall be outside the area of a metropolis, district or urban and rural prefecture.

A special city shall be designated by law for any city with a population of not less than five hundred thousand. In the case of the abolition of such designation, the same shall apply.

When it becomes necessary to abolish or establish, divide or unite or alter the boundaries of a special city, it shall be determined by law, provided that in a case where the area of a city, town or village or a locality for which jurisdiction over it has yet to be determined is to be incorporated into the area of a special city, the Minister for Home Affairs shall determine it after obtaining the resolution of the local public bodies concerned.

When there has been a designation of a special city in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 or when there has been an alteration in the boundaries of a special city in accordance with the proviso to the preceding paragraph, the boundaries of a metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture shall naturally alter.

In the case of the preceding two paragraphs when a disposal of property becomes necessary, it shall be determined by a conference of the local public bodies concerned. When no agreement is reached by such a conference, the Minister for Home Affairs shall decide after calling for the opinions of the assembly of the local public body concerned.

In regard to the conference prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the resolution of the assembly of the local public bodies concerned shall be obtained.

Article 266. The arbitration or determination relating to the boundaries between a special city and a city, town or village shall be effected by the Minister for Home Affairs in conformity to the provisions of Article 9.

Article 267. A person who has his residence within the ares of a special city shall be an inhabitant of the concerned special city.

Article 268. A special city shall have a mayor and a deputy-mayor.

The full number of deputy-mayors shall be provided by bylaw.

A mayor of a special city shall administer the affairs of the special city concerned, the administrative affairs in the divisions, such affairs of other local public bodies and other public bodies as come under his powers by laws or cabinet order and, except those specially prescribed in cabinet orders, such affairs, as come under the power of the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture or a city formerly under laws and ordinances and execute the same.

Article 269. A special city shall have one treasurer and a few deputy-treaurers.

The full number of deputy treasurers shall be provided by bylaw.

Article 270. A special city shall create an administrative ward by dividing its area for administering a

portion of affairs under the power of a mayor, by bylaw and establish its office.

A mayor of a special city may, by bylaw, establish at the necessary place a branch office of an administrative ward for administering a portion of such affairs as come under the power of a head of the ward.

The location of an office of an administrative ward or its branch office, its name and the area of jurisdiction shall be prescribed in bylaw.

Article 271. An administrative ward shall have the head of a ward and one assistant head of a ward.

A head of a ward shall, from among those who possess eligibility for election, be elected by vote of electors.

The assistant of a ward shall be appointed from among secretarial officials of a special city by the mayor of a special city

The head of a ward shall as may be determined by the mayor of a special city administer the affairs of a special city, the affairs of the national government belonging to the mayor or a special city and the affairs of other local public bodies and other public bodies belonging to its jurisdiction by virtue of laws and cabinet orders.

The assistant head of a ward shall assist the affairs of the head of a ward and perform the duties devolving upon him on his behalf in a case of the latter's disability.

Article 272. An administrative ward shall have one ward-treasurer and one deputy ward-treasurer severally.

A ward-treasurer and a deputy ward-treasurer shall be appointed by the mayor of a special city from among the secretarial officials of the special city

A person who is related with the mayor, deputy-mayor, treasurer, deputy-treasurer or inspection commissioner of a special city or the head or assistant head of a ward by the tie of father and son, of husband and wife or of brother and sister shall not serve the office of ward-treasurer or deputy ward-treasurer.

A ward-treasurer or deputy ward-treasurer shall, if he has come to be involved in the tie contemplated in the preceding paragraph, vacate his office.

The provisions of paragraph 3 shall apply with the necessary modifications to a ward-treasurer or deputy ward-treasurer in respect of the relationship between a ward-treasurer and a deputy ward-treasurer, and to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply a deputy ward-treasurer in respect of the relationship between a ward-treasurer and a deputy ward-treasurer.

Article 273. The ward-treasurer shall take charge of the revenue and expenditure and other affairs relating to the accounts of the special city under the directions of the treasurer of the special city as well as the revenue and expenditure and other affairs relating to the accounts of the national government, other local public bodies or other public bodies belonging to the jurisdiction of the mayor, head of a ward, and other officials of a special city, as well as electoral administration committee of a special city or administrative ward.

The mayor of a special city may delegate a portion of the affairs of the treasurer of a ward, provided that in regard to the revenue and expenditure and other affairs relating to the account of the special city, the concurrence of the assembly must be obtained beforehand. The head of a ward may, upon obtaining the permission of the mayor of a special city, delegate a portion of the affairs of the treasurer of a ward to the deputy treasurer of the ward.

Excepting those provided for in the preceding two paragraphs, in regard to the powers of the treasurer and deputy treasurer of the ward, the provisions relating to the treasurer and deputy treasurer of the ward, the provisions relating to the treasurer and deputy treasurer of the city shall be applied with the necessary modifications.

Article 274. An administrative ward may have a ward-accountant.

A ward-accountant shall be appointed by the mayor of a special city from among the secretarial officials of the special city.

A ward-accountant shall take charge of the affairs relating to the revenue and expenditure under the directions of a ward-treasurer.

Article 275. Except those contemplated in the preceding four paragraphs, the administrative ward shall have officials necessary to it. They shall be appointed by the mayor of a special city on the application of the head of a ward.

The full number of the officials prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be provided in bylaws.

The officials mentioned in paragraph 1 shall take charge of secretarial or technical affairs under the direction of the head of the ward.

The head of a ward may delegate a portion of the affairs belonging to his jurisdiction to the official mentioned in paragraph 1 or cause him temporarily to act on his behalf.

Article 276. An administrative ward shall have an electoral administration committee

In respect of the electoral administration committee mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the provisions concerning the electoral administration committee of the city in Volume II, Chapter VII, Section II shall apply with the necessary modifications.

Article 277 The provisions concerning a city in Article 13, Article 18, Article 22, paragraph 7, Article 86 paragraph 1, Article 88, paragraph 1, Article 91, Article 145, Article 152, Article 160, Article 162 to Article 167 inclusive, Article 168 paragraphs 5 and 6, Article 169 to Article 171 inclusive, Article 209, Article 218, Article 221, Article 224, Article 232, Article 242 paragraph 1, and Article 260 shall be applied to a special city.

Article 278. Excepting the special provisions mentioned in the present law of cabinet orders based thereupon, the provisions concerning metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture in Volume II, shall be applied to a special city.

Article 279. In a case where, with respect to the elections of a special city, the provisions of Volume 2, Chapter 4 are applicable in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, in so far as the application of the provisions relating to the elections of metropolis, district or urban

or rural prefecturers in the same Chapter is concerned, the provisions relating to a city shall be applied to an administrative ward.

The same rule shall apply in respect to the provisions relating to the electoral list in Volume II, Chapter IV.

Article 280. Except for those provided for in the present Law and necessary matter relating to special city shall be provided by cabinet order.

Section II. Special Wards

Article 281. A ward of a metropolis, shall be a special ward.

A special ward shall deal with its public affairs and laws or cabinet orders or with bylaws of a metropolis and such affairs belonging to the ward of a metropolis in accordance with laws and ordinances or bylaws of the metropolis.

Article 282. A metropolis may, with respect to a special ward, prescribe necessary provisions by its bylaws.

Article 283. With respect to a special ward, except for those provided in cabinet orders the provisions relating to cities of Volume II shall apply.

Section III. Associations of Local Public Bodies

Article 284. Ordinary local public bodies, special cities and special wards, may, excepting the cases contemplated in the third paragraph, for the purpose of administering jointly a part of their affairs, frame articles of association by their mutual agreement and form an association of local public bodies (it shall be referred to as a partial-affairs-association) upon obtaining the permission of the Minister for Home Affairs in the case of an association which metropolis, district, urban or rural prefectures or special cities are to join or of the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture in the case of an association other than the latter: in this cases, if there has come not to remain any of such matters as fall within the powers of the executive organ of a local public body within an association, such executive organ shall cease to exist at the same time as the formation of the association.

In a case where there is a special need to do so, towns and villages may, for the purpose of administering jointly the whole of their affairs, frame articles of association and form an association of towns and villages (it shall be referred to as a whole-affairs-association) in conformity to the provisions of the preceding paragraph; in this case, the assemblies and the executive organs of the towns and villages within an association shall cease to exist at the same time as the formation of the association.

In a case where there is a special need to do so, towns and villages may, for the purpose of administering jointly their office affairs, form an association of towns and villages (it shall be referred to as an office-affairs-association) in conformity to the provisions of paragraph 1: in this case, if there has come not to remain any of such matters as fall within the duties of the executive organ of a town or village within an association, such executive organ shall cease to exist at the same time as the formation of the association.

In a case where it is necessary so to do from the viewpoint of public interests, the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture may, in accordance with the provisions of cabinet orders, form an association of towns and villages prescribed in the provisions of paragraph 1.

With respect to an association of towns and villages in the last preceding paragraph, special provisions may, notwithstanding anything in the present Law, be made in cabinet orders.

Article 285. An association of local public bodies prescribed in the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive of the preceding Article shall be a juristic person.

Article 286. If an association of local public bodies purports to increase or reduce the number of the local public bodies of which the association is composed, to effect an alteration of the affairs which it administers jointly or of the articles of association, it shall, by mutual agreement of the local public bodies concerned, obtain the permission of the Minister for Home Affairs in the case of an association which metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures join or of the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture in the case of an association other than the latter.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a whole-affairs-association shall, by a resolution adopted at a meeting of its assembly in a case where it purports to reduce the number of the towns and villages of which it is composed or to effect an alteration of its articles of association or by a mutual agreement between the association and a town or village which purports to joint it newly in a case where the association purports to increase the number of the towns and villages of which it is composed, obtain the permission of the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture.

Article 287. In the articles of association of the partial-affairs-association, the provisions relating to such matters as are specified below shall be made, namely:

1. The name of the association;
2. The local public bodies of which it is composed;
3. The affairs which shall be administered jointly by the association;
4. The location of the office of the association;
5. The constitution of the assembly of the association and the manner of election of its assemblymen;
6. The organization of the executive organ of the association and the manner of its appointment;
7. The manner of defraying the expenses of the association.

In the articles of association of the whole-affairs-association, and in the articles of association of the office-affairs-association, provisions shall be made respectively in respect to the matters contemplated in items 1 to 4 inclusive of the preceding paragraph and in respect to the matters relating to the matters contemplated in items 1 to 5 inclusive and item 7 of the same paragraph

Article 288. In a case where it is intended to dissolve a partial-affairs-association or a whole-affairs-association, the report the Minister for Home Affairs or of the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, in conformity to the provisions

of Article 284, paragraph 1, shall, by the mutual agreement of the local public bodies concerned, be made.

When a total affairs association is to be dissolved, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the permission of the governor of metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture must be obtained after a resolution of the assembly of the association is passed.

Article 289. If, in the cases contemplated in Article 285, or the preceding Article, it is necessary for the disposition of property to be effected, the same shall be determined by the mutual agreement of the local public bodies concerned, or by the mutual agreement between the local public bodies concerned and the association or by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the assembly: in a case where no mutual agreement has been reached thereon, the same shall, with the opinions of the assembly of the local public bodies concerned or the assembly of the association, be determined by the competent Minister in the case of an association which metropolis, districts, urban or rural prefectures or special cities join or by the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture in the case of an association other than the latter.

Article 290. With respect to the mutual agreement contemplated in Article 284, paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive, Article 286, Article 288, paragraph 1 and the preceding Article, a resolution shall be adopted at a meeting of the assembly in the case of a local public body concerned or at a meeting of the assembly of the association in the case of an association.

Article 291. A local public body which has any reasonable cause to believe that there is illegality or error in connection with the allotment of the expenses of the association of a local public body may file an objection against the administrator of the association within thirty days from the day on which notice of such allotment has been given it.

In a case where an objection contemplated in the preceding paragraph has been filed, the administrator of the association shall determine the same by referring the same to a meeting of the assembly of the association.

The assembly of the association shall express its opinion thereon within twenty days on which the reference prescribed in the provisions of the preceding paragraph has been effected.

Article 292. In regard to associations of local public bodies, unless otherwise provided in laws or the Cabinet Orders issued in virtue thereof, the provisions relating to metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures, the provisions, relating to cities and the provisions relating to towns and villages shall respectively apply with the necessary modifications in respect of an association which metropolis, district, urban or rural prefectures or special cities join, in respect of an association which cities or special wards join but metropolis, district, urban or rural prefectures or special cities do not join and in respect of an association other than those two associations.

Article 293. The provisions of Article 254 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the disposition prescribed in Article 284, papagraphs 1 to 4 inclusive, Article 286, Article 288 and Article 289.

Section IV Property-wards

Article 294. Unless otherwise provided in laws or the Cabinet Orders, if there exists such part of a city, town or village as well as of a special city or special ward as possesses property or sets up an establishment, (this shall be referred to as a property ward) the management and disposition of its property or its establishment shall be according to the provisions relating tc the management and disposition of a property or establishment of a local public body contemplated in the present Law.

The expenses which may be specially requisite for the property or establishment contemplated in the preceding paragraph shall be charged on a property-ward.

In the cases contemplated in the preceding two paragraphs a local public body shall divide an account in respect to the receipts and expenditure of a property-ward.

Article 295. The governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture in the case of a city and property ward of a special ward in the case of a property ward of a special city the mayor of a special city may, if he deems it necessary do to so in connection with the property or establishment of a property-ward, cause a bylaw of a city, town or village, a special ward or a special city upon a resolution passed at a meeting of the assembly to be framed whereby an assembly of the property-ward is to be created at a meeting of which resolutions on such matters as are to be resolved by the assembly of a city, town or village or a special city or special ward shall be passed.

Article 296. Matters relating to the full number of, the term of office of, the right to elect, the right to be elected to the office of and the electoral list of, the assemblymen of the assembly of a property-ward shall be provided in the bylaw contemplated in the preceding article. The same rule shall apply to the organization of the general meeting of a property-ward.

Excepting for those provided in the preceding paragraph, with respect to the election of the assemblymen of the assembly of a property-ward, the provisions relating to the elections of the assemblymen of the assemblies of towns or villages in Volume 2 shall apply with the necessary modifications, provided that the eligibility of a candidate shall be decided upon by a city, town or village or a special city or the assembly of a special ward witherespect to the assembly or the general meeting of a property-ward, the provisions relating to the assemblies of towns or villages in Volume 2 shall apply with the necessary modifications.

Article 297. Excepting for those provided in the present Law, Cabinet Orders shall prescribe in respect of the affairs of a property-ward.

Chapter II. Conferences of Local Public Bodies

Article 298. Local public bodies may, for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of views on and the adjustment of, the affairs of a local public body or the affairs of the national government, other local public bodies or other public bodies which

fall under the powers of the chief of a local public body, frame articles of conference by their mutual agreement and form a conference of local public bodies upon obtaining the permission of the Minister for Home Affairs in the case of an association which metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures are to join or of the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture in the case of an association other than the latter.

If it is necessary do to so from the viewpoint of public interests, the Minister for Home Affairs or the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture may, in accordance with the provisions of cabinet orders form a conference of a local public bodies.

Article 299. A conference of local public bodies shall apart from the purpose of facilitating the exchange of views and adjustment of the affairs of a local public body or the affairs coming under the chief of a local public body deal with the affairs of the national government, local public bodies or other public bodies which fall under its powers by virtue of laws or the cabinet orders.

Article 300. A conference shall have a chairman and one vice-chairman who shall be chosen by mutual election from among the chiefs of the local public bodies concerned.

The chairman shall have general control over the affairs relating to a conference and represent it.

The vice-chairman shall assist the chairman and perform the duties devolving upon him on his behalf in the case of his absence or inability to act.

Article 301. A conference of local public bodies may, if it deems necessary to do so, demand the participation of the chief of the government office concerned: in this case the chief of the government concerned shall appear at a meeting of the conference and explain in respect of the affairs relating to the proceedings.

The chief of the government office may, if he deems it necessary to do so, present at a meeting of the conference of local public bodies and speak thereat.

Article 302. The conference of local public affairs may have its secretariate.

A secretariate shall have chief secretary and clerks who shall be chosen by the chairman of a conference.

The chief secretary shall, under the directions of the chairman, regulate the affairs relating to the conference.

The clerks shall, under the directions of the chief secretary, engage in the affairs relating to the conference.

Article 303. The expenses which are necessary for a conference of local public bodies shall be charged on the local public bodies concerned.

Article 304. If it is intended to abolish a conference of local public bodies, to increase or reduce the local public bodies which join the conference or to alter articles of conference the permission of the Minister for Home Affairs or the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall be obtained in conformity to the provisions of Article 296, paragraph 1.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 1. This Law shall come into force as from the day of the enforcement of the Constitution of Japan, provided, however that the day of enforcement of those provisions regarding the Police Division, Police Station and Police Officials shall be prescribed in law.

Article 2. The Law concerning the organization of Tokyo Metropolis, the Law concerning the organization of District, Urban or Rural Prefecture, the Law concerning the organization of Cities, and the Law concerning the organization of Towns and Villages shall be repealed, provided that this shall not apply to the provisions of Articles 189 to 191 inclusive and Article 198 of the Law concerning the organization of Tokyo Metropolis.

Article 3. At the time of the enforcement of this law any person in the office other than that of a governor of Tokyo Metropolis, governor of Hokkaido Office, governor of an Urban or Rural Prefecture, mayor of city, town or village or a member of the assembly of Tokyo Metropolis, member of the assembly of an urban or rural prefecture, member of the assembly of city, town or village or any person corresponding to a member of the assembly of city, town or village or of an office corresponding to a metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture, or a city, town or villages, shall, excepting for those provided for separately in this or in any other law shall be deemed to be in office other than that occupied by a chief of metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture or mayor of city, town or village or anything corresponding thereto or of a member of assembly or of a metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture or city, town or village or anything corresponding thereto, who have been elected or appointed in accordance with this law, and for those having towns of office such terms shall be calculated as from the date of election or appointment under the former provisions.

The full number of members of the assembly of a metropolis or a Special Ward shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 90, paragraph 1 or Article 91, paragraph 1 of the Local Autonomy Law, be still in accordance with the former provisions until the next general election.

Article 4. Excepting those specially provided for in this or other law, in regard to the regulations for the organization of employment concerning the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and concerning the officials of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, the Ordinance for the organization concerning the former metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture (excluding the Metropolitan Police Board, same hereinafter) shall be applied for the time being provided that special provisions may be made in Cabinet Orders.

Article 5. In regard to officials of metropolis, district, or urban or rural prefecture, excepting for those provided for separately in this or in other laws, the provisions respectively corresponding to the former provisions concerning the government officials or quasi-government officials of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures shall be applied, provided that special provisions may be made in Cabinet Orders.

In the case mentioned in the preceding para-

graph, any official of a metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture shall not be suspended by order by virtue of the convenience of business without the approval of the Status Committee according to the provisions prescribed in Cabinet Orders.

The name of the Status Committee contemplated in the preceding paragraph, its organization, powers, etc. shall be prescribed in Cabinet Order.

Article 6. Any person who is a Local Secretarial Official or a Local Technical Official, a quasi-government official at the time of the enforcement of this Law shall, except for those provided for separately in this or other law, be deemed to have been appointed and given gradings as a secretarial official or technical official mentioned in Article 172 of the said metropolis, district, or urban or rural prefecture with the same grade and scale of salary and shall be deemed to have been assigned to the post corresponding to the present post.

Article 7. In regard to the police of a metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture, notwithstanding the provisions of this law, the former provisions shall be applied for the time being, provided that special provisions may be made in Cabinet Orders.

In regard to the application of Article 99, paragraph 1, Article 121, and Article 232, paragraph 2, the Superintendent General of the Metropolitan Police Board shall for the time being be deemed to be the chief of an ordinary local public body.

Article 8. The employees of a metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture engaged in the affairs determined by cabinet orders, shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 172, Article 173 and Article 175, be deemed to be government officials, provided that special provisions in this occasion may be made in Cabinet Orders.

Article 9. Excepting those separately provided for in this law, until other law is prescribed, Cabinet Order shall be prescribed concerning limitations, allowances, services and disciplines, etc. of auxiliary officials of chief of the local public body, elected administration committeemen, electoral administration committee-clerks, inspection commissioners, auxiliary clerks of inspection commissioners in conformity to the former provisions.

Article 10. Any metropolis, district, or urban or rural prefecture and any special city shall dispose of affairs concerning the treatment of personal affairs of ex-military or ex-quasi military personnel and affairs concerning salaries and other remuneration to the families thereof.

In regard to the disposal of affairs mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exceptions may be made by cabinet orders.

The affairs contemplated in paragraph 1 shall be administered by Civil Bureau in case of a metropolis, by Civil Division in case of a district or urban or rural prefecture, and by the Bureau or Division designated by the mayor in case of a special city.

The expenses required for the disposal of affairs mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be borne by the national treasury.

Article 11. Any procedure or any other act effected in accordance with the former Law concerning the Organization of Tokyo Metropolis, Law concerning the Organization of District, Urban or Rural Prefecture, Law concerning the Organization of Cities, Law concerning the Organization of Towns and Villages or in accordance with Ordinances issued in virtue of these Laws, shall be deemed to be a procedure or other act effected in accordance with provisions corresponding thereto in this Law or in the Ordinances issued in virtue thereof.

Article 12. In regard to an election carried out by the Law concerning the Organization of Tokyo Metropolis, Law concerning the Organization of District, Urban or Rural Prefecture, Law concerning the Organization of Cities or Law concerning the Organization of Towns and Villages or Imperial Ordinance issued in virtue of such Laws prior to the enforcement of this Law, concerning an action to which the penal provisions related to the election of the Members of the House of Representatives which are applied to these Laws with necessary modifications, had to be applied, the former provisions shall apply.

Article 13. Provisions concerning the Local Governor, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, Governor of the District of Hokkaido or officials of a metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture or of a ward of Tokyo Metropolis shall, excepting in these cases where special provisions are made by cabinet orders, be deemed to be those provisions which relate respectively to the Governor of a Metropolis, District, Urban or Rural Prefecture or mayor of a special city, governor of the Metropolis, governor of the District or corresponding officials of a metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture or a special ward.

Article 14. Provisions concerning the Board of Alderman of a Metropolis, District or Urban or Rural prefecture or Alderman of a Metropolis, District, or Urban or Rural Prefecture or a Board of Aldermen of a City or the Aldermen of a City, mentioned in other laws and ordinances shall be deemed to be those provisions of this law which relate to the assembly of a metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture, special city or city or members of assemblies thereof.

Article 15. In a case where the provisions of the Law concerning the Organization of Tokyo Metropolis, Law concerning the Organization of District, Urban or Rural Prefecture, Law concerning the Organization of Cities or Law concerning the Organization of Towns and Villages, are mentioned in other Laws or Ordinances when there are provisions in this Law which correspond thereto, it shall be considered to point to the corresponding provisions in this Law, except in cases where special provisions are made by cabinet orders.

Article 16. Provisions in other laws or ordinances which relate to a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and city shall, except in cases where special provisions are made in bylaws, be applied to special cities.

The provisions in other laws or ordinances

which related to a city mentioned in the former provisions of Article 6 of the Law concerning the Organization of Cities or a city mentioned in Article 82, paragraph 1 or Article 82, paragraph 3 of the Law concerning the organization of cities shall be deemed to be those provisions which relate to special cities or a city mentioned in Article 155, paragraph 2

Article 17. Provisions of other laws and ordinances concerning the city shall also apply to the special ward excepting the case where special provisions are made by Cabinet Order

Article 18 Provisions in other laws and ordinances which relate to the area under the jurisdiction of a former head of county, shall be deemed to be those provisions related to a metropolis, provided that special provisions may be made by cabinet orders.

Article 19 The provisions in other laws or ordinances which relate to the Electoral Admistration Committee for the election of the members of the Metropolitan assembly, or the Electoral Administration Committee for the election of the members of the assembly of a District, or Urban or Rural Prefecture or the Electoral Administration Committee for the election of the members of a city, town or village assembly or electoral administration committee which corresponds to an electoral administration committee for the election of the members of a city, town or village assembly shall be deemed to be those provisions which relate to an electoral admistration committee of a metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture or city, town or village or of anything corresponding to a city town or village

Article 20 The right to vote or the eligibility for election of any person to whom the Law of Family Registration is not applicable shall be suspended for the time being

Any person mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not be registered in the electoral list

Article 21 Provisions necessary for the enforcement of this law shall be determined by cabinet orders

Partial Amendment of the Local Autonomy Law

(December 12, 1947)

The Local Autonomy Law shall partially be amended as follows:

" Volume III Exceptions concerning Special Local Public Bodies and Local Public Bodies

Chapter I Special Local Public Bodies.

Section I Special Cities

Section II Special Wards

Section III Associations of Local Public Bodies

Section IV Financial Wards

Chapter II Conference of Local Public Bodies " mentioned in Contents of the Local Autonomy Law shall read

" Volume III Special Local Public Bodies

Chapter I Special Cities

Chapter II Special Wards

Chapter III Associations of Local Public Bodies

Chapter IV Financial Wards "

In Article 2, Paragraph 2, " such affairs as belongs to ordinary local public bodies " shall read " in addition to such affairs as belong to ordinary local public bodies other administrative affairs of the same district which do not belong to national affairs."

After " by by-laws " mentioned in Article 3, Paragraph 3, " upon obtaining the permission of the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture." shall be added.

In Artiele 6, Paragraph 3, " in case no mutual agreement has been reached thereon, the Minister for

Home Affairs shall, after consulting the views of the assemblies of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture concerned, determine the same " shall be deleted.

Article 7. The creation of city, town or village its dissolution, division, union, or the alteration of the boundary of a city, town or village shall be effected on the basis of the application of the cities, towns or villages concerned, by the governor of the metropolis, district, or urban or rural prefecture upon the resolution adopted by the assembly, and the notification to that effect shall be made to the Prime Minister; the same shall apply to the incorporation of an unassigned territory into the area of a city, town or village.

The alteration of the boundary of a city, town or village affecting the boundaries of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures shall, on the basis of the application of ordinary local public bodies concerned, be effected by the Prime Minister.

If, in the cases contemplated in the preceding two paragraphs, it is necessary for disposition of a property to be effected, it shall be determined by the mutual agreement of the cities, towns or villages concerned.

The application or the mutual agreement prescribed in the preceding three paragraphs shall be made after the resolutions of the assemblies of the respective ordinary local public bodies concerned.

In the case where the Prime Minister has received the notification prescribed in the provision of Paragraph 1, or he has effected the disposition in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 2, he shall forthwith give public notice thereof.

Article 8. An ordinary local public body shall have the following conditions to become a city:

1. Having a population of thirty thousand or upward;
2. The number of houses which are situated within the central urban area of the ordinary local public body concerned, being 60% or upward of the whole number of houses;
3. The number of inhabitants, who engage in commerce, industry or any other similar business and or inhabitants who belong to the same household as those inhabitants, being 60% or upward of the whole population;
4. In addition to those which are provided for in the preceding items, urban institutes and other conditions necessary for a city as are provided for by by-law of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture concerned being existing.

An ordinary local public body shall, to become a town, have the necessary conditions for a town which are provided for by by-law of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture.

With respect to the disposition of the reorganization of a town or village into a city or the reorganization of a city into a town or village, or the disposition of the reorganization of a village into a town or the reorganization of town into a village, the same shall be effected in conformity to the provisions of Paragraphs 1, 4 and 5 of the preceding Article.

Article 14. An ordinary local public body may enact any by-law on affairs mentioned in Paragraph 2 of Article 2, unless the by-law contravenes any laws or ordinances.

An ordinary local public body shall stipulate its disposition of the administrative affairs by its by-law unless otherwise provided for by law or ordinance.

The prefectural government may stipulate the disposition of the administrative affairs of the city, town and village by its by-law unless otherwise provided for by law or ordinance.

If the city, town and village by-law regarding the disposition of the administrative affairs contravenes that of the prefecture mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the former shall be null and void.

An ordinary local public body may stipulate by its by-law the imposition of the imprisonment with or without hard labor not exceeding two years, the fine not exceeding 100,000 *yen*, the detention, charge or confiscation for the violation of its by-law unless otherwise provided for by law or ordinance.

The crime specified in the preceding paragraph shall fall under the jurisdiction of the national court.

In Paragraph 1 of Article 15, " subject to law " shall be amended as " unless contrary to any laws or ordinances," and Paragraph 2 of the same Article shall be amended as follows:

The chief of an ordinary local public body may impose the administrative fine not exceeding 2,000 *yen* for the violation of its regulation unless otherwise provided for by law or ordinance.

Article 18, Paragraph 2 shall be amended as follows:

A person who has lived for 6 consecutive months within the area of a city, town or village and has forfeited the right for voting in the elections of members of the assembly and of headman of the autonomy to which he belongs, on account of his removal from the place he inhabited being compelled by an act of nature or an emergency, or a person under the same circumstances or a repatriate who has settled down in a city, town or village yet has lived there less than 6 months, shall, on application to the electorical administration committee of the city, town or village concerned have the right for voting in such elections of the city, town or village concerned irrespective of the residential condition provided for in the preceding paragraph. In the same Article, Paragraphs 3 and 4, " been granted " shall be deleted.

In Article 24, Paragraph 1, " promptly " shall be revised as " promptly within the limit of 60 days of the date."

'Article 59, Paragraph 2" mentioned in Article 25. Paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall read "Article 59, Paragraph 4."

Article 26, Paragraph 2 shall read as follows.

If, in such a case where the election of an ordinary local public body (excluding the election contemplated in Article 65, Paragraph 1) is to be held, there are such persons who have not been entered in the electors' register for the members of the House of Representatives or supplementary electors' register in the city, town or village concerned and who have the right to vote at the election of assemblymen or the chief of the ordinary local public body, the electoral administration committee of a city, town or village shall, by application, prepare the supplementary electors' register in which such persons are to be entered, and shall put the same open to inspection of the persons concerned at any place designated by the committee.

The requisite of the right to vote shall be investigated as on the day of preparation of the supplementary electors' register. In this case, the age and term of address according to the provisions of Article 18, Paragraph 1 shall be computed as on the day of election.

The same Article, Paragraph 4 shall be deleted, and the same Article, Paragraph 6 shall read as follows:

The preparation, inspection, day and term in respect to the determination and conclusion of objection, method and term of application, etc. shall be determined by the electoral administration committee, which administers the affairs of the election concerned, and be notified to the public beforehand.

In such a case where the election of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and the election of a city, town or village are to be held at the same time in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, Paragraph 3, the day and term, etc. contemplated in the preceding paragraph shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the same paragraph, be determined by the electoral administration committee of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, and be notified to the public beforehand.

In Article 27, Paragraph 2, " in the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph, the committee shall, within twenty days of the day on which the objection has been filed against it, determine the same." shall be deleted, and the same Article Paragraphs 4 and 5 shall read as follows:

The electoral administration committee shall forthwith effect an amendment in the supplementary electors' register, if such is required to be effected therein upon the final decision having been given, and notify the effect.

The electoral administration committee shall adjust and prepare the new supplementary electors' register on the present day of Dec. 20 every year.

In Article 30, Paragraph 1, " on or before the third day prior to the day of election " shall read " on or before the third day prior to the day of election in case of the election of the assemblymen or the chief of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and a city, and on or before the second day prior to the day of election in case of the election of the assemblymen or the chief of the election of a town or village," and the following three paragraphs shall be added after the same Article, Paragraph 3:

Those persons reported by the candidate who have belonged to the same political party or other association shall not become, three or more, inspectors of poll.

In such a case where those persons reported in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph who have belonged to the same political party or other association exist three or more, notwithstanding the provisions of the second and third paragraphs, other persons than those two persons who have been determined by the superintendent of the poll by drawing lots in case of those who become inspectors of poll by the report immediately, or two persons who have polled the greatest number of the votes in case of the inspectors of the poll elected by mutual election (in case of determining such two persons, if the votes are equal, such persons who have been determined by the superintendent of the poll by drawing lots) shall not become inspectors of poll.

After inspectors of poll have been determined in accordance with the provisions of Paragraphs 2, 3 or the preceding paragraph, if the number of inspectors of poll reported by the candidates who belong to the same political party or other association become three or more, other persons than those two who have been determined by drawing lots by the superintendent of poll shall vacate their offices.

After " mutual election " mentioned in the same Article, Paragraph 4, " or the lots contemplated in the fifth paragraph " shall be added, and after " mutual election " mentioned in the same Article, Paragraph 5, " or the lots contemplated in the fifth or sixth paragraph " shall be added, and the following proviso shall be added to the same Article, Paragraph 7

However, three or more persons aggregating those persons who belong to the same political party or other association as the political party or other association to which the candidates who have reported inspectors of poll contemplated in Paragraph 2 or inspectors of poll chosen by the superintendent of the poll belong, with inspectors of poll reported by the candidates concerned or inspectors of poll chosen by the superintendent of the poll, shall not be chosen

In Article 32, Paragraph 3, " with respect to the voting of a person " and " the special provisions may be made by Cabinet Order " shall read " the elector " and " after the application to the superintendent of the poll, the superintendent of the poll may cause a person appointed upon hearing the opinion of the inspectors

of poll to write in of a ballot In this case, necessary matters of the procedures shall be prescribed by Cabinet Order " respectively.

In Article 34, " the duty or business in which he is engaged, or illness or any of such grounds as are provided by Cabinet Orders " shall read " the following grounds," and the following three items shall be added to the same Article:

1 An elector has been engaged in the duty or business in the district outside the county or city where the polling district he is attached to is situated (in case of an elector who has been engaged in the affairs related to the election, he has been engaged in the duty in the district outside the area where the polling district he is attached to is situated);

2 Except those mentioned in the preceding item, an elector has been travelling or staying in the district outside the county or city where the polling district he is attached to is situated, on account of inevitable duty or other accidents.

3. Except those mentioned in the preceding item, an elector has serious difficulty to walk on account of illness, wound, pregnancy or deformity or on account of being in bed to bear a child.

Article 50, Paragraph 4 shall be deleted.

In Article 51, " Paragraphs 2 and 3 " shall be deleted

In Article 53, Paragraph 3, " till the third day prior to the day of election " mentioned shall read " till the third day prior to the day of election in case of the election of the assemblymen or the chief of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and a city, and till the second day prior to the day of election in case of the election of the assemblymen or the chief of a town or village," and the following five paragraph shall be added after the same paragraph:

If, in such a case where there exist two or more candidates filed notice of candidacy in accordance with the preceding three paragraphs with respect to the election of the chief of an ordinary local public body, the number of candidates has become one on account of death or withdrawal from the candidacy of any of the candidates till the day before the day of election, the day of election shall be postponed until the fifth day computed as from the day notified in accordance with the provisions of Article 24, Paragraph 4 or 5. In this case, the electoral administration committee which administers the affairs concerning the election concerned shall forthwith notify the effect.

If, in such a case where the election of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and the election of the mayor of a city, or the headman of a town or village are to be hold at the same time in accordance with the provisions of Article 25, Paragraph 3, with respect to the election of the mayor of a city, or the headman of a town or village, there happens a matter which falls under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the electoral administration committee of a city, town or village shall forthwith inform the effect to the electoral administration committee of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture.

If, in such a case where the election of the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and the election of the mayor of a city, or the headman of a town or village are to be held at the same time, with respect to the election of the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, there happens a matter which falls under the provisions of the fourth paragraph, and with respect to the election of the mayor of a city, or the headman of a town or village, the electoral administration committee has come to be informed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph that there happens also am atter which falls under the provisions of the fourth paragraph, the electoral administration committee of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall postpone the day of election, and cause the elections to be held at the same time within seven days from the day informed (if there are more than two informations, from the latest day informed). In this case, the day shall be notified to the public at least on or before five days prior to the day of election.

In such a case where the elections of ordinary local public bodies are to be held at the same time in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, Paragraph 1 or 3, the necessary matters shall, in respect to a case where, with respect to the election of the chief of an ordinary local public body, there happens a matter which falls under the provisions of the fourth paragraph, be prescribed by Cabinet Order, except for the case which falls under the provisions of the preceding paragraph

In the case mentioned in Paragraphs 4 and 6, the notice of candidacy or of recommendation of a candidate may be filed, in conformity to the provisions of Paragraph 1 or 2, by the third day prior to the day of election in case of the election of the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture or the mayor of a city, by the second day prior to the day of election in case of the election of the headman of a town or village from the day notified in accordance with the provisions of Paragraphs 4 and 6.

In the same Article, Paragraph 6. " Paragraph 8 " shall be added after " the Paragraph 3."

In Article 56, Paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive, " Paragraph 6 " shall read " Paragraph 11."

Article 58, Paragraph 1 shall read as follows.

If the number of the candidates of whom notices prescribed in the provisions of Article 53, Paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive have been filed is, in respect to the election of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body, less than the whole number of the assemblymen, or the number of the candidates filed notices in ac-

cordance with the provisions of the same Article, Paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive or Paragraph 8 is, in respect to the election of the chief of an ordinary local public body, one, no poll shall be taken.

Article 59. When the elected persons have been determined, the presiding officer of election shall forthwith report the addresses, full names and the numbers of votes polled of the elected persons, respective total number of votes polled by each candidate and such other particulars as are concerned with the election to the electoral administration committee which administers the affairs related to the election concerned.

When the report prescribed in the preceding paragraph is made, the presiding officer of election which administers the affairs related to the election concerned shall forthwith notify to the elected persons of their having been duly elected, and also notify the addresses and full names of the elected persons to the public. In respect to the election of the city, town or village, the same shall also be reported to the electoral administration committee of the metropolis, d st;ct or urban or rural prefecture.

If there exists no person duly elected, or if the number of the persons elected at the election of the assemblymen of an ordinary local public body are less than the whole number of the assemblymen to be elected thereat, the presiding officer of election shall forthwith report the effect to the electoral administration committee which administers the affairs related to the election concerned.

When the report prescribed in the preceding paragraph is made, the electoral administration committee which administers the affairs related to the election concerned shall forthwith notify the effect to the public, and also, in respect to the election of a city, town or village, to the electoral administration committee of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture.

In Article 61, Paragraph 3, Item 1, " the Minister for Home Affairs " shall read " the Prime Minister."

In Article 63, Paragraph 2, " Paragraph 6 " shall read " Paragraph 11."

In Article 65, Paragraph 1, " Paragraph 2 " shall read " Paragraph 4," and after " Paragraph 3 " " or Paragraph 8," shall be added, and in Paragraph 2 of the same Article, " Paragraph 2 " shall read " Paragraph 4," and after Paragraph 4 of the same Article, the following five paragraphs shall be added:

When the number of candidates have become one on account of death or withdrawal from candidacy of any of the candidates, the day of election shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph, be postponed till the fifth day after the day notified in accordance with the provisions of the third paragraph. In this case, the electoral administration committee which administers the affairs related to the election concerned shall forthwith notify the effect to the public.

When the election of the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and the election of the mayor of a city or the headman of a town or village are to be held at the same time in accordance with the provisions of Article 25, Paragraph 3, if, in respect to the election of the mayor of a city or the headman of a town or village, there happens any matter which falls under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the electoral administration committee of a city, town or village shall forthwith report the effect to the electoral administration committee of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture.

If, in respect to the election of the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, there happens a matter which falls under the provisions of the fifth paragraph and the electoral administration committee of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture has been informed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph that there happened a matter which falls under the provisions of the fifth paragraph in respect to the election of the mayor of a city, or the headman of a town, or village, the electoral administration committee of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall postpone the day of election, and cause the elections to be held at the same time within seven days from the day informed (if there are more than two informations, from the latest day informed). In this case, the day shall be notified at least on or before five day, prior to the day of election.

When the election of the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and the election of the mayor of a city of the headman of a town or village are to be held at the same time in accordance with the provisions of Article 25, Paragraph 3, if, in respect to any of the elections, there happens a matter which falls under the provisions of the fifth paragraph, necessary matters shall be prescribed by Cabinet Order.

In the cases of contemplated in Paragraphs 5 and 7, or the election contemplated in the first paragraph, if the number of candidates has become one on account of death or withdrawal of candidates before the notification of the day of election contemplated in the provisions of the third paragraph, such one candidate and the person who has not become a candidate in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 4 and has polled the majority of valid votes at the election shall be the candidates. When it can not be determined by the number of votes obtained due to equality of such votes, the electoral administration committee shall determine by drawing of lots.

The same Article, the former clause of the seventh paragraph shall read as follows:

In such a case where, in respect to the election contemplated in the first paragraph, the cause contemplated in the fifth paragraph has happened, or the number of candidates has become one on account of death or withdrawal of candidates before the day of election as notified in accordance with the provisions contemplated in the third paragraph, if the number of the candidate has become one on account of there being

no person to be a candidate in accordance with the ninth paragraph or of death or withdrawal from candidacy of one of the candidates contemplated in the same paragraph, no poll shall be taken.

In the same Article Paragraph 8, " Paragraph 7 " shall read " Paragraph 10."

" Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 " mentioned in Article 66, Paragraph 1 and " Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 " mentioned in the same Article Paragraph 5 shall read " Paragraph 2 or 4 " and " Paragraph 2 or 4 " respectively and the following paragraph shall be added to the same paragraph:

With regard to an action as to the election of the chief of an ordinary local public body, the electoral administration committee of the metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture must make an effort to give the decision to an appeal within 60 days of the date on which it was accepted by the electoral administration committee and the court must make an effort to give the judical decision to an action within 100 days of the date on which it was brought to the court.

In Article 68, Paragraph 1, " Paragraph 1 " shall read " Paragraph 2."

The following two paragraphs shall be added to Article 72:

The provisions of the proviso of Article 90 of the Law for the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, not apply to the election of the assemblymen of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and of the assemblymen and the chief of a city, town or village.

The metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture which may establish as many as five election offices in the election of the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture in accordance with the previsions of the proviso of Article 90 of the Law for the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives applying with necessary modifications in the Paragraph 1, and the number of such election offices shall be prescribed by the National Electoral Administration Committee.

" The Minister for Home Affairs " mentioned in Articles 77 and 82 shall read " the Prime Minister."

The following proviso shall be added to Article 84:

However, the demand in respect to the dismissal for the person who has been determined as the person elected in accordance with the provisions of Article 58, Paragraph 5 and has become the assemblyman or chief of an ordinary local public body, may be made even within one year computed as from the day of his assumption of office.

Article 91, Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall read as follows:

The full number of assemblymen in the preceding paragraph may especially be reduced by by-law.

The alteration of the full number of assemblymen contemplated in the preceding two paragraphs shall not be effected, except in the case of a general election.

In a city, town or village where, owing to the disposition contemplated in the provisions of Article 7, Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2, its population has conspicuously increased or reduced, the full number of assemblymen may, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, be increased or reduced by by-law even during the term of office of assemblymen; provided that it may not be increased to exceed the full number of assemblymen or the basis of its new population.

If, in such a case where the full number of assemblymen has come to be reduced during their term of office, and the number of the persons actually assuming the office of assemblymen exceeds the reduced full number, the former number shall be determined to be the full number; however, if there happens any vacancy in the assemblymen, the full number shall be reduced to the reduced full number according to that vacancy.

In Article 96, Paragraph 1, Item 8, " the bodies " shall read " the public bodies."

The following paragraph shall be added to Article 97:

The assembly may not be hindered to adopt a resolution to increase the amount in respect to an estimate of annual revenue and expenditure for each fiscal year; provided, however, that the power of the chief of an ordinary local public body to submit a draft of the estimate of annual revenue and expenditure for each fiscal year shall not be transgressed.

After Article 100, Paragraph 1, the following eight paragraphs shall be added:

In such a case where the assembly demands the testimony of electors or other persons concerned for the purpose of the investigation relating to the affairs of the ordinary local public body concerned, the provisions of the laws and ordinances concerning the inquiry of the witnesses contemplated in the Civil Procedure Code shall, except those which are specially provided for in this Law, apply with necessary modifications; provided, however, that the assembly shall neither order to arrest nor decide to impose an administrative fine.

If an elector or other person concerned who has been demanded to appear or to present records in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 1 fails to appear to the assembly or to present records or refuses to give the testimony, without good reasons, he shall be punished by imprisonment without hard labor for not more than six months, or by fine not more than five thousand *yen*.

In a case where the assembly has received a filing from an elector or other person concerned regarding the facts which are obtained by him as a government or public official, that such facts belong to the official

secret, it shall not demand the testimony or the presentation of records concerning such facts without the consent of the office concerned; in this case, when the government or public office concerned refuses to give the consent, the reason therefore shall be explained by the office.

If it is considered that the explanation prescribed in the provision of the preceding paragraph is unreasonable, the assembly may request to the office concerned a declaration that the testimony or the presentation of records will be contrary to the public interest.

In a case where the government or public office concerned does not declare that effect within 20 days from the date on which the request prescribed in the provision of the preceding paragraph has been made, the elector or other person concerned shall give the testimony or present the records to the assembly.

In such a case where an elector or other person concerned who has taken an oath in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 makes false statement, he shall be condemned to prisonment without hard labor of not less than three months, but not exceeding 5 years.

In such a case where the erson committed a crime falling under the preceding paragraph has confessed such effect before the termination of the investigation of the assembly, he may be reduced or released the punishment.

In case where it is considered that any elector or other person concerned has committed the violation of the provision of Paragraph 3 or 7, the assembly shall refer for prosecution; provided that in such a case where an elector or other person concerned who made false statement has made the confession prior to the resolution of conclusion of the investigation, the assembly may not refer for prosecution.

In the same Article, Paragraph 2, "the preceding paragraph" shall read "the first paragraph," and the following five paragraphs shall be added:

In a case where the assembly makes investigation contemplated in the provision of Paragraph 1, the assembly shall previously decide, in the scope of the budget, the limit of cost of such investigation. The expenditure of the cost which exceeds the limit shall be adopted by the assembly anew.

The Government shall send official gazettes and those publications issued from the Government to assemblies of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, and send official gazettes and those publications issued from the Government as are deemed specially concerned with cities, towns and villages to assemblies of cities, towns and villages.

The metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall send to assemblies of cities, towns or villages in the area of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and to assemblies of other metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures public gazettes and such other publications as are deemed to be adequate.

The assembly shall establish a library to serve for the investigation and study of the assemblymen, and it shall be an official depository for official gazettes, public gazettes and publications which have been sent in accordance with the preceding two paragraphs.

The library mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be open to the public in general.

In Article 104, after "arrange the proceedings," "preside the affairs of the assembly" shall be added.

In Article 106, Paragraphs 1 and 2, "disability" shall read "absence by any hindrance."

In Article 113, "no business shall be transacted and decided at the session of the assembly of an ordinary local public body" shall read "No session of the assembly of an ordinary local public body shall be held."

In Article 123, Paragraph 3, "the Minister for Home Affairs" shall read "the Prime Minister."

Article 146. In such a case where it has been recognized of the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture that the supervision or execution of the national affairs, as is in his capacity as national agent, contravenes the provisions of laws and ordinances or the disposition of the competent Minister or that he neglects the supervision or execution of such national affairs, the competent Minister may send a statement of charges to the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture concerned pointing out the effect and order him the matters to be acted by him fixing the term therefore.

If the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture has failed in acting the matter concerned by the term contemplated in the preceding paragraph, the competent Minister may ask a Higher Court for an order to compel him to act.

In such a case where the competent Minister has asked a Higher Court in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, he shall forthwith inform the effect in a written statement to the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture concerned, and at the same time inform the date, location and method of such information to the Higher Court concerned.

If the Higher Court concerned has received the petition contemplated in the second paragraph, he shall summon the persons concerned on the day of hearings. The day shall be within fifteen days computed as from the day of receiving the petition contemplated in the provisions of the same paragraph.

If the Higher Court concerned has confirmed the petition of the competent Minister, he shall give decision of order to the effect that the governor is to act the matters concerned fixing the term therefore.

If the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture has, furthermore, failed to act the matters concerned by the term contemplated in the preceding paragraph in conformity to the decision

mentioned in the same paragraph, the competent Minister may ask the Higher Court concerned for a decision to confirm the fact. In this case, the Court shall summon the person concerned, hold hearings and give a decision within ten days.

If a decision of confirmation contemplated in the preceding paragraph has been given, the competent Minister may take over the matters concerned from the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture.

If a decision of confirmation contemplated in the sixth paragraph has been given, the Prime Minister may remove the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture concerned from office.

If a decision of confirmation contemplated in the sixth paragraph has been given, the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture may ask the Higher Court which has effected the decision of confirmation for a decision to cancell the power of the Prime Minister contemplated in the provisions of the preceding paragraph by certificating to the effect that he has thereafter effected the matters concerned in conformity to the decision contemplated in the fifth paragraph.

An appeal against the decision contemplated in the fifth or sixth paragraph may be brought in conformity to the provisions prescribed by the Supreme Court

An appeal contemplated in the preceding paragraph shall not have the effect to suspend the execution of the decision.

In such a case where it has been recognized that the supervision or execution of the national affairs under the power of the mayor of a city, headman of a town or village in his capacity as national agent contravenes the provisions of laws and ordinances or the disposition of the competent Minister, or the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, or that the mayor or headman neglects the supervision or execution of the national affairs, the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture may, in conformity to the provisions of the preceding eleven paragraphs, order the matters to be acted by the mayor or headman, ask the decision of the Local Court or take over the matter concerned from him or remove him from office

A person removed from office in accordance with the provisions of the eighth paragraph or the preceding paragraph, shall not assume the office any government official attached to the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture or the public office of any local public bodies for two years as from the day of such removal

An appeal against the removal contemplated in the provisions of the eighth of twelfth paragraph shall be brought within thirty days computed as from the day on which the appellant was informed of such removal.

An appeal against the removal contemplated in the provisions of the eighth or twelfth paragraph shall be brought to the Higher Court which effected the decision contemplated in paragraph 2 in case of the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and to the Higher Court which exercises jurisdiction over the area of the city, town or village concerned in case of the mayor of a city, headman of a town or village

If a decision has been given to the effect that the removal of the chief of an ordinary local public body from office is not sustained, the person removed shall recover his qualification once lost in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 13 as from the day of the conclusion of such decision.

The necessary matters concerning the procedures of asking the decision, hearings and decision contemplated in Paragraphs 2, 4 to 6 inclusive, 9, and 12 shall be determined by the Supreme Court.

The provisions contemplated in the preceding seventeen paragraphs shall not apply in such cases where the corresponding provisions are prescribed in other laws.

Article 148. The chief of an ordinary local public body shall administer the affairs of the ordinary local public body concerned and such affairs of the national government, other local public bodies or other public bodies as have formerly fallen within his powers under laws or ordinances and as will henceforth fall within his powers under laws or cabinet orders and shall execute the same.

In Article 152, Paragraph 1, " disability of the chief of an ordinary public body " shall read " any hindrance on the part of the chief of an ordinary public body or of vacancy in his post," and next to " in pursuance of the order fixed in advance by the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned " shall be added " , or, in the case where there is no fixed order, in pursuance of the order of seniority, or, in the case where the order of seniority is equal, in pursuance of age, or, in the case where the age is same, in pursuance of the order decided by drawing lots," and in Paragraph 2, " disability of the vice-governor or deputy-mayor or the mayor of a town or village in case of a town or village which has no deputy-mayor " shall read " any hindrance on the part of the vice-governor or deputy-mayor or the mayor of a town or village in case of a town or village which has no deputy-mayor, or of vacancy occurring in such posts," and next to " on behalf of the former " in the same paragraph, " or in his own behalf," shall be added.

Article 154. The chief of an ordinary local public body shall direct and supervise the officials who are his auxiliary organ.

In Article 156, Paragraph 1, " a police station " shall be amended as " a health center "; in Paragraph

3 of the same Article, "administrative organ" shall read "local administrative organ," and the following two paragraphs shall be added to the same Article:

No local branch office (including fixed staff; the same rule shall apply in this Article), shall be opened by any Ministry or Central Governmental agency hereafter without first being approved by the Diet. All expenses needed in connection with the operation and function of such authorized branch offices shall be paid for by Ministry or Central agency concerned.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to the judicial administrative and disciplinary organs, police offices, railroad, communications and postal services (including insurance and savings disisions), institutions of learning, national hospitals, and sanitariums, institutions of navigation, meteorological stations, hydrographic organs, harbour construction offices, forestry stations and public works branch offices whose functions are solely supported by the national treasury.

Article 158, Paragraph 1 shall be revised as follows:

"For the purpose of alloting the affairs which fall within the powers of the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, the following bureaus or departments shall be established in the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture:

I. Metropolis
  1. General Affairs Department:
    (a) Matters relating to the appointment, dismissal and status of the officials;
    (b) Matters relating to the assembly and general administration of the metropolis;
    (c) Matters relating to the general administration of cities, towns or villages or other public bodies;
    (d) Matters which are not in charge of other departments.
  2. Finance Department:
    (a) Matters relating to the estimate taxes and other finance of the metropolis.
  3. Bureau of Welfare:
    (a) Matters relating to social welfare;
    (b) Matters relating to social insurance.
  4. Bureau of Education:
    (a) Matters relating to education and arts and science.
  5. Economic Bureau:
    (a) Matters relating to agriculture, industry, commerce, forestry and fishery;
    (b) Matters relating to the distribution of commodities and the control of the prices of commodities;
    (c) Matters relating to weights and measures.
  6. Bureau of Construction Works:
    (a) Matters relating to the general affairs relating to construction and rehabilitation-works;
    (b) Matters relating to city-planning;
    (c) Matters relating to houses and building;
    (d) Matters relating to public works.
  7. Bureau of Communication:
    (a) Matters relating to communication.
  8. Bureau of Water-service:
    (a) Matters relating to water-service and sewerage.
  9. Bureau of Health:
    (a) Matters relating to health and sanitation;
    (b) Matters relating to health centers.
  10. Bureau of Labor:
    (a) Matters relating to labor.

II. District or Urban or Rural Prefecture
  1. General Affairs Department:
    (a) Matters relating to the appointment, dismissal and status of the officials;
    (b) Matters relating to the assembly and general administration of a district or urban or rural prefecture;
    (c) Matters relating to the estimate, taxes and other finance of a district or urban or rural prefecture;
    (d) Matters relating to the general administration of cities, towns or villages or other public bodies;
    (e) Matters which are not in charge of other departments.
  2. Welfare Department:
    (a) Matters relating to social welfare;
    (b) Matters relating to social insurance.
  3. Education Department:
    (a) Matters relating to education and arts and sciences.
  4. Economic Affairs Department:
    (a) Matters relating to agriculture, industry, commerce, forestry and fishery;

(b) Matters relating to the distribution of commodities and the control of the prices of commodities;
(c) Matters relating to weights and measures;
(d) Matters relating to labor.

5. Public Works Department:
(a) Matters relating to public works;
(b) Matters relating to city-planning;
(c) Matters relating to houses and building;
(d) Matters relating to communication.

6. Department of Health:
(a) Matters relating to health and sanitation;
(b) Matters relating to health centers.

7. Agricultural Land Department:
(a) Matters relating to the adjustment of the affairs concerning agricultural lands;
(b) Matters relating to development and settlment.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a district or urban or rural prefecture may, if of special necessity, establish the following Departments by by-law, provided that in cases where Agriculture and Forestry Department or Commerce and Industry Department has been established, Commerce and Industry Department or Agriculture and Forestry Department shall not be established respectively.

I. District or Urban or Rural Prefecture

1. Agriculture and Forestry Department (or Forestry Department):
(a) Matters relating to agriculture, forestry and fishery (in the case of Forestry Department; Matters relating to forestry);
(b) Matters relating to the distribution of agricultural, forestry and marine commodities (in the case of Forestry Department; Matters relating to the distribution of forestry commodities).

2. Commerce and Industry Department:
(a) Matters relating to commerce and industry;
(b) Matters relating to the distribution of commodities (excepting agricultural, forestry and marine commodities) and the control of the prices of commodities;
(c) Matters relating to weights and measures.

3. Fishery Department:,
(a) Matters relating to fishery;
(b) Matters relating to the distribution of marine commodities.

4. Labor Department:
(a) Matters relating to labor.

5. Public Utilities Department:
(a) Matters relating to the management of public utilities.

II. District

1. Development Department:
(a) Matters relating to development and settlement.

In Article 159, Paragraph 2, " one thousand *yen* " shall read " two thousand *yen*."

In Article 170, Paragraph 2, " in the event of disability of the chief accountant or treasurer," shall read " in the event of any hindrance on the part of the chief accountant or treasurer, or in the event of their posts being vacant," next to " in pursuance of the order fixed in advance by the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned," shall be added " , or, in case where there is no fixed order, in pursuance of the order of seniority, or, in the case where the order of seniority is equal, in pursuance of age, or, in the case where the age is same, in pursuance of the order decided by drawing lots," and in the same Article, Paragraph 4, " in the event of disability " shall read " in the event of any hindrance or the post of treasurer being vacant."

The following paragraph shall be added to Article 172:

In respect to the classification system, examination, appointment or dismissal, allowances, efficiency, limitation, disciplinary measures, gurrantee, service and other status of the officials contemplated in Paragraph 1, such provisions, besides those prescribed by this Law or Cabinet Orders based thereon, as are prescribed by the Law concerning the Officials of Ordinary Local Public Bodies shall apply.

Article 175, Paragraph 2 shall be deleted, and " the preceding two paragraphs " mentioned in the same Article, Paragraph 3 shall read " the preceding paragraph."

In Article 183, Paragraph 4, " disposition prescribed in the provisions of Article 176, Paragraph 2 or 3 as is concerned with his election or a decision relating thereto " shall read " a decision as is prescribed in Paragraph 2."

In Article 187, Paragraph 3, " in the event of disability " shall read " in the event of any hindrance or the post of the chairman being vacant."

In Article 189, Paragraph 3, " disability " shall read " hindrance."

In Article 192, " laws " shall read " the laws concerning the officials of ordinary local public bodies."

In Article 193, after " the provisions of Art. 153, Paragraph 1, Art. 154 and Art. 159 shall apply with necessary notifications to the Chairman of the electoral administration committee " " and the provision of Art. 172, Par. 4 shall apply with necessary modifications to the clerk who engages in the affairs concerning the committee " shall be added.

In Article 201, " and the provision of Article 172, Paragraph 4 shall apply with necessary modifications to the clerk who engages in the affairs of inspection commissioners " shall be added after " to the inspection Commissioner."

In Article 204, Paragraph 1 and Article 205 " Law " shall read " the Law concerning the Officials of Ordinary Local Public Bodies."

The following paragraph shall be added to Article 220:

In such a case where the national administrative organ uses the property or establishment of an ordinary local public body, the national treasury shall bear the rents; except the case where the consent of the assembly of the ordinary public body concerned has been obtained.

The following two paragraphs shall be added to Article 222·

The chief of an ordinary local public body may, according to the provisions of Cabinet Order, collect fees in respect to such affairs of the national government, other local public bodies, or other public bodies as fall within his powers.

The fees prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be the income of the ordinary local public body concerned.

In Article 223, Paragraph 1, " fees " and " by-laws " shall read " fees mentioned in the preceding Article, Paragraph 1 " and " by-laws or regulations in respect to the matters concerning the fees contemplated in the same Article, Paragraph 2 except those specially prescribed in laws and Cabinet Orders," in the same Article, Paragraph 2 " fees " and " by-laws " shall read " fees mentioned in the preceding Article, Paragraph 1 " and " by-laws or regulations in respect to the persons who have been exempted from the collection of the fees contemplated in the same Article, Paragraph 2," and in the same Article, Paragraph 3, " fees " and " by-laws " shall read " fees contemplated in the preceding Article, Paragraph 1 " and " by-laws or regulations concerning the collection of the fees contemplated in the same Article, Paragraph 2."

The following paragraph shall be added to Article 226:

An ordinary local public body shall not need to obtain the permission of the competent authorities in respect to raising a local loan; provided, however, that the application of the provision of Article 260 shall exist.

The following paragraph shall be added to Article 228:

In respect to the necessary expenses for the chief of an ordinary local public body or the officials of the body as his auxiliary organs or the electoral administration committee to dispose of the affairs of the national government, other local public bodies or other public bodies, the local public body concerned shall defray the same, except those specially provided for by-law or cabinet order.

Article 229, Paragraph 1 shall be deleted, and in the same Article, Paragraph 2, " an ordinary local public body " and " chief " mentioned shall read " formerly under laws and ordinances and hereafter under laws and cabinet orders, an ordinary local public body " and " or its chief " respectively.

In Article 238, " the Minister for Home Affairs " shall read " the Prime Minister."

In Article 242, Paragraph 2, " in case of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, next ordinary estimates, in case of a city, town or village " shall be deleted, and in the same Article, Paragraph 3, " the Minister for Home Affairs " shall read " the Prime Minister."

The following three paragraphs shall be added to Article 243:

An ordinary local public body may not delegate its authority of collection of public money or disbursement thereof to any private bodies or natural persons or cause such bodies or persons to execute such authority or to participate in the issuance of licence of business and other similar certificates whatsoever or in the collection of public money relating to these licences or certificates; provided that it shall not prevent the collection of the taxes to be collected at sources or the taxes to be paid by the customers in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The representative of a private body (if there is no definite representative, the person who performs the office of the representative.) or a natural person who collects the taxes to which an ordinary local public body is entitled, in accordance with the provision of the proviso to the preceding paragraph, shall, in accordance with the regulations of the ordinary local public body concerned, make an accounting of the same and produce the statement of accounts with books and records in support of such accounting for examination to the chief accountant or the treasurer of the ordinary local public body cnocerned. The statement of accounts and the books and records in support of such accounting shall be signed with seal and certified by the proper official of the body or the natural person concerned under oath to be true and correct.

If the examination provided by the preceding paragraph discloses an illegal conversion of public money, the chief accountant or the treasurer must refer the matter without delay to the public prosecutor.

The following paragraph shall be added as Pragraph 1 of Article 244:

The chief of the ordinary local public body shall, in accordance with the provisions of by-law, make up, more than twice in each year, documents explaining matters relating to conditions of expenditure of the estimate, conditions of revenue, the present amount of property, public loans and the debt of temporary loans and other finance and shall make public notice of them to the inhabitants.

In Article 246, " its affairs " shall read " its affairs relating to finance."

Article 247. When there is any hindrance on the part of both the chief of an ordinary local public body and the vice-governor or the depty-mayor (including the proxy for the function of the chief of an ordinary local public body provided for in Article 152, Paragraph 2, and the same shall be applicable hereafter in this Article,) or when the posts of both the chief of an ordinary local public body and the vice-governor or the depty-mayor are vacant, the senior secretarial official, who has been decided by the regulation of the ordinary local public body concerned, except those to whom there is any hindrance, shall execute the function of the chief.

When there is any hindrance on the part of both the chief account and the assistant accountant or the treasurer and the assistant treasurer (including the proxy for the function of the treasurer provided for in Article 170, Paragraph 4, and the same shall be applicable hereafter in this Article, or when the posts of both the chief accountant and the assistant accountant or the treasurer and the assistant treasurer are vacant, the senior accountant who is decided by the regulation of the ordinary local public body concerned, except those to whom there is any hindrance, shall execute the function of the chief accountant or the treasurer.

In Article 249, " by the competent authorities upon obtaining the consent of the assembly of the ordinary local public body concerned " shall be revised as " by the example the allowances to the members of the electoral administration committee of the ordinary local public body concerned."

In Article 250, after " such loan," shall be added " for some time."

Article 251. Deleted.

In Article 252, " those mentioned in the preceding Article " shall read " the by-laws mentioned in Article 3, Paragraph 3."

In Article 255, " Article 7, Paragraphs 1 to 3 " shall read " Article 7, Paragraphs 1 and 2."

In Article 259, Paragraph 1, " the Minister for Home Affairs shall, upon calling for the opinions of the assembly of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture concerned, determine the same " shall be revised as " the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall, upon the resolution adopted by the assembly of the metropolis or prefecture concerned, determine the same and shall file to that effect with the Prime Minister," and in the same Article, Paragraph 3, " shall be determined by the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture upon obtaining the permission of the Minister for Home Affairs " shall read " shall be effected in comformity to the provisions of Paragraph 1 " and the following paragraph shall be added after the same paragraph:

In the cases contemplated in Paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive, the Prime Minister shall forthwith give public notice thereof.

In the same Article, Paragraph 4, " the preceding three paragraphs " shall read " Paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive."

In Article 260, Paragraph 1, " upon obtaining the permission of the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, determine the same " shall be revised as " determine the same and shall file to that effect with the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture " and in the same Article, Paragraph 2, " a permission has been given in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph " and " the Minister for Home Affairs " shall be revised as " a filing has been received in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph " and " the Prime Minister " respectively.

In Article 261, " the Minister for Home Affairs " mentioned in Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 shall read " the Prime Minister "; " through the Prime Minister " mentioned in Paragraph 1 and the provision of Paragraph 5 shall be deleted respectively and " report the same to the Emperor " in Paragraph 6 shall be amended as " effect the proceedings of the promulgation of the said law."

" Volume III. Exceptions Concerning Special Local Public Bodies and Local Public Bodies

Chapter I. Special Local Public Bodies

Section 1. Special Cities "

shall be revised as

" Volume III. Special Local Public Bodies

Chapter I. Special Cities "

Article 264. A special city shall deal with its public affairs, such affairs as are charged with it by-laws or cabinet orders and such affairs as come under the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture or city

formerly under laws and ordinances (except those specially prescribed by cabinet orders, and such other administrative affairs within its area as do not belong to State affairs.

In Article 265, Paragraph 3, "the Minister for Home Affairs" shall read "the Prime Minister," the latter clause of the fifth paragraph of the same Article shall be deleted, and the following paragraph shall be added to the same Article:

"The law prestribed in Paragraph 2 shall, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 261 and 262, be effected to hold the vote of pros and cons by electors of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture concerned.

In Article 268, Paragraph 3, "the administrative affairs in the divisions" shall be deleted, and "State" shall be added before "as come under his powers" and "as come under the governor of the metropolis" respectively.

In Article 271, Paragraph 5, "in a case of the latter's disability" shall read "in a case of any hindrance on his part or the post of the head of a ward being vacant."

In Article 277, "Paragraphs 1 and 3" shall be added after "Article 91."

"Section II. Special Wards"

shall be amended as

"Chapter II Special Wards"

In Article 281, Paragraph 2, "affairs belonging to a special ward" shall read "that which belongs to a special ward" and "such affairs belonging to the ward of the metropolis" shall read "that which belongs to the ward of the metropolis and such other administrative affairs within the area as do not belong to state affairs."

"Section III. Associations of Local Public Bodies"

shall be amended as

"Chapter III. Associations of Local Public Bodies"

"The Minister for Home Affairs" mentioned in Article 284, Paragraph 1, Article 286, Paragraph 1, and Article 288, Paragraph 1 shall read "the Prime Minister."

The latter clause of Article 289 shall be deleted.

In Article 293, "Article 288 and Article 289" mentioned shall be revised as "Article 288."

"Section IV Property-Wards"

shall be amended as

"Chapter IV. Property-Wards"

Volume II Chapter II. shall be deleted.

In the proviso of Article 1 and in Article 7, Paragraph 1 of Supplementary Provisions, "police station" shall be deleted, and the following paragraph shall be added to Article 1:

The Law Specially Provided concerning the Officials of Ordinary Local Public Bodies shall be enacted not later than April 1, 1948.

Supplementary Provision Article 6 shall be revised as follows:

Article 6. Deleted.

"Specially provided in another Law" mentioned in Article 5 and Article 9 of Supplementary Provisions shall read "the Law Specially Provided concerning the Officials of Ordinary Local Public Bodies."

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 1. This Law shall come into force as from Jan. 1, 1948; provided, however, that the amended provisions of Articles 26 and 27 and Article 4 of Supplementary Provisions shall come into force as from Dec. 20, 1947 and the provisions concerning the National Electoral Administration Committee shall come into force as from the day of the promulgation of this Law.

Article 2. In a city, town or village which has increased the full number of assemblymen prescribed in Article 91, Paragraph 2 of the former Local Autonomy Law, the number increased shall be the full number until the termination of the term of office of assemblymen; provided that in a case where vacancies have occurred in the offices of assemblymen, the full number of assemblymen shall, in comformity to vacancies, be reduced to the full number contemplated in Article 91, Paragraph 1 of the same Law.

Article 3 A department which has been established by the provisions of the proviso to Paragraph 1 of Article 158 of the Local Autonomy Law and shall not be establish by the revised provisions of the same paragraph of the same Article, may be retained only within 90 days from the date on which the present Law shall come into force.

Article 4. The Law No. 2 of 1947 (Re the Provisional Exceptions of Article 12 of the Law for the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives etc.) shall be partially amended as follows:

In Article 1, Paragraph 1, " according to the provisions of Article 1 of the Law No. 30 of 1946 (Re the Temporary Provisional Exceptions of Electors' Register for the Members of the House of Representatives, etc.) " and " the electoral administration committee for the election of the assemblymen of a city, ward, town or village " shall read " shall prepare on the present day of Sept. 15, 1947 in accordance with the provisions of Article 12, Paragraph 1 of the Law for the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives " and " the electoral administration committee of a city, town or village respectively, the person himself " mentioned in the same paragraph shall be deleted, and in Paragraph 2 of the same Article, " a city, ward, town or village (including those corresponding to them, the same shall apply herein and hereafter.)," " a city, ward, town or village " and " place of abode " shall read " a city, town or village (including special ward, whole affairs association and office affairs association, the same shall apply hereinafter)," " a city, town or village " and " address " respectively, and after the same paragraph, the following paragraph shall be added:

In such a case where the electors' register contemplated in Paragraph 1 is to be prepared, the age and term of address contemplated in the provisions of Article 5, Paragraph 1 and Article 12, Paragraph 1 of the Law for the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives shall be computed as from the day of election.

In Paragraph 4 of the same Article, " the elections contemplated in Article 93–(13), Paragraph 1 of the Tokyo Metropolis Organization Law, Article 74–(13), Paragraph 1 of the District or Urban or Rural Prefecture Organization Law, Article 73–(9), Paragraph 1 of the City Organization Law, Article 61–(8), Paragraph 1 and Article 136 of the Town and Village Organization Law and Article 78–(10), Paragraph 1 of the Enforcement Ordinance of the Tokyo Metropolis Organization Law " shall read " the election contemplated in the provisions of Article 65, Paragraph 1 of the Local Autonomy Law (including the elections corresponding to such election in a special ward, and a whole affairs association and office affairs association)," and in the same Article, Paragraph 5, " the preceding three paragraphs " shall read " the preceding four paragraphs."

In Article 2, Paragraph 1, " Article 16–(11), Paragraph 1 of the Tokyo Metropolis Organization Law, Article 20–(2), Paragraph 1 of the City Organization Law and Article 17–(2), Paragraph 1 of the Town and Village Organization Law " shall read " Article 26, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Local Autonomy Law."

Article 3 shall be deleted.

Article 5. (Supplementary Provision).

The representative of groups, societies and associations of any kind whatsoever (if there is no definite representative, the person who performs the office of the representative) or the natural person who has been collecting taxes, alloted charges, rents, fees, or license charges, or assessments of any kind to which any local public body is legally entitled at the time this Law takes effect, shall, in accordance with the regulations of the local public body concerned, make an accounting of same and shall produce the statement of accounts with books and records in support of such accounting for examination to the chief accountant or the treasurer of the local public body concerned within 30 days from the day on which this Law takes effect. The statement of accounts and the books and records in support of such accounting shall be signed with seal and certified by the proper official of the organization or the natural person concerned under oath to be true and correct.

The books contemplated in the preceding paragraph shall be open to inspection at all times during business hours in accordance with the regulations of the local public body concerned.

If the examination provided by Paragraph 1 discloses an illegal conversion of public money, the chief accountant or the treasurer must refer the matter without delay to the public prosecutor.

If an indictment is made by a public prosecutor in the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph, the court may decide dissolution to the organization in accordance with the proceedings provided by the Supreme Court.

The organization decided to be dissolved in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be dissolved and liquidated in pursuance of the proceedings provided for by the Supreme Court.

Any representative of such organization or natural person concerned who fails to file the statement of accounts and to produce the books and records in support thereof within the term as required in Paragraph 1 or makes false reports, shall be punished upon conviction therefor by imprisonment for not exceeding two years at hard labour or a fine not exceeding 200,000 *yen* or both in consideration of the circumstances.

Article 6. The provisions necessary for the enforcement of this Law shall be determined by Cabinet Orders.

The Ordinance Governing Exclusion, Removal, Retirement From Public Offices

Promulgated, Jan 4,
Enforced, Jan. 4, 1947

Imperial Ordinance No. 1

Article I. Removal and exclusion from public service of undesirable personnel in pursuance of the Memorandum of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers dated 4 January 1946 on the removal and exclusion of undesirable personnel from public office (including extensions of scope and criteria of screening as supplemented thereafter in the form of additional interpretations of the Memorandum: called the Memorandum hereafter) shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Article II. The term "public service" as used in this Ordinance shall mean and include positions of members of Imperial Diet, personnel of the national government entity, assembly members and personnel of the local public organizations (including To, Do, Fu, Ken, Shi, Ku, Machi, Mura and Cho-Son Kumiai), and positions of specific personnel of specific companies, associations, mass communication media and other organizations, and shall be classified into the principal public office and the ordinary public office.

The "principal public office" and the "ordinary public office" shall be defined by the Prime Minister.

Article III. Any person who falls under the provisions of Appendix "A" to the Memorandum, in case he holds any principal public office, shall and, in case he holds any ordinary public office, may be removed therefrom.

Any person, holding any position in the public service, who has been designated as falling under the provisions of the Memorandum (called the person who falls under the Memorandum hereafrer) shall, in case he does not retire from the position within twenty days from the day of the designation or the day of designation of positions as the public service, forfeit, regardless of the provisions of other laws and ordinances, his position automatically on the twenty-first day from the said day. However, the Prime Minister or the prefectural governor (including governors of To, Do, Fu and Ken; ditto hereafter), in case he deems it specifically necessary, may approve the person to stay at his position till the thirtieth day from the said day.

Any person who falls under the Memorandum shall be excluded thereafter from any position in the public service.

When it is impossible to obtain a suitable replacement, person who falls under the Memorandum may, in spite of the provisions of the preceding three paragraphs, be temporarily retained or reinstated in the principal or ordinary public office in accordance with the rule laid down by the Prime Minister.

Any person falling under the Memorandum whose temporary retention or reinstatement has been approved under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be defined, for the term of his approved retention or reinstatement and in connection with his approved position, not to be a person who falls under the Memorandum.

Article IV. The designation of a person as a person who falls under the Memorandum shall be effected, according to classification of public offices laid down by the Prime Minister, by the Prime Minister or by the prefectural governor in accordance with the result of examination by the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee.

Article V. Any person who receives at present or who is entitled to receive any public or private pensions, annuities or other emoluments or benefits, in case he is designated as a person who falls under the Memorandum and accordingly retires from or forfeits his position, shall be deprived of such right or title since the date of the designation.

With reference to the person provided in the preceding paragraph the Prime Minister, when he deems it justified owing to special circumstances, may exempt the application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph in accordance with a rule to be laid down by the Prime Minister.

Article VI. Any person who falls under the Memorandum shall be disqualified from filing his candidacy for any elective position in the public service.

Any candidate for any elective position in the public service, when designated under the provisions of Article IV, shall be deemed to have withdrawn his candidacy.

Article VII. In connection with designation provided in Article IV, the Prime Minister or the prefectural governor shall collect the questionnaire prescribed by the Prime Minister.

The questionnaire collected under the preceding paragraph shall be forwarded immediately to the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee concerned.

The Prime Minister or the prefectural governor, at the request of the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee concerned, may cause persons who are concerned to present materials or to give explanations of facts to the Committee.

Article VIII. The prefectural governor, in compiling the list of coopting persons under Article XXXIX of the Rules for Cooptation of the High Tax Payer members of the House of Peers, shall cause wouldbe coopting person to present a duplicate of certificate of eligibility to certify that he is not a person who falls under the Memorandum.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply correspondingly to the election of the count, viscount and baron members of the House of Peers and of Imperial Academy members of the House of Peers. In that case, however, the "prefectural

governor" shall, when pertaining to the count, viscount and baron members of the House of Peers, read "President of Peerage Bureau" and, when pertaining to the Imperial Academy members of the House of Peers, read "President of the Imperial Academy."

When a notification of candidacy or a notification of recommendation for a candidate is required for running for election for elective position in the public service, any person who desires to file the notification or the notification of recommendation shall present, attached thereto, to the presiding officer of election or an official corresponding to the above a duplicate of certificate of eligibility to certify that the candidate is not a person who falls under the Memorandum.

The certificate of eligibility prescribed in the preceding three paragraphs shall be issued, in accordance with the rule laid down by the Prime Minister, by the Prime Minister or by the prefectural governor according to the result of examination conducted by the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee on the questionnaire submitted by the person in question.

Article IX. The Prime Minister or the prefectural governor, when he designates a person as falling under the Memorandum or issues the certificate of eligibility in accordance with result of the examination conducted by the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee shall publish it immediately.

Article X. Any person who is a relative within the third degree by blood, marriage or adoption of any person who falls under the Memorandum shall be ineligible, for a period of ten years from the day of the designation, to succeed or to be appointed to any position or positions in the public service from which the latter has been removed as falling under the Memorandum (including position in connection with which a person be designated as falling under the Memorandum after his retirement therefrom and any principal public office from which the latter has been barred specifically) and, further,

to exercise any of the power of the latter.

However the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not be applied to any elective position in the public service.

Article XI. Any person in the public service shall neither establish nor maintain, in connection with his handling of official affairs or political activities, the continuity of influence of a person falling under the Memorandum on behalf of the latter by receiving instruction, advice or compensation from or communicating in any means with the latter.

Any person in the public service, when prosecuted pertaining to violation of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall not, regardless of the provisions of other Laws and Ordinances, carry out his official activities. In that case, when he holds position regarding which "temporary retirement or suspension from the office" is provided by Law or Ordinance, he shall be defined to have temporarily retired or to have been suspended from his office at the date of the prosecution.

Article XII. Any person falling under the Memorandum shall not cause a person in the public service, in connection with handling of official affairs or political activities of the latter, to establish or maintain, on behalf of him, the continuity of his influence by giving instruction, advice or compersation to or by communicating in any means with the latter.

Article XIII. Any person who has been removed from the public service as falling under the Memorandum shall neither make entry into nor retain or set up his dwelling or office in the place of business of government entity, company or other organization from which he was removed or the place in the same premises which is under management of such organization. However the provisions above shall not be applied to such entry as may be necessitated by his conduct of his private life or as to be established legally.

Article XIV. Any person who falls under the Memorandum who holds any position in an executive, staff or other capacity, in addition to those designated as public office, in any newspaper company, magazine or other publishing company, broadcasting corporation, company producing motion picture or in any other media of mass communication shall retire therefrom without delay.

Any person who falls under the Memorandum shall be excluded from any position prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Article XV. Any person who comes under any one of headings below shall be liable to penal servitude or imprisonment for not exceeding three years or to a fine of not exceeding 15,000 *yen*:

(1) Any person who has made false entries or entries lacking full and complete disclosure on relevant or material matters in the questionnaire prescribed in Articie VII, paragraph 1;

(2) Any person who has been asked for presentation of the questionnaire prescribed in Article VII, paragraph 1, but failed to do so;

(3) Any person who has been asked for presentation of materials or explanation of facts under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 3, but failed to do so or presented false materials or explanations, or materials or explanations lacking full and complete disclosure on relevant or material matters;

(4) Any person who has committed wrongful act in connection with presentation of duplicate of the certificate of eligibility under the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article VIII;

(5) Any person who has made false entries or entries lacking full and complete disclosure in a report to be submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in pursuance of the provisions of the Memorandum;

(6) Any person who has violated the provisions of Article XI, paragraph 1, Article XII, XIII or the preceding Article.

Any person who has been sentenced to penalties provided in the preceding paragraph who does not fall under the Memeorandum shall be removed, in addition to cases provided in other laws or ordinances, from any position in the public service which he occupies and be excluded thereafter from any position in the public service.

Any person coming under the preceding paragraph shall be ineligible for any elective position

in the public service. Concerning a person who has filed his candidacy already he shall be defined to have withdrawn his candidacy.

Supplementary Provisions:

The present Imperial Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation

The provisions of Article V shall be applied correspondingly to any person, while having retired during the time between 4 January 1946 and the promulgation of this Imperial Ordinance from public positions which come under the provisions of former Articles I and IV and which correspond to any of the public offices prescribed in this revised provisions, who will be designated hereafter as falling under the Memorandum regarding positions from which he has retired

Any person who retires from any public office after the day of the promulgation of this Imperial Ordinance, in case he is designated, regarding the position from which he retires, as a person falling under the Memorandum, shall be defined, in connection with application of the provisions of Article V, as a person who has been removed from public office as falling under the Memorandum.

With reference to election to be held under the Imperial Order issued prior to the promulgation of this Imperial Ordinance, in accordance with Article XXXIX, paragraph 1 of the Rule for Cooptation of High Tax Payer member of the House of Peers, the former provisions concerned shall be applied in spite of revised provisions of Article VIII.

The provisions of Article VIII, paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not be applied to election of members of City, Town or Village Land Committee (including those corresponding to the above) and to cooptation of members of the Prefectural Land Committee to be held in pursuance of paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Rule of the Imperial Ordinance No. 556 of 1946.

Imperial Ordinance No. 2

Article I. With a view to conducting examination concerning matters necessary for designation as a person who falls under the Memorandum in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 (called the Ordinance hereafter) and other matters prescribed in this Imperial Ordinance, there shall be established the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee.

The Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee shall be the Central Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee (called the Central Committee hereafter), the To, Do Fu or Ken Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee (called the Prefectural Committee hereafter) and the Municipal Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee (called the Municipal Committee hereafter). The Central Committee shall be established in Tokyo, the Prefectural Committee in each To, Do, Fu or Ken, and the the Municipal Committee in each city with a population exceeding 50,000 and other cities as may be designated by the Prime Minister.

The Central Committee shall be under jurisdiction of the Prime Minister and the Prefectural and the Municipal Committee under the prefectural governor

Article II. The Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee shall conduct examinations concerning the following matters, in the case of the Central Committee, regarding persons to be designated by the Prime Minister under the provisions of Article IV of the Ordinance; in the case of the Prefectural Committee, regarding persons to be designated by the prefectural governor under the said Article excluding those under the screening jurisdiction of the Municipal Committee and, in the case of the Municipal Committee, regarding personnel in the public service of the city where the Committee has been established (with the exception of the mayor and assembly members, and including positions of specific personnel, designated as public service, of specific organizations of the city level and also chief of Chonaikai, Burakukai and its federation within the city boundary) and those who are to enter the public service of the city:

1) Personal records of persons to be designated as falling under the Memorandum under the provisions of Article IV of the Ordinance and other matters necessary for the designation

2) Eligibility of mayor and headman of city, town, ward or village (including those corresponding to the above), deputy mayor and deputy headman of city, town or village (including those corresponding to the above) and of chief of Chonaikai, Burakukai or its federation in connection with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinances No. 3 and No. 4 of 1947

Article III. The Municipal Committee shall conduct examination on matters which come under its jurisdiction and submit a report, together with a copy of the questionnaire prescribed in Article VII, paragraph 2 of the Ordinance, to the Prefectural Committee on the proceedings and consequence thereof together with its recommendation concerning actions to be taken resultantly.

Article IV. The Prefectural Committee shall conduct examination concerning matters which come under its jurisdiction, review the consequence of examination by the Municipal Committee and submit a report to the prefectural governor on the proceedings and consequence of its examination or review, and its recommendation together with a copy of the questionnaire, concerning actions to be taken resultantly.

Article V. The Central Committee shall conduct examination concerning matters which come under its jurisdiction and submit a report to the Prime Minister on the proceedings and consequence thereof and its recommendation, together with a copy of the questionnaire, concerning actions to be taken resultantly.

The Central Committee, besides with the above, may post-review the consequence of examinations conducted by the Prefectural or the Municipal Committee.

The Central Committee, when it post-reviews in accordance with the provisions of the preceding

paragraph, shall submit a report thereon to the Prime Minister, together with its recommendation.

Article VI. Upon receipt of the report from the Prefectural Committee under the provisions of Article IV above, the prefectural governor shall give decision and take, in accordance therewith, necessary actions such as designation of persons who fall under the Memorandum, issuance of the certificate of eligibility or other actions, publish the result thereof and make the questionnaire immediately, available for public inspection, and, at the same time, submit a report thereon to the Prime Minister.

Article VII. Upon receipt of the report provided in Article V, paragraph 1 from the Central Committee, the Prime Minister shall make decision and take, in accordance therewith, necessary actions such as designation of persons who fall under the Memorandum, issuance of the certificate of eligibility or other actions, publish the result thereof and make the questionnaire immediately available for public inspection.

Upon receipt of the report from the Central Committee on post-review provided in Article V, paragraph 3, the Prime Minister, in accordance therewith, may make necessary recommendations or take other necessary actions to the prefectural governor concerned.

Article VIII. The Committee shall consist of, in the case of the Central Committee, of not more than nine members and, in the case of the Prefectural or the Municipal Committee, of not more than five members.

In case it is found necessary for investigating and examining special matters Temporary Commissioners may be appointed, provided that they shall not vote in the final decision of the Committee.

Article IX. The Chairman of the Committee shall be coopted from among the Commissioners.

Commissioners and Temporary Commissioners shall be appointed or commissioned, in the case of the Central Committee, by the Cabinet, in the case of the Prefectural Committee, by the prefectural governor and, in the case of the Municipal Committee, by the mayor.

Article X. A quorum, in case of the Central Committee, of seven members and, in case of the Prefectural or the Municipal Committee, of three members, including Chairman respectively, is required for holding the Committee.

The final decision of the Committee shall be given by majority of attending members including Chairman.

In the events of tie, the Chairman shall cast a second and deciding vote.

Article XI. The Chairman, Commissioners and Temporary Commissioners shall neither publish nor disclose any information concerning matters connected with the official duties of the Committee, except informations published by the Prime Minister or the prefectural governor.

Article XII. The Committee shall have Secretaries.

Secretaries shall be appointed or commissioned, in the case of the Central Committee, by the Cabinet, in the case of the Prefectural Committee, by the prefectural governor, and, in the case of the Municipal Committee, by the mayor.

The Secretaries shall take charge of miscellaneous affairs under the direction of their superiors.

Article XIII. The procedure of examination and other necessary matters relating to the affairs of the Committee shall be determined by the Chairman.

Supplementary Provision:

The present Imperial Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Imperial Ordinance No. 3

Persons who have held position of mayor or deputy-mayor consecutively from the day of or prior to September 1, 1945 till September 1, 1946 shall be barred, even though they do not fall under the provisions of the Memorandum as prescribed in Article III of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, from being candidate for mayorship and also from being appointed to deputy-mayor, at the first election to be held in pursuance of the provisions of the Law No. 28 of 1946 (Law to amend a part of the Law for the Organization of Cities) and furthermore during four years beginning with the day of the said election.

Persons who have held position of mayor or deputy-mayor prescribed in the preceding paragraph who held the office of deputy mayor at the day of assumption of office by new mayors elected by the election mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be removed from their offices on that day.

Provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall be applied correspondingly to ward headmen of wards in Tokyo Metropolis, headmen or deputy-headmen of towns or of villages and those corresponding to the above.

Supplementary Provision:

The present Imperial Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Imperial Ordinance No. 4

Headmen of Chonaikai, Burakukai and federation thereof shall be elected by universal adult suffrage of the inhabitants of the respective community concerned in accordance with regulations to be laid down by the electoral administration committee of ward in Tokyo Metropolis, city, town or village (including those corresponding to the above) conforming with the provisions in the Law for Organization of Tokyo Metropolis, Law for Organization of City, or Law for Organization of Town or Village concerning election of ward headman in Tokyo Metropolis, mayor or town or village headman, and shall perform only such functions as are provided by law.

Persons who have held the position of headman of Burakukai, Chonaikai and federation thereof consecutively from the day of or prior to 1 September 1945 till 1 September 1946 shall be barred, even though they do not fall under the provisions of the Memorandum as prescribed in Article 3 of Imperial Ordinance No. 109 of 1946, from being candidates for headmanship, at the first election to be held in pursuance of the present Imperial Ordinance, and, fur-

thermore, during four (4) years beginning with the day of said election.

Supplementary Provisions:

The present Imperial Ordinance will come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Persons who hold the position of headman of Chonaikai, Burakukai of federation thereof at the day of promulgation of this Imperial Ordinance may, in spite of the provisions of paragraph 1 above, stay in such position till the day of assumption of office by new headmen to be elected by the first election to be held in pursuance of the provision of the said paragraph.

The Partial Amendments of the Purge Ordinance

Promulgated, and
Enforced, Mar. 13, 1947

Imperial Ordinance No. 77

A part of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 shall be amended as follows:

In Art. 4, "in respect to a person in public office or a person who desires to hold public office" shall be added after "the designation" and the following paragraph shall be added in the same Article:

The Prime Minister or prefectural governor may, in respect to a person other than those prescribed in the preceding paragraph who is regarded to fall clearly under the provisions of the Memorandum, designate him as a person who falls under the Memorandum in accordance with the result of the examination by the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee as prescribed by the Prime Minister.

In Art. 15, par. 1, item 6, "the preceding Article" shall read "Art 14," the following item shall be added in the same paragraph and the said Article shall be made Art. 16.

(7) Any person who has violated the provisions of Art 15, par. 1 or par. 4

Article 15. Any person who falls under the provisions of the Memorandum must not file the notification of recommendation of a candidate for any elective position in the public service (including the notification of a candidate or the joint signature pertaining to the notification of recommendation) or must not take an active part in election campaign or any other political activities.

The Prime Minister or prefectural governor shall, in cases where any person who is regarded to fall clearly under the provisions of the Memorandum takes any active part in politics, order the suspension of the political activity, demand the questionnaire provided in Art. 7, par. 1 from the individual concerned without delay and forward the same to the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee as prescribed by the Prime Minister.

In cases prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the Prime Minister or prefectural governor shall designate the individual concerned as a person who falls under the Memorandum or give confirmation to the effect that the individual concerned does not fall under the provisions of the Memorandum in accordance with the result of the examination by the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee.

Any person who has been ordered the suspension of political activity in accordance with the provisions of par. 2 must not take any active part in politics until he obtains the confirmation to the effect that he does not fall under the provisions of the Memorandum in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Supplementary Provision:

The present Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Imperial Ordinance No. 78

The following Imperial Ordinances shall be abrogated:

Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1898.
Imperial Ordinance No. 334 of 1918.

Supplementary Provision:

The present Imperial Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Imperial Ordinance No. 79

The Imperial Ordinance relating to the Registration for the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers

Article 1. The registrations prescribed by Article 44 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers shall be governed by those provided for in this Imperial Ordinance.

Article 2. In each Registry Office there shall be kept the following Books:

1. File-books of Requisitions for the registration of purchase of lands;
2. File-books of Requisitions for the registration of purchase of buildings;
3. File-books of Requisitions for the registration of purchase of trees;
4. File-books of Requisitions for the registration of sale of lands;
5. File-books of Requisitions for the registration of sale of buildings;
6. File-books of Requisitions for the registration of sale of trees.

Article 3. The Prefectual Governor may request ex officio the registration for the acquisition of rights in cases where the Government shall have purchased any rights on immovables by virtue of the provisions of Articles 3, 15, 30, par. 1, 33 par. 2, 36 and 37 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers, the registration for the transfer of ownership in cases where the Government shall have sold any immovables by virtue of the provisions of Article 16 of the said Statute (including cases which shall be applied mutatis mutandis under Article 29, par. 2

of the said Statute) or Article 41 of the said Statute, the registration for the transfer of ownership in cases where any lands shall have been exchanged by virtue of the provisions of Article 23 of the said Statute, or the registration for the transfer of ownership in cases where the Government shall have bought any lands by virtue of the provisions of Article 28, par 1 of the said Statute (including cases which shall be applied mutatis mutandis under Article 41, par. 3 of the said Statute) respectively.

Article 4 Each Requisition for the registration prescribed by the preceding Article shall be prepared in accordance with the Attached Form.

In cases where entries prescribed by Article 5, par. 2 or Article 15, par. 2 of this Ordinance shall be made, the Requisition mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall contain also a spare column in addition to the columns prescribed by the same paragraph.

In case where matters to be registered have been entered on the Requisition, mentioned in paragraph, a line shall be drawn lengthwise on the part of each column where it remained blank.

Article 5. In requesting the registration for the acquisition of rights in cases where the Government shall have purchased any rights on immovables by virtue of the provisions of Articles 3, 15, 31 par. 1, 33 par. 2, 36 and 37 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers, the column of the ground of registration and date thereof in the Requisition shall contain a statement, as the ground of registration, by virtue of which Article of the said Statute the Government shall have purchased the rights and, if the holder of the rights concerned at the time of purchase shall not have been the same as the holder of registration, the column of the designation of the holder of registration in the Requisition shall contain the full name or title and the domicile or office of the holder of the rights concerned in addition to the designation of the holder of registration.

In requesting the registration prescribed by the preceding paragraph, if in the registry folio for the immovables concerned, there shall have been made the registration as to either ownership or any rights other than ownership, the matters to be registered for the purpose of cancellation of the registration concerned, and if, at the time of acquisition of the immovables concerned, either there shall have existed lease, emphyteusis, superficies or servitude respectively already registered on the immovables, or there shall have existed privilege, pledge or mortgage respectively already registered on the said rights, and, by virtue of the provisions of Article 12 par. 2 or 3 of the said Statute (including cases which shall be applied mutatis mutandis under Article 15 par. 2 of the said Statute), these rights shall have been deemed to be created the matters to be registered for the purpose of creation of the right concerned shall be contained respectively in the spare column of the Requisition following the order by which the registration as to the existing right shall have been made in the Registry Book.

Article 6. To the Requisition for the registration prescribed in the preceding Article, there shall be annexed a copy of the Writ of purchase, and a document showing that the Delivery or Public Notice prescribed in Article 9, par. 1 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers (including cases which shall be applied mutatis mutandis under Article 15, par. 2, Article 33, par. 4, Articles 34, 36, par. 3 and Article 37, par. 2 of the said Statute) has been given.

To the Requisition prescribed in the preceding paragraph, neither the written consent of the person bound to make registration nor the certificate of registration as to the rights of such person need to be annexed.

Article 7. In requesting the registration prescribed in Article 5 of this Ordinance, the Prefectural Governor may, if considered as necessary, request either the registration of change in the designation of the immovables or the holder of registration, or the registration for the transfer of ownership as the result of succession, on behalf of either the holder of registration or the successor, as the case may be.

With regard to the registration prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Articles 46 (2), 50, par. 3, Articles 60 (2) and 63 (3) of the Statute relating to the Registration of Immovables shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

In requesting the registration of change in the designation of the immovables according to the provisions of par. 1, neither the written consent of the holder of registration as to any rights other than ownership on the immovables nor a copy of the judgement which may be set up against him need to be annexed to the Requisition.

Article 8. In requesting the registration prescribed in Article 5 of this Ordinance as to two or more than two immovables situated within the jurisdiction of the same Registry Office, even if neither the ground of registration nor the subject matter of registration may be the same, the registration may be requested with a single Requisition, taking cognizance of the object of registration of lands, buildings or trees.

Article 9. With regard to the requesting for the registration prescribed in Article 5 of this Ordinance the provisions of Article 49, item 6 of the Statute relating to the Registration of Immovables shall not, notwithstanding the provision of Article 25, par. 2 of the same statute, be applied mutatis mutandis.

Article 10. In cases where the Registrar has received the Requisitions for the registration prescribed by Article 5 of this Ordinance, he shall file them into the File-books mentioned in Article 2, item 1, item 2 or item 3 of this Ordinance following the order of their reception numbers.

In cases where the Requisitions shall have been filed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the File-book concerned shall be deemed to be a part of the Registry Book, and the registered matters the registration of which was requested by virtue of the Requisition as well as the matters stated in the spare column of the

Requisition concerned shall be deemed to have been registered at the time of filing thereof, and the order of the registration shall be fixed by that of their statement of the Requisition.

In cases where the Registrar has filed the Requisitions in accordance with the provisions of this Article par. 1, he shall state the number of volume of the Registry Book into which the registry folio for the immovables concerned has been filed and the registry number in the column of the number of volume of Registry Book and registry number, and a new rank number in the rank number column of the Requisition following the order of registration in the Registry Book concerned.

Article 11. In cases where, by virtue of the provisions of the preceding Article par. 2, the registration of the matters to be registered for the purpose of cancellation of the registration prescribed in Article 5, par. 2 of this Ordinance shall have been deemed to be made, the registrar shall strike out the registration to be cancelled appearing in the Registry Book with red ink.

Article 12. In cases where, as to the immovables deemed to have been registered by virtue of the provisions of Article 10, par. 2 of this Ordinance, either an application or a requesting for a new registration (with the exception of the requesting as prescribed in Article 15 of this Ordinance), or a notice according to the provisions of Article 100-(2), par. 1 of the Statute relating to the Registration of Immovables shall have been made or given, as the cases may be, the registrar shall state the registered matters which shall have been deemed to be registered by virtue of the provisions of Article 10, par. 2 of this Ordinance, but have not been cancelled, and the rank number thereof in the fact column of the proper section and the rank number column of the Registry Book respectively, and then shall make a new registration. The same rule shall be also applied to cases where, by virtue of the provisions of Article 9 of the Statute relating to the Registration of Immovables, either the Registry Books and documents pertaining thereto, or copies of the Registry Books and documents pertaining thereto or copies thereof shall be transmitted.

In cases where, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the registrar has made entries in the Registry Book he shall enter to that effect and the date in the remark column, of the Requisition concerned which was filed in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, par. 1 and affix his seal thereto.

In cases where the registrar has made entries in the remark column in accordance with the preceding paragraph, he shall strick out the registered matters which shall have been deemed to be registered by virtue of the provisions of Article 10, par. 2 of this Ordinance, but have not been cancelled, and the rank number thereof with red ink.

In cases where the registrar has made entries in the fact column of the Registry Book in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, he shall enter at the end of the registration, from which page and which volume of which File-book he has made such entry, and the date, and shall affix seal thereto.

Article 13. In requesting the registration of ownership as to the unregistered lands which the Government have purchased by virtue of the provisions of Article 30, par. 1 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers, the Requisition shall contain a statement that by virtue of the provisions of the same paragraph the Government shall have purchased the lands.

In cases where, on requesting the registration prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the registrar has made the entries prescribed by Article 50, par. 2 of the Statute relating to the Registration of Immovables he shall state at the end of the entries that by virtue of the provisions of Article 30, par. 1 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers the Government have purchased the lands.

Article 14. The Prefectural Governor may, if considered as necessary, apply the closing of the registry folio in respect of any lands purchased by the Government by virtue of the provisions of Article 30, par. 1 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers, of which the acquisition of ownership has been deemed to have been registered by virtue of the provisions of Article 10, par. 2 of this Ordinance, or of which the registration of ownership has been made on requesting the registration prescribed by the preceding Article.

On the application prescribed by the preceding paragraph, the Registrar shall close the registry folio concerned.

Article 15. In requesting the registration for the transfer of ownerships in cases where the Government shall have sold any immovables by virtue of the provisions of Article 16 including cases which shall be applied mutatis mutandis under Article 29, par. 2 of the said Statute or Article 41 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers, the column of the ground of registration and date thereof in the Requisition shall contain a statement, as the ground of registration, by virtue of which Article of the said Statute the Government have sold the rights.

In requesting the registration prescribed by the preceding paragraph, if there shall have existed any rights already registered which has lapsed either by virtue of the provisions of Article 22, par. 1 of the said Statute (including cases which shall be applied mutatis mutandis under Article 29, par. 2 of the said Statute) or as the result of confusion, the spare column of the Requisition shall contain the matters to be registered for the purpose of cancellation of the registration concerned according to the order by which the registration as to the existing right has been made in the Registry Book.

Article 16. To the Requisition for the registration prescribed in the preceding Article, there shall be annexed a copy of the Written Notice of Sale as a document showing the ground of registration.

To the Requisition prescribed by the preceding paragraph, the certificate of registration as to

the rights of the person bound to make registration need not to be annexed.

Article 17. The registration for the preservation of preference in cases where the Government has sold any immovables by virtue of the provisions of Article 16 (including cases which shall be applied mutatis mutandis under Article 29, par 2 of the said Statute) or Article 41 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers may be requested with the same Requisition as that for the registration for the transfer of ownership as the result of sale of the immovables concerned.

In requesting the registration for the preservation of preference prescribed in the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 6, par. 2 of this Ordinance shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Article 18. With regard to requesting the registrations prescribed in Article 15 of this Ordinance and the preceding Article, par. 1 the provisions of Articles 8, 10 and 11 of this Ordinance shall be applied mutatis mutandis. In this case the words "item 1, item 2 or item 3" appearing in Article 10, par 1 of this Ordinance shall read "item 4, item 5 or item 6," and the words "Article 5, par. 2" appearing in Article 11 of this Ordinance shall read "Article 15, par. 2," respectively.

In marking a new rank number as to the registration for the preservation of preference prescribed by the provisions of the preceding Article par. 1 in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, par. 3 of this Ordinance to be applied mutatis mutandis under the preceding paragraph, the same shall be marked according to the order of registration in the Registry Book (including whatsoever has been deemed to be a part thereof in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, par 2 and also the order by which the matters to be registered have been stated in the spare column of the Requisition of the registration mentioned in Article 15.

Article 19. In cases where the registrar has filed the Requisitions in accordance with the provisions of Article 19, par. 1 of this Ordinance applied mutatis mutandis under the preceding Article he shall forthwith enter the registered matters which shall have been deemed to be registered by virtue of the provisions of Article 10, par. 2 of this Ordinance applied mutatis mutandis under the preceding Article, but have not been cancelled and the rank number thereof in the fact column of the proper section and the rank number column of the Registry Book respectively.

In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 12, par. 2 to par. 4 of this Ordinance shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Article 20. With regard to the registration for the transfer of ownership on lands by virtue of exchange in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers, the provisions of Article 5, par. 1 and Articles 7 to 9 of this Ordinance shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Article 21. In requesting the registration prescribed by the preceding Article a copy of the document showing the exchange may become a document showing the ground of registration to be annexed to the Requisition.

To the Requisition prescribed by the preceding paragraph, neither the written consent nor the certificate of registration as to the rights of the person bound to make registration, nor the document showing the permission, approval or consent of a third person as to the ground of registration need to be annexed.

Article 22. In requesting the registration for the transfer of ownership as to the agricultural land which the owner of any tenant-farmer land shall have acquired as the result of exchange prescribed by the provisions of Article 23 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers, if there shall have existed preference pledge or mortgage respectively already registered on the tenant-farmer land concerned, the Requisition shall contain the designation of the right already registered concerned as to the tenant-farmer land in the remark column thereof.

Article 23. In cases where, on requesting the registration prescribed by the preceding Article, the registration for the transfer of ownership shall have been made, if there shall have existed preference, pledge or mortgage respectively already registered on the tenant-farmer land concerned, and, by virtue of the provisions of Article 24, par 2 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers, the right concerned shall have been deemed to exist on the agricultural land acquired by the owner of the tenant-farmer land, the Registrar shall except in the case prescribed in Article 24, par. 2 state the registration as to the right in the fact column of the proper section of the registry folio for the agricultural land concerned, a statement at the end thereof, from which rank number and which registry number he has made the registration because the right concerned has been deemed, by virtue of the provisions of Article 24, par 2 of the said Statute, to exist on the agricultural land acquired by the owner of the tenant-farmer land, and the date of reception of the Requisition and the reception number, and affix his seal thereto.

In cases where the Registrar shall have made the registration prescribed by the preceding paragraph, he shall state in the fact column of the proper section of the registry folio for the tenant-farmer land concerned, a statement with which rank number and which registry number he has made the registration as to the right concerned by vitue of the provisions of Article 23, par. 1 of this Ordinance, and the date of reception of the Requisition and the reception number, and shall affix his seal thereto.

After having carried out the proceeding prescribed by the preceding paragraph, the Registrar shall strike out with red ink the registration as to the right concerned.

Article 24. In requesting the registration prescribed by Article 22 of this Ordinance, if the tenant-farmer land concerned shall have been situated within the jurisdiction of the other Registry Office, and, on the same land, there shall have existed preference, pledge or mortgage respectively already registered, to the Requisition for the registration, there shall

be annexed a copy of the Registry Book as to the tenant-farmer land concerned.

In cases where, on requesting the registration prescribed by the preceding paragraph, the registration for the transfer of ownership shall have been made, if there shall have existed privilege, pledge or mortgage respectively already registered on the tenant-farmer land concerned, and, by virtue of the provisions of Article 24, par. 2 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmer, the right concerned shall have been deemed to exist on the agricultural land acquired by the owner of the tenant-farmer land, the Registrar shall state the registration as to the right concerned in the fact column of the proper section of the registry folio for the agricultural land acquired by the owner of the tenant-farmer land, from the copy of the Registry Book annexed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph at the end thereof, the designation of the tenant-farmer land concerned and that he has made the registration from the copy of the Registry Book as to the tenant-farmer land because the right concerned has been deemed, by virtue of the provisions of Article 24, par. 2 of the said Statute, to exist on the agricultural land acquired by the owner of the tenant-farmer land, and the date of reception of the Requisition and the reception number, and shall affix his seal thereto.

After having made the registration prescribed by the preceding paragaaph, the Registrar shall forthwith give notice to that effect to the competent Registry Office of the tenant-farmer land concerned.

In cases where the competent Registry Office of the tenant-farmer land shall have received the notice prescribed by the preceding paragraph, the Registrar thereof shall forthwith state in the fact column of the proper section of the registry folio for the tenant-farmer land the matters of which notice has been given in accordance with the provisions of the same paragraph, that the said notice has been given, and the date of reception of the notice and the reception number, and shall affix his seal thereto.

In the cases prescribed by the preceding paragraph, the provisions of the preceding Article par. 3 shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Article 25. On the claim of the person entitled to registration, the Prefectural Governor shall request the registration for the transfer of rights as the result of exchanging either lease or emphyteusis existing on the agricultural land to be sold by the Government for either lease or emphyteusis existing on the agricultural land not to be purchased by the Government, in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers.

In requesting the registration prescribed by the preceding paragraph, if there shall have existed preference, pledge or mortgage respectively already registered either on the lease or on the emphyteusis transfered to the opponent of the person entitled to registration, and, by virtue of the provisions of Article 24, par. 2 of the said Statute applied mutatis mutandis under Article 25, par. 6 of the said Statute, the former right shall have been deemed to exist either on the lease or on the emphyteusis acquired by the persons entitled to registration, the Requisition shall contain the designation of the right already registered concerned as to either the lease or the emphyteusis transfered to the opponent in the remark column.

With regard to the registration in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 the provisions of Article 4, pars. 1 and 3, Articles 7, 8, 23 and the preceding Article of this Ordinance shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Article 26. In requesting the registration for the transfer of ownership in cases where the Government shall have bought any agricultural lands by virtue of the provisions of Article 28, par. 1 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers (including cases which shall be applied mutatis mutandis under Article 41, par. 3 of the said Statute), to the Requisition, there shall be annexed a document showing the formation of sale of the agricultural land concerned.

In requesting the registration prescribed by the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 6, par. 2 and Article 7 of this Ordinance shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Article 27. In cases where the Government shall have purchased any agricultural establishments by virtue of the provisions of Article 15 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers, if, as to the agricultural establishments, there shall have been made the registration for the creation of mortgage in accordance with the Statute relating to the Credit on Agricultural Movables, the prefectural Governor may request the cancellation of the registration for the creation of mortgage.

In the cases prescribed by the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 6 of this Ordinance shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

In requesting the cancellation of the registration prescribed by paragraph 1, if the owner of the agricultural establishments at the time of purchase shall not have been the same as the holder of registration appearing in the designation column of section A, the column of the designation of the holder of registration in the Requisition shall contain the full name or title and the domicile or office of the owner concerned in addition to the designation of the holder of registration.

Article 28. Except in the cases prescribed specially in this Imperial Ordinance, the registration mentioned in Article 44 of the Statute relating to the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-farmers shall be governed by those prescribed in the Statute relating to the Registration of Immovables, the Statute No. 22 of 1909, the Ordinance concerning the Registration for Mortgage of Agricultural Movables and the Ordinance concerning

the Special Procedure of Registration in Wartime.

Article 29. Detailed regulations whatsoever shall be considered as necessary for the purpose of enforcement of this Imperial Ordinance, shall be prescribed by the Minister of Justice.

Supplementary Provision

The present Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

The Partial Amendments of the Purge Ordinance

Promulgated and
Enforced, July 2, 1947

Cabinet Order No. 119

A part of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 shall be amended as follows:

In Art. 3, Par. 2 and Art. 4, "Chiho Chokan (Prefectural Governor)" shall read "To, Do, Fu, Ken Chiji (Governor of Metropolis, District and Prefecture)."

Article 7-(2). The Prime Minister may, regarding persons whom he deems, based upon sufficient evidence, as coming within the purview of the Memorandum, effect provisional designation (the same shall apply hereinafter) in accordance with decision of the Central Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee, as falling under the Memorandum without collecting questionnaire prescribed in Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.

In the above case the Prime Minister shall forward relevant documentary evidence to the Central Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee.

The Prime Minister, when he considers necessary in connection with the provisional designation as prescribed in Paragraph 1 above, may cause persons concerned to present materials or give explanation of facts.

Article 7-(3). Any person who was designated provisionally in accordance with Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article may, in case he deems that an error exists in connection with evidence based upon which he was designated provisionally, file a letter of complaint with the Prime Minister attached with the questionnaire prescribed in Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article within thirty days from the day of provisional designation.

The Prime Minister, when he accepts the letter of complaint in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall forward immediately documents relative to the case to the Central Public Office Qualifications Committee.

In the preceding paragraph, the Prime Minister shall, in accordance with the result of examination of the Central Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee, designate formally as falling under the Memorandum or certify as not falling thereunder.

In the case prescribed in Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, in case the letter of complaint is not filed in accordance with Paragraph 1 above, it shall be deemed that the designation prescribed in Article 4 above shall have taken place on the thirty-first day from the day of provisional designation.

Pars. 1 and 2 of Article 8 shall be deleted; in Paragraph 4 of the same Article "in the preceding three paragraphs" shall read "preceding paragraph," "Prefectural governor" shall read "Governor of Metropolis, Direct or Prefecture."

In Art. 9, "Prefectural governor" shall read "Governor of Metropolis, District or Prefectures."

In Item 3, Par. 1 of Article 16, next to "Par. 3," shall be added "or Par. 3 of Article 7-(2)."

Supplementary Provisions:

The present Cabinet Order shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

A part of the Imperial Ordinance No. 65 of 1947 (concerning the appeal for cancellation of designation of a person as falling under the Memorandum in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947) shall be amended as follows:

In Art. 2, Pars. 2 and 3, "Chiho Chokan (Prefectural Governor)" shall read "To, Do, Fu, Ken Chiji (Governor of Metropolis, District or Prefecture)."

The National Public Service Law

Promulgated, Oct. 21, 1947
Enforced, July 1, 1948

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The National Public Service Law

Chapter I General Provisons

(Object of this Law)

Article 1. The object of this Law is to assure the people democratic and efficient administration of their public affairs by establishing basic standards which shall be applicable to all official positions and places of employment in the national public service (the national public service as defined in this law does not include members of the Diet) and by providing that personnel shall be so selected and directed in a manner consistent with democratic practices as to promote maximum efficiency in the performance of public duties.

(Regular and Special Government Service)

Article 2. The national public service shall be divided into the regular government service and the special government service.

The regular government service shall be comprised of all positions in the national public service other than those in the special government service.

The special government service shall be comprised of the following types of positions:

1. The Prime Minister
2. Ministers of State
3. Director-General of the Cabinet Secretariat
4. Deputy Director-General of the Cabinet Secretariat
5. Director-General of the Bureau of Legislation
6. Parliamentary Vice-Minister of each Ministry
7. Vice-Minister of each Ministry
8. Counselor of each Ministry
9. President of the Construction Board and President of the Central Liaison Office
10. Confidential Secretaries to the Prime Minister (not exceeding three in number) and other Confidential Secretaries (one for each Minister of State or head of agency included in the special government service)
11. Positions the appointment to which requires an election, resolution or consent of one or both Houses of the Diet
12. Personnel of Government enterprises, "Kodan" and others similar thereto as designated by law or rules of the National Personnel Commission
13. Advisers, Consultants, Committee-men and other personnel similar thereto as designated by law or rules of the National Personnel Commission
14. Employes engaged in common labour
15. Grand Steward, Grand Chamberlain, Chamberlains and other personnel of the Imperial House Office as designated by law or rules of the National Personnel Commission
16. Ambassadors and Ministers
17. Judges, one Confidential Secretary to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Judicial Research Officials
18. Employes of the Diet

The provisions of this Law shall apply specifically to all positions in the regular government service (to be hereinafter referred to as the service and persons holding positions therein as personnel).

The provisions of this Law shall not apply to positions in the special government service unless specifically provided by an amendment to this Law.

Chapter II. The National Personnel Commission

(Installation)

Article 3. In order to ensure the thorough-going enforcement of this Law and attain its objectives, the National personnel Commission shall be set up under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister.

The Commission shall take charge of the following matters:

1. Integration and coordination of position classification, appointments and dismissals of personnel of the service, their compensation, pension and other personnel administration matters;
2. Matters concerning examination of personnel;
3. Other matters placed under its jurisdiction on the basis of law.

(Personnel)

Article 4. The Commission shall have the following personnel:

Chairman
Commissioners three
Executive Director one
Other personnel provided by Cabinet Order

(Commissioners of the Commission)

Article 5. Commissioners of the Commission (to be hereinafter referred to as Commissioners) shall be appointed, with the consent of the Diet, by the Cabinet from among persons 35 years old or more, who are of highest moral character and integriry, in known sympathy with the democratic form of government and efficient administration therein based on merit principles, and possessing a wide range of knowledge and sound judgment concerning personnel administration.

In case the House of Councillors does not consent to the appointment of the Commissioner despite the consent of the House of Representatives, the consent of the House of Representatives shall be taken as the consent of the Diet in the same manner as provided by Paragraph 2 of Article 67 of the Constitution of Japan.

The appointment and dismissal of a Commissioner shall be attested by the Emperor.

No person falling under one of the following specifications shall be appointed as Commissioner:

1. A person who has been adjudicated incompetent, quasi-incompetent, or bankrupt and has not yet been rehabilitated;
2. A person who has been sentenced to a penalty heavier than imprisonment without hard labour by the criminal court or who has been punished upon conviction of an offence prescribed in Chapter IV;
3. A person who falls under one of the specifications mentioned in Item 3 or Item 5 of Article 38.

No person shall be eligible for appointment as a Commissioner who has been a candidate for national or prefectural elective public office or who is or has been an officer of a political party within one year previous to the proposed date of appointment, as provided by rules of the Commission.

With respect to the appointment of Commissioners, no two persons among them shall be members of the same political party or graduates of the same professional subdivision of the same department of the same university or high school (in universities where there is no professional subdivision, graduates of the same department).

(Oath Taking and Performance of Duties)

Article 6. After he has been appointed as a Commissioner, the new incumbent shall not exercise the powers pertaining to his office until he has signed a written oath before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as provided by rules of the Commission.

The provisions of Section VII of Chapter III shall apply correspondingly to Commissioners.

(Term of Office)

Article 7. The term of office of a Commissioner shall be four years. However, a Commissioner who is appointed to fill a vacancy shall remain in office during the unexpired portion of the term of his predecessor.

A Commissioner may be reappointed. However, he shall not remain in office continuously for a period exceeding 12 years.

A person who has been a Commissioner shall not be eligible to appointment to any position in any agency of the National Government other than the Commission for one year after the termination of his service as Commissioner. Exceptions, however, may be authorized by rules of the Commission.

(Retirement and Removal from Office)

Article 8. A Commissioner shall, automatically retire from office when he falls under one of the following specifications:

1. When he has come under one of the instances mentioned in Paragraph 4 of Article 5;
2. When his removal from office is affirmed on public impeachment proceedings based on charges filed by the Prime Minister;
3. When he has been continuously in office as a Commissioner for 12 years.

The causes for impeachment prescribed in Item 2 of the preceding paragraph shall be as follows:

1. When he is mentally or physically incompetent to perform official duties;
2. When he has acted contrary to the duties of his position or is guilty of such malfeasance as to render himself unfitting to be Commissioner.

In cases when two persons or more among Commissioners have come to belong to the same political party, all except one person shall be removed from office, with the consent of the Diet, by the Cabinet. However, in cases specifically provided by rules of the Commission, a Commissioner may be immediately removed by the Cabinet.

The provision of the preceding paragraph shall not jeopardize the position of a Commissioner who has not changed his political status in regard to party affiliations.

The provision of Paragraph 2 of Article 5 shall apply correspondingly to the instances specified in Paragraph 3.

Except the cases mentioned in Paragraph 3, no commissioner shall be removed from office against his will.

(Impeachment of Commissioner)

Article 9. Proceedings for impeachment of a Commissioner shall be conducted by the Supreme Court.

When the Prime Minister intends to bring impeachment action against a Commissioner, he shall file charges in writing setting forth the alleged offence, both in general and particular, and submit them to the Supreme Court.

In the case of the preceding paragraph, the Prime Minister shall forward a copy of the charges mentioned in the same paragraph to the accused Commissioner.

The Supreme Court shall set a date for hearing not less than thirty days and not more than ninety days after the filing of the charges mentioned in Paragraph 2, and notify the Prime Minister and the accused Commissioner at least thirty days in advance of the date set for hearing.

The Supreme Court shall announce its findings within one hundred days after the original date of hearing.

The proceedings for impeachment of Commissioners shall be provided by rules of the Supreme Court.

Costs of hearings shall be borne by the national treasury.

(Salary)

Article 10. A Commissioner shall be paid a salary corresponding to that of a Minister of State.

(Chairman of the Commission)

Article 11. The Chairman of the Commission (to be hereinafter referred to as the Chairman) shall be appointed by the Prime Minister from among Commissioners.

The Chairman shall preside over the affairs of the Commission and represent the Commission.

When the Chairman is unable to attached to his duties or if his post is vacant, a senior Commissioner shall act for the Chairman in the performance of his duties.

(Commissioners' Conference)

Article 12. In the Commission there shall be set up a Commissioners' Conference which is composed of the Commissioners. The Executive Director of the Commission shall be present at the Commissioners' Conference as Executive Secretary

When exercising the powers enumerated below, the Commission shall require a resolution of the Commissioners' Conference:

1. The enactment, amendment, on abrogation of rules of the Commission;
2. Recommendations to the head of the appropriate agency of government as specified in Article 22;
3. Submitting opinions of the Commission to the Prime Minister as specified in Article 23;
4. Report to the Prime Minister as specified in Article 24;
5. Drafting of a position classification plan as specified in Article 29;
6. Determination of standards for evaluation and designation of an evaluating body as specified in Article 36 (inclnding cases to be correspondingly applied in Article 37);
7. Designation of examining bodies as specified in Article 48;
8. Approval of temporary employment and its renewal, restriction of number of personnel for temporary employment and determination of their qualifications, and cancellation of temporary employment as specified in Article 60;
9. Drafting of a pay plan as specified in Article 63;
10. Preparation of revisions of the pay plan as specified in Article 67;
11. Recommendations to the head of an appropriate agency of government, and drafting plans concerning recognition for efficient performance or measures for correcting failure to perform efficiently as specified in Article 72;
12. Evaluation of a case as specified in Article 87,
13. Evaluation of action and submitting a report to the Prime Minister as specified in Article 92;
14. Drafting of important matters concerning compensation as specified in Article 95;
15. Evaluation of a protest as specified in Article 103;
16. Drafting of important matters concerning pension as specified in Article 108;
17. Other matters which, by a resolution of the Commissioners' Conference, require a resolution of the same conference.

Regular meetings of the Commissioners' Conference shall, as a rule, be held at least once a week at a fixed place, as provided by rules of the Commission.

Proceedings at a meeting of the Commissioners' Conference shall be recorded in its minutes.

The minutes specified in the preceding paragraph shall be prepared by the Executive Secretary.

Necessary determinations concerning the proceedings of the Commissioners' Conference shall be provided by rules of the Commission.

(Secretariat of the Commission and other agencies)

Article 13. The Commission shall have a Secretariat, which shall take charge of general affairs concerning matters under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The Commission may establish local offices with the approval of the Diet.

(Executive Director of the Commission)

Article 14. The Executive Director of the Commission shall, under the direction and supervision of the Chairman, take charge of the affairs of the Secretariat, and act as the Executive Secretary of the Commissioners' Conference and Chairman of the National Personnel Council.

(Prohibition of Personnel of the Commission from holding concurrent Positions)

Article 15. No Commissioner and Executive Director shall hold any concurrent position in the service other than that in the Commission.

(Rules of the Commission)

Article 16. The Commission shall, with the approval of the Prime Minister, make rules concerning matters necessary for the execution of this Law.

Rules of the Commission shall be published by the Prime Minister in the Official Gazette.

(Investigation)

Article 17. The Commission, or any person or persons designated by the Commission may conduct investigations of an employment situation involving personnel of the service, the condition of personnel management and other matters related to personnel administration.

The Commission, or person or persons designated in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, may, when necessary in conducting the investigations specified therein, subpoena witnesses or demand the presentation of books and records or copies thereof pertinent or alleged to be pertinent to any investigation or hearing.

(Control of Delivery of Compensation)

Article 18. The Commission shall control delivery of compensation to personnel of the service.

(Personnel Records)

Article 19. The Commission shall administer matters concerning personnel records relating to personnel of the service.

The Commission shall prescribe that the Prime Minister's Office and any ministries or agencies of government prepare and maintain personnel records inclusive of all particulars relating to personnel of the agencies of government concerned.

The particulars to be entered in personnel records, the form thereof, and other necessary determinations concerning personnel records shall be provided by rules of the Commission.

Where it is deemed that the personnel records prescribed in Paragraph 2 are contrary to the rules of the Commission, the Commission may order revisions and such other steps as may be called for.

(Statistical Reporting)

Article 20. The Commission shall, as provided by rules of the Commission, prescribe and administer a system of statistical reporting concerning employment in the service.

When it is necessary in connection with the statistical reporting mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Commission may require any appropriate agency of government to give required information on request or at specified time and in specified form.

(Delegation of Functions)

Article 21. Of the functions prescribed in this Law, the Commission may delegate unimportant func-

tions to other agencies of government. Even in these cases, the Commission shall not be free from responsibility in regard to the exercise of such functions.

(Recommendations for Improvement of Personnel Administration)

Article 22. The Commission may make recommendations to any appropriate minister or head of other agency of government converning improvements of personnel administration.

The Commission may make recommendations to any appropriate minister or head of another agency of government concerning the change of placement and transfer of personnel between the various ministries or agencies of the National Government so as to contribute to the improved efficiency of administrative operations throughout the Government.

In the cases of the preceding two paragraphs, the Commission shall submit a due report thereon to the Prime Minister.

(Advice on Enactment, Amendment or Abrogation of Laws and Orders)

Article 23. If, in order to assure the realization of the objectives of this Law, the Commission has opinions concerning the enactment, or amendment or abrogation of laws and orders, it shall submit them to the Prime Minister.

(Report on Business)

Article 24. The Commission shall, as provided by the Prime Minister, make an annual report to the Prime Minister of its activities and accomplishments covering each fiscal year of operation.

The Prime Minister shall publish the report mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

(Directors of Personnel)

Article 25. In the Prime Minister's Office, the various ministries and other agencies of government designated by rules of the Commission, there shall be, as a member of its staff, a Director of Personnel.

The Director shall be head of a bureau or division in charge of business pertaining to personnel functions, and assist the head of the agency of government concerned by taking charge of business pertaining to personnel functions.

(National Personnel Council)

Article 26. In order to ensure close contact and mutual cooperation concerning the enforcement of this Law between the Commission and the Prime Minister's Office, the various ministries and other agencies of government, there shall be set up in the Commission a National Personnel Council.

The National Personnel Council shall be composed of a Chairman and members.

The Chairman shall be the Executive Director and members shall be the Directors specified in the preceding Article.

The National Personnel Council may submit recommendations to the President on important matters relating to personnel administration.

Except as prescribed in the preceding four paragraphs, necessary determinations concerning the National Personnel Council shall be provided by rules of the Commission.

Chapter III. Standard for the Service

Section I. General Rules

(Principles of Equal Treatment)

Article 27. In the administration of this Law, all of the people shall be accorded equal treatment and shall not be discriminated against, by reason of race, religious faith, sex, social status or family origin.

(Principale of Meeting Changing Conditions)

Article 28. The standards concerning compensation, hours of work and other working conditions to be established under this Law may from time to time be changed to meet changing conditions under procedures to be determined by the Diet.

Section II. Position Classification Plan

(Establishment of Position Classification Plan)

Article 29. The position classification plan shall be prescribed by law.

The Commission shall develop a position classification plan whereby all positions in the service are classified by classes determined according to the kinds of duties and by grades according to the degrees of complexity of duties and responsibilities involved.

In the position classification plan, classification of positions shall be so effected that the same qualifications may reasonably be required for and the same schedules of basic pay may be applied equitably to all positions in the same grade and class.

The plan as provided in the preceding three paragraphs shall be submitted to the Diet for approval before the enforcement of this Law.

(Enforcement of the Position Classification Plan)

Article 30. The position classification plan shall be gradually enforced, commencing first with segments where it is practicable.

Except as prescribed in this Law, determinations necessary for the enforcement of the position classification plan shall be provided by rules of the Commission.

(Allocation of Positions)

Article 31. In the event of enforcing the position classification plan, the Commission shall, as provided by rules of the Commission, allocate to one of the grades of a class of the position classification plan every position to which such plan is applicable.

The Commission shall, as provided by rules of the Commission, review at any time the allocations prescribed in the preceding paragraph, and revise them, where deemed necessary.

(Prohibition of Classification of Positions by other than the Position Classification Plan)

Article 32. In regard to positions to which the position classification plan is applicable, no classification of positions on any basis other than the position classification plan shall be made as the basis for the development and application of qualification standards for employment and the payment of compensation

Section III Examination, Appointment and Dismissal

(Basic Standard for Appointment and Dismissal)

Article 33 Appointment and dismissal of a person in the service shall be made entirely on the basis of the result of his examination and the merit of his performance of duties or other demonstrated abilities.

Except as prescribed in this Law, determinations necessary for enforcing the basic standard mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be provided by rules of the Commission.

Part. 1. General Rules:

(Definition of Employment, Initial Appointment, Promotion, Demotion and Transfer)

Article 34. Employment as referred to in this Law is defined as the appointment of any person to any position in the service by any of the following means: initial appointment, promotion, demotion and transfer.

An initial appointment as referred to in this Law is defined as an appointment of a person to any position in a class by any means other than by promotion, demotion, or transfer.

A promotion as referred to in this Law is defined as the assignment of a person to a position in the same class in a grade higher than he is holding.

A demotion as referred to in this Law is defined as the assignment of a person to a position in the same class in a grade lower than he is holding.

A transfer as referred to in this Law is defined as the assignment of a person to a position in the same grade and class in a different subdivision of the same organization or a different organization in the service.

(Method of filling Vacancies)

Article 35. When a vacancy occurs in the service, an appointing officer, except as specially provided by law or rules of the Commission, may appoint a person by any one of the following meuns; transfer, initial appointment, promotion or demotion. This shall not, however, apply to cases where the Commission recognizes the special necessity and designates the method of employment.

(Method of Initial Appointment)

Article 36. Initial appointment of personnel shall be by competitive examination. However, in cases where, with respect to a grade or grades of a class or classes of positions prescribed by rules of the Commission, the approval of the Commission has been obtained, this provision shall not preclude such initial appointment by means of an evaluation of demonstrated abilities other than by competitive examination.

The evaluation specified in the proviso of the preceding paragraph shall be conducted by the Commission or an evaluating body appointed by the Commission in accordance with standards established by the Commission.

Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding the paragraphs, initial appointments of personnel to a position may be made from among persons who have previously held a position of the same or higher grade in the same class, as provided by rulss of the Commission.

(Method of Promotion)

Article 37. Promotion of personnel shall be by competitive examination to be hereinafter referred to as examination) among incumbents of positions in the next lower grade of the same class to which the promotional position under consideration belongs. This provision shall not, however, preclude the Commission from restricting the scope of persons to be examined, at the request of an appointing officer, to employees under his jurisdiction.

In cases where, in view of the duties and responsibilites of the position to which appointment is to be made, the Commission deems it impracticable to hold an examination among the incumbents concerned, promotion may be made by means of an evaluation based on the past spervice record of such incumbents.

The provision of Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply correspondingly to the instances of the evaluation under the preceding paragraph.

(Provisions for Disqualification)

Article 38. No person falling under one of the following types of cases shall be eligible to appointment in the service, except as provided by rules of the Commission or quasi-incompetent:

1. A person who has been adjudicated incompetent or quasi-incompetent;
2. A person who has been sentenced to a penalty heavier than imprisonment without hard labor by the criminal court, and of whom the execution of the sentence has not been completed or who has not yet ceased to be amenable to the execution of the sentence;
3. A person who was dismissed by disciplinary decision and of whom a period of two years has not expired since the date of dismissal;
4. A Commissioner or Executive Director who has committed a crime prescribed in Article 109, Item 3 of Article 110 and has been convicted;
5. A person who, on or after the date of the enforcement of the Constitution of Japan, formed or belonged to a political party or association which advocated the overthrow by force of the Constitution of Japan or the Government existing thereunder.

(Prohibition of Illegal Acts concerning Personnel Matters)

Article 39. No person shall, for the purpose of realizing any one of the items mentioned below, pay or receive or offer or solicit or promise to pay or receive money or other benefit, or use threat, coercion or other similar method, or, directly or indirectly, use or offer or demand or promise to use public office or be in any way concerned with such acts.

1. Resignation, temporary retirement or failure to accept appointment;
2. Withdrawal of his application for examination or appointment, or suspension of competition for appointment;
3. Effecting or recommending employment, promotion, retention in employment or other advantage in the service.

(Prohibition of Acts of Fraud concerning Personnel Matters)

Article 40. No Person shall make any false or dishonest statement, record, certificate, mark rating, evaluation or report with regard to any examination, evaluation, personnel record or appointment.

(Prohibition against Obstructing the Right to Examination of Appointment and Furnishing of Information)

Article 41. No person belonging to any examining body or other personnel in the service shall obstruct any person in his right to examination or appointment or furnish any special or secret information for the purpose of favourably affecting or discrimination against the rights or prospects of any person with respect to examination or appointment in the service.

Part 2. Examination

(Instances of holding Examination)

Article 42. Examination shall be held, as provided by rules of the Commission, according to grade or grades of a class or classes of positions.

(Disqualifications for Examination)

Article 44. Persons who are ineligible to appointment for reasons other than those specified in Article 44 shall not compete in an examination.

(Prerequisites of Eligibility for Examination)

Article 44. For persons intending to compete in an examination, objective and uniformly applicable qualifications which constitute a minimum essential to the performance of the duties of a grade or grades of a class or classes of positions involved, shall be determined as prerequisites by rules of the Commission.

(Content of Examination)

Article 45. Each examination shall have as its object the accurate measurement of the relative abilities of the persons examined to perform the duties of the grade and class of positions concerned, and shall be practical in character.

(Entrance Examination to be Open and Equal)

Article 46. Entrance Examinations shall be open and on equal terms to any citizen who possesses the minimum qualifications determined as prerequisites by rules of the Commission.

(Announcement of Entrance Examination)

Article 47. Announcement of entrance examinations shall be given publication by means of official Notification.

The announcement of examination of the preceding paragraph shall set forth the duties and responsibilities of the grade and class of positions for which examination is to be held, the rates of pay, the prerequisites of eligibility, the subjects of examination and the individual weights thereof, the time and place of examination and where, when and how necessary application forms may be secured and filed and other qualifying procedure observed and such other information as the Commission may deem pertinent.

The Official Notification prescribed in Paragraph 1 shall, as provided by rules of the Commission, be given publicity in such a way that all pertinent details relating to the examination in view may unfailingly become known to all persons presumably qualified for such examination.

The Commission shall at all times exercise diligence in the efforts to secure adequate participation of presumably qualified persons in examinations.

(Examining Bodies)

Article 48. Examinations shall, as provided by rules of the Commission, be conducted only by examining bodies determined by the Commission.

(Time and Place of Examination)

Article 49. The time and place of examinations shall be so decided that they may be reasonably accessible to any qualified citizen in the country.

Part 3. Employment Eligible Lists

(Preparation of Eligible List)

Article 50. In regard to employment of personnel by examination, employment eligible lists (entrance eligible lists and promotional eligible lists) shall be prepared by grade and class of positions, as provided by rules of the Commission.

(Persons to be entered in Entrance Eligible List)

Article 51. The names and examination scores of those who have achieved the qualifying score or better under entrance examination shall be entered in the entrance eligible list in the precise order of their examination scores as eligible to appointment to the appropriate positions in the grade and class covered by the list.

(Persons to be entered in Promotional Eligible List)

Article 52. The names and examination scores of those who have achieved the qualifying score or better in promotion examinations shall be entered in the promotional eligible list in the precise order of their examination scores as eligible to promotion to the appropriate positions in the grade and class covered by the list.

(Inspection of Eligible List)

Article 53. Employment Eligible Lists shall be at all times open to inspection of the persons examined, appointing agencies of government and other interested parties upon demand.

(Cancellation of Eligible List)

Article 54. The Commission may, at its discretion, cancel, either in whole or in part, eligible lists which have been in use for over one year or at any time for one of the causes prescribed by the Commission.

Part 4. Employment

(Appointing Officer)

Article 55. Appointment to a position in the service, whether as the result of entrance examination, promotion examination, or other qualifying procedure, shall be made only by an appointing officer.

Except as specifically prescribed by Law, the appointing power shall be vested with the Cabinet, the Prime Minister, various ministers, heads of other administrative agencies of government according to the grades of positions provided by Cabinet Order.

The appointing officer who is the head of an administrative agency of government prescribed in the preceding paragraph, may delegate such appointing power only to a high official of such agency, as provided by Cabinet Order

(Method of Appointment from Entrance Eligible List)

Article 56. Initial appointment from an entrance eligi-

ble list shall be made from amongst the top five names on such list for each vacancy to be filled.

(Method of Promotion from Promotional Eligible List)

Article 57. Promotion of personnel from a promotional eligible list shall be made from amongst the top five names on such list for each vacancy to be filled.

(Recommendation of Eligibles for Employment)

Article 58. In cases where the appointing officer desires to fill an authorized vacancy by initial appointment or promotion and makes due application therefor, the Commission shall, as prescribed by rules of the Commission, submit the required number of eligibles prescribed in the preceding two Articles for the employment in view from among those entered in the appropriate employment eligible lists.

(Conditional Period of Initial Appointment)

Article 59. Any initial appointment to the grade or class prescribed by rules of the Commission shall be considered conditional and shall become regular only after the appointee shall have served in the position concerned a period of not less than six months during which he shall have performed satisfactorily the duties of that position.

Necessary determinations concerning conditional initial appointment shall be provided by rules of the Commission.

(Temporary Employment)

Article 60. An appointing officer, as provided by rules of the Commission, may effect, with the approval of the Commission, temporary appointments each not to exceed six months in duration, in emergencies, to positions of an essentially temporary and transitory nature or in instances when an eligible list has not been established by the Commission. In such cases, temporary appointment may, with the approval of the Commission, be renewed once for an additional period of six months, as provided by rules of the Commission, but not more than once.

The Commission may, with respect to temporary appointment, limit by grade and class of positions the number of such appointments and specify qualifications of personnel so employed.

The Commission may cancel any temporary appointment which violates provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

Temporary appointment shall not in any way confer the right to or preference in selection for permanent employment.

Except as prescribed in the preceding four paragraphs, this Law, Cabinet Orders issued thereunder and rules of the Commission shall apply to temporary appointees.

Part 5. Temporary Retirement, Reinstatement, Retirement and Dismissal

(Temporary Retirement, Reinstatement, Retirement and Dismissal)

Article 61. The temporary retirement, reinstatement, retirement, and dismissal of personnel of the service shall be effected by the appointing officer

Section IV. Compensation

(Basic Standard for Compensation)

Article 62. Personnel of the service shall be compensated on the basis of the duties and responsibilities of their positions.

The purport of the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be achieved as quickly as possible and in so far as practicable giving due consideration to existing practices.

Part 1. Pay Plan

(Delivery of Compensation under Pay Plan)

Article 63. The Compensation to personnel of the service shall be effected under a pay plan prescribed by law, and, unless provided therein, no money or valuable thing of any kind may be given as compensation.

The Commission shall conduct necessary investigations and studies and, as a result thereof, draft and submit to the Prime Minister a pay plan conforming to the position classification plan.

(Compensation Schedule)

Article 64. A compensation schedule shall be provided in the pay plan.

In the compensation schedule, there shall be clearly specified by a fixed range of variation the amount of pay for each grade, which shall be determined after taking into consideration the cost of living, prevailing wage rates and other pertinent factors.

(Matters to be provided in Pay Plan)

Article 65. In addition to the compensation schedule of the preceding Article, the following items shall be provided in the pay plan: Matters concerning:

1. Standards for an increase of pay within a same grade;
2. Compensation of positions upon the initial application of the position classification plan;
3. Compensation for overtime, night and holiday work;
4. Allowances for service in specially designated areas, for hazardous jobs and other extraordinary services;
5. Adjustments of compensation by the Commission in regard to positions not requiring full-time service, those for which the facilities necessary for living are wholly or partly supplied at official expense, and others with special working conditions.

The standards of Item 1 of the preceding paragraph shall be determined after taking into consideration length of service, efficiency of service and such other service connected factors.

(Determination of Amount of Compensation)

Article 66. Each person in the service shall be paid at one of the rates set forth in the pay plan for the grade and class of the position in which he is employed.

In determining the basic pay plan, no discrimination of any kind shall be made by non-service connected factors.

(Revisions of Pay Plan)

Article 67. The Commission shall at all times conduct

necessary investigations and studies concerning the pay plan and shall, as frequently as it deems such action necessary, prepare and submit to the Prime Minister any revisions, either upward or downward, of the compensation schedules.

Part 2. Delivery of Compensation

(Payroll)

Article 68. A person or persons who deliver compensation of any kind to personnel of the service shall first prepare a payroll in regard to a recipient or recipients.

Payrolls shall be kept available for examination by personnel of the Commission at any time.

Except as prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs, necessary determinations concerning payrolls shall be provided by Cabinet Order and rules of the Commission.

(Auditing of Payroll)

Article 69. Where it is necessary to ensure that delivery of compensation is conducted in compliance with law, order or rules of the Commission, the Commission may audit payrolls or order corrections when it is deemed necessary.

(Action against Illegal Payment)

Article 70. In case it is discovered that compensation is paid contrary to law, order or rules of the Commission, the Commission, besides taking appropriate steps in regard to the matters under its own jurisdiction, shall, if it is deemed necessary, according to its nature report the case to the Board of Audit or the public procurator for action.

Section V. Efficiency

(Basic Standard for Efficiency)

Article 71. Personnel of the service shall have their efficiency fully developed and increased.

Except as prescribed in this Law, determinations necessary for enforcing the basic standard of the preceding paragraph shall be provided by rules of the Commission.

The Commission shall conduct necessary investigations and studies concerning programs which will develop and increase the efficiency of personnel of the service and take appropriate steps to assure the installation of such programs.

(Evaluation of Work Performance)

Article 72. The performance on duty of personnel of the service shall be periodically evaluated by the head of the administrative agency of government where they are employed, who shall take such appropriate action as the result of evaluation may call for.

The Commission shall have the power of making necessary determinations concerning the evaluation mentioned in the preceding Article and records thereof and of recommending to the head of the appropriate administrative agency such action consistent with this Law as may be calculated to develop and improve the efficiency of the personnel of the service.

The Commission shall draw up plans concerning recognition for efficient performance and measures for correcting failure to perform efficiently, and submit them to the Prime Minister.

(Programs for improving Efficiency)

Article 73. For the purpose of developing and improving the efficiency of persons in the service, the Commission and the head of the appropriate administrative agency involved shall formulate and exercise diligence in administering programs concerning:

1. Education and training of personnel;
2. Health of personnel;
3. Recreation of personnel;
4. Safety of personnel;
5. Welfare of personnel.

In regard to the formulation and administration of the programs of the preceding paragraph, the Commission shall be responsible for their overall planning, their integration and coordination with the appropriate agencies involved and surveillance over such agencies.

Section VI. Status, Disciplinary Punishment and Guarantee

(Basic Standard for Status, Disciplinary Punishment and Guarantee)

Article 74. In regard to their status, disciplinary punishment, and guarantee, personnel of the service shall be treated equitably.

Except as prescribed by this Law, determinations necessary for enforcing the basic standard mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be provided by rules of the Commission.

Part 1. Status

(Guarantee of Status)

Article 75. Personnel of the service shall not, against their will, be demoted or be temporarily retired or be dismissed, unless they come under one of the causes provided by law.

Personnel of the service shall suffer reduction of pay grade when they come under one of the causes prescribed by rules of the Commission.

(Forfeiture of Office due to Disqualification)

Article 76. When a person in the service falls under one of the cases as specified in Article 38, he shall automatically forfeit his office, except as provided by rules of the Commission.

(Removal from Office by Impeachment)

Article 77. Provisions for impeachment of persons in the service shall be prescribed by law.

(Instances of Demotion and Dismissal against His Will)

Article 78. In cases where a person in the service falls under one of the following cases, he may be demoted or dismissed against his will, as provided by rules of the Commission:

1. When his performance on duty fails to show any merit;
2. When due to mental or physical debility, he has difficulty or is incompetent to perform official duties;
3. When otherwise he lacks the qualifications for fitness required for positions of a grade or grades or a class or classes.

(Instances of Temporary Retirement against His Will)

Article 79. In cases where a person in the service falls under one of the following cases, he may be tempotarily retired against his will:

1. When he requires a prolonged period of rest

due to mental or physical debility;

2. When he is prosecuted with respect to a riminal case.

(Effect of Temporary Retirement)

Article 80. The period of temporary retirement in any case as specified in Item 1 of the preceding Article shall be one year; if the debility ceases to exist during the period of temporary retirement, the reinstatement shall be ordered forthwith, while a person who still remains temporarily retired on the expiration of the prescribed period shall automatically be treated as retired.

The period of temporary retirement in any case as specified in Item, 2 of the preceding Article shall be the same as the inherence of the case in question with the law court concerned.

While still retaining his status in the service, a person who is temporarily retired does not attend to his official duties. During his temporary retirement, he shall receive one-third of his pay.

(Exceptions to Application)

Article 81. In regard to the status of personnel mentioned below, the provisions of Article 75, Article 78 to the preceding Article inclusive and Articles 89 to 92 inclusive shall not apply:

1. Temporary personnel;
2. Personnel in conditional period of initial appointment;
3. Personnel who become supernumeraries or whose positions are abolished due to an amendment or abrogation of the law concerning the official organization or of the fixed number of personnel or as a result of a reduction in budget;
4. Persons who, in consequence of a revision of the allocation of positions by the classification plan, suffer the same result as a reduction of pay grade or demotion.

In regard to the status of personnel enumerated in various items of the preceding paragraph, necessary determinations may be provided by rules of the Commission.

As to which of the persons enumerated in Item 3 of Paragraph I shall be demoted, or be temporarily retired or dismissed, the decision shall be made on the basis of the merit of their performance on duty and other demonstrated abilities.

Part 2. Disciplinary Punishment

(Instances of Disciplinary Punishment)

Article 82. When he falls under one of the following cases, a person in the service may, as disciplinary punishment, be dismissed, suspended from duty, suffer reduction in pay or administration of a reprimand:

1. When he has acted contrary to this Law or rules of the Commission;
2. When he has acted contrary to the duties of his position or has neglected his duties;
3. When he is guilty of such malfeasance as to render himself unfitting to be a servant of the community.

(Effect of Disciplinary Punishment)

Article 83. The period for suspension of duty shall range from one month to one year.

While still retaining his status in the service, a person who is suspended from duty does not attend to his official duties. While he is suspended from duty, he shall receive one-third of his pay.

In case of reduction in pay, less than one-third of his pay shall be deducted for a period ranging from one month to one year.

(Administrator of Disciplinary Punishment)

Article 84. Disciplinary punishment shall be administered by an appointing officer.

(Relations with Criminal Court)

Article 85. While a case which is to be subjected to disciplinary punishment is in the criminal court, no disciplinary proceedings may be taken on the same case.

Part 3. Guarantee

Division 1. Application for Administrative Actien on Working Conditions

(Application for Administrative Action on Working Consditions)

Article 86. Personnel of the service may present application to the Commission relative to salary, wages, or any of the working conditions, and ask that they be accorded appropriate administrative action by the Commission or the head of an employing agency of government.

(Review and Evaluation of Case)

Article 87. When the application specified in the preceding Article is received, the Commission shall conduct such investigations, hearings or other fact finding operations as may in its discretion be necessary, and evaluate the situation with due regard to fairness to the public and all persons concerned and in terms of maintaining and improving the efficiency of personnel of the service

(Action to be taken as a Result of Evaluation)

Article 88. When the Commission considers action necessary in regard to working conditions on the basis of the evaluation specified in the preceding Article, it shall take its own action on the matters under its jurisdiction, and recommend to the head of an appropriate agency of government to take action in regard to other matters.

Division 2. Review of Disadvantageous Action taken against the Will of Personnel

(Delivery of Written Statement of Charges for Reduction of Pay Grade, etc., taken against the Will of Personnel)

Article 89. When a person in the service, against his will, has his pay grade reduced, or is demoted, temporarily retired, dismissed or otherwise subjected to greatly disadvantageous action, or is about to be administered disciplinary punishment, he shall at the time of such action be given by the officer taking such action a written statement of charges fully setting forth the reasons therefor.

In cases wher where a person in the service considers that he has been subjected to greatly disadvantageous action specified in the preceding paragraph, he may demand delivery of the written statement of charges mentioned in the same paragraph.

(Appeal for Review)

Article 90. The employe subject to the action speci-

fied in Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article may, within thirty days after he has received the written statement of charges, appeal to the Commission for review thereof.

(Investigation)

Article 91. On receipt of the appeal specified in the preceding Article, the Commission, or an agency or agencies designated by the Commission, shall promptly investigate the case.

In the cases specified in the preceding paragraph, if the employe subject to the action demands a hearing, such hearing shall be accorded. If requested by the employe concerned, the hearing shall be a public hearing.

The officer who took the action or his representative and the employe subject to the action may appear at all hearings, be represented by counsel of their own choosing, be heard and present witnesses, books, records and any pertinent facts and data.

Persons other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph may present to the Commission any facts and data concerning the case.

(Action to be taken As a Result of Investigation)

Article 92. If, as a result of the investigation specified in the preceding Article, the validity of the charges is established, the Commission shall confirm the action of the employing agency of government.

If, as a result of the investigation specified in the preceding Article, it is established that the action taken is at variance with the facts or otherwise is not justified, the Commission shall, in regard to the concellation or revision of the original action, the restoration of employment rights to the person involved, the correction of any injustice that may have done him by reason of such inaccurate accusation, and the reimbursement of any compensation lost by reason of such inaccurate accusation, take its own action for the matters under its jurisdiction, and shall, in regard to others, submit a report to the Prime Minister giving its views thereon.

Upon receipt of the report specified in the preceding paragraph, the Prime Minister shall, in compliance with such report, take such appropriate action as to give necessary direction etc. to the head of the employing agency of government to which the employe involved is attached.

Division 2 Compensation for Injury and Disease incurred in Line of Duty

(Compensation for Injury and Disease incurred in Line of Duty)

Article 93. In case a person in the service dies, is injured or incurs disease in line of duty or dies as the result thereof, a system of compensating the employe concerned and his immediate dependents for damage resultant of any such incident, shall be established and enforced.

The compensation system specified in the preceding paragraph shall be provided by law.

(Matters to be provided in Law)

Article 94. In the compesation system mentioned in the preceding Article, the following matters shall be provided:

1. Protection of the employe concerned against economic distress during periods of incapacity resultant of injury or disease incurred in line of duty.
2. Compensation of the employe for permanent or prolonge damage to his earning capacity resultant of injury or disease incurred in line of duty.
3. In the event of the death of the employe resultant of injury or disease incurred in line of duty, compensation for damage sustained by the surviving members of his family or those who maintain their living by an income of the employe at the time of his eath.

(Responsibility of the Commission for Drafting Compensation System)

Article 95. The Commission shall conduct essential studies in regard to the compensation system as soon as practicable, and submit its recommendations thereon to the Prime Minister.

Section VII. Performance on Duty

(Basic Standard for Performance on Duty)

Aaticle 96. Any person in the service, as a servant of the community, shall attend to his duties in the interest of the public, and exert his utmost in the performance of his duties.

Except as prescribed in this Law, determinations necessary for enforcing the basic standard specified in the preceding paragraph shall be provided by rules of the Commission.

(Subscription to Oath)

Article 97. Personnel of the service shall subscribe to the eath of office, as provided by rules of the Commission.

(Duty to obey Laws and Orders and Orders of Superiors)

Article 98. Personnel of the service in the performance of their duties shall comply with laws and orders and observe the orders of their superiors on matters pertaining to the performance of their official duties. They may, however, express their opinions regarding the orders of their superiors.

(Prohibition of Acts causing Loss of Credit)

Article 99. No person in the service shall act in such a way as to cause the loss of credit of his position or reflect adversely on the national public service.

(Duty to Preserve Secrecy)

Article 100. A person in the service shall not divulge any secret which may have come to his knowledge in the performance of his duties. This shall also apply after he has retired from office.

In case a person in the service is to make a statement concerning any secret in respect of his duties as a witness or an expert witness prescribed by law or order, he shall require the permission of the head of his employing agency of government (or in the case of a retired employe, the head of the agency of government having jurisdiction over the position he held at the time of retirement or any position similar thereto).

The permission referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not be refused, except under conditions and procedures provided by law or rules

of the Commission.

(Undivided Attention to Duty)

Article 101. Personnel of the service, except in cases authorized by the head of their employing agency of government because of special circumstances, shall give their full working time and occupational attention to the duties of their public position.

(Restriction of Political Activities)

Article 102. No person in the service shall solicit, or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any subscription or other benefit for any political party or political purpose.

No person in the service shall be a candidate for elective public office in cases provided by rules of the Commission.

No person in the service specified by law or rules of the Commission shall be an officer of any political party or political organization.

(Exclusion from Private Enterprise)

Article 103. A person in the service shall not concurrently hold a position therein and a position of an officer, adviser or councillor in any company or other organization established for the purpose of carrying on any commercial, industrial or financial or other private enterprise aiming at pecuniar, gain (to be hereinafter referred to as profit-making enterprise), nor shall he carry on, on his own account, any enterprise which aims at pecuniary gain.

No person who was in the service shall, for a period of two years after leaving the a service, accept an appointment involving representation of a profit-making enterprise which is closely connected with the duties of the public position he held for two years prior to retirement.

The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall not apply to cases wherein approval is given by the Commission on the recommendation of the head of the employing agency of government, as provided by rules of the Commission.

With respect to a profit-making enterprise, when a person in the service holds stocks, shares or other interests therein to such a degree as to be in a position to participate in the management of such enterprise, the Commission may call upon such employe to submit a report regarding his holdings of stocks, shares and other interests, as provided by rules of the Commission.

When the Commission, on the basis of the report specified in the preceding paragraph, considers it inappropriate for the person concerned to continue the holdings in question in the performance of his duties, it may serve notice to the employe to the same effect, as provided by rules of the Commission.

Upon receipt of the notice mentioned in the preceding paragraph, if the employe concerned has objection to the substance thereof, he may file a protest with the Commission within thirty days after he has received the said notice.

The provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 91 shall apply correspondingly to the instances of protest as specified in the preceding paragraph.

An employe who has not filed any protest as specified in Paragraph 6 and an employe whose protest has not been sustained as the result of investigation by the Commission shall divest himself of his holdings either in whole or in part within a period provided by rules of the Commission or relinquish his position, as provided by rules of the Commission.

(Restriction of Participation in Other Undertaking or Business)

Article 104. If a person in the service is, in consideration of a honorarium, concurrently to hold a position therein and a position of an officer, adviser or councillor in any undertaking other than a profit-making enterprise, or to engage in any other undertaking or to carry on business, the permission of the head of the employing agency of government shall be required.

(Scope of Duties of Personnel)

Article 105. Apart from taking charge of duties prescribed by law or order, personnel of the service as such shall assume no other obligation whatever.

(Conditions of Work)

Article 106. Necessary determinations concerning conditions of work and other matters pertinent to the performance of duties may be provided by rules of the Commission.

The rules of the Commission mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be consistent with the purport of this Law.

Section VIII. Pension to Retired Employes

(Basic Standard for Pension to Retired Employes)

Article 107. Persons in the service who have faithfully served for a reasonable period of time and retired shall be given pension.

Necessary determinations concerning pension mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be provided by law.

Persons who retire as the result of injury or disease incurred in line of duty or the surviving members of those who die in line of duty may be given a pension as provided by law.

(Object of the Pension System)

Article 108. The pension system shall have as its object the provision for each person, after retirement, of an income adequate to sustain him and his immediate dependents at the time of retirement or death in manner dignified and appropriate to the circumstances of retirement or death.

In the cases of Paragraph 3 of the preceding Article, due adjustments with the compensation system specified in Article 93 shall be effected.

The pension system shall be designed on a sound basis and administered by the Commission.

The Commission shall conduct essential studies in regard to the pension system as soon as practicable and submit its recommendations thereon to the Prime Minister.

Chapter IV. Penal Provisions

Article 109. A person who violates the prohibition prescribed in Article 39 shall be sentenced not to exceed three years in penal servitude or fined not to exceed ten thousand *yen*.

Money or other benefit given or received by the person mentioned in the preceding paragraph

shall be confiscated. When it is not possible to collect such amount either in whole or in part, its value shall be sought and collected.

Article 110. A person falling under one of the following cases shall be sentenced not to exceed one year in penal servitude or fined not to exceed five thousand *yen*.

1. A person who has been subpoenaed as a witness in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 2 of Article 17 and has made a false statement;
2. A person who has been ordered to produce books, records or copies thereof in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 2 of Article 17 and has produced false books, records or copies thereof;
3. A person who violates the prohibition prescribed in Article 40 or Article 41;
4. A person who violates the prohibition prescribed in Paragraph 2 of Article 103.

Article 111 A person who has been subpoenaed as a witness in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 2 of Article 17 and has not responded, except for just cause, or who, in accordance with the provision of the same paragraph, has been ordered to produce books, records or copies thereof and has not complied with such order without any just cause shall be fined not to exceed three thousand *yen*.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 1. In this Law the the provision of Article 2 of the Supplementary Provisions shall be enforced from November 1, 1947, and other provisions from July 1, 1948.

The Commission shall be set up not later than January 1, 1949.

In this Law provisions other than those concerning the establishment of the Commission and the Performance on Duty (inclusive of the supplementary provisions related thereto) may be gradually applied as practicable, as provided by law or rules of the Commission.

Article 2. A Temporary National Personnel Commission (to be hereinafter referred to as the Temporary Commission) shall be set up under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister.

The Temporary Commission shall have the power of investigating positions, employment situations and other matters pertaining to personnel administration in genetal and making other preparations in so far as are necessary for the enforcement of this Law.

The Temporary Commission shall exercise the powers of the Commission as provided in this Law from July 1, 1948 up to the installation of the Commission. In this case, "the Commission" in this Law shall be taken to read "the Temporary Commission" and "Commissioners" shall be taken to read "members of the Temporary Commission."

The Temporary Commission shall be composed of a chairman and two members.

The chairman and members of the Temporary Commission shall retire upon the installation of the Commission. In this case the chairman of the Temporary Commission shall promptly hand over charge to the Chairman of the Commission.

The provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 5, Paragraphs 3 to 5 inclusive of the same Article and Paragraph 2 of Article 11 shall apply correspondingly in respect of the chairman and members.

The Temporary Commission shall have a Secretariat.

In the Secretariat of the Temporary Commission there shall be one Executive Director and necessary personnel prescribed by Cabinet Order.

Necessary determinations concerning the implementation of the powers of the Temporary Commission may be provided by Cabinet Order until July 1, 1948, after which time such determinations shall be provided by law or rules of the Commission.

Article 3. In Paragraph 6 of Article 5, the department of the university or high school shall include the department of the universities under the "University Ordinance," the high schools under the "High School Ordinance" or the colleges under the "College Ordinance."

Article 4. Of Commissioners who are appointed at the outset, the term of office of two shall, without prejudice to the provision of Paragraph 1 of Article 7 be five years for one and three years for the other. In this case, which Commissioner shall have which term of office shall be decided by the Prime Minister.

Article 5. In case Commissions other than the Chairman are simultaneously appointed from the outset, in applying the provision of Paragraph 3 of Article 11, "a senior Commissioner" shall be taken to read "a Commissioner on a longer term of office."

Article 6. Dismissals by disciplinary decision referred to in Item 3 of Article 38 shall include those effected under the provisions heretofore in force.

Article 7. The temporary retirement or disciplinary punishment of a person who, under the regulations heretofore in force, has been ordered to be temporarily retired or has been under disciplinary proceedings or has been subjected to disciplinary action shall be the same as heretofore.

Article 8. The provision of Item 2 or Item 3 of Article 82 shall also apply to acts committed before the application of the provisions of the same Article.

Article 9. On a date to be later established by the Commission, persons actually holding positions designated by the Commission shall, as provided by rules of the Commission, be regarded as having qualified themselves in the examination or the evaluation based on this Law or otherwise as having possessed the qualifications necessary for the grade and class to which the positions involved belong and held the latter under the procedure based on this Law. This provision shall not, however, apply to persons specified in Article 11 of the Supplementary Provisions.

Article 10. In cases of the designation of positions specified in the preceding Article, an appointing officer may, with the approval of the Commission, extend beyond the limits specified in Paragraph of Article 60 temporary employment to the positions designated in the preceding Article for a period not to exceed three years from the dates

as specified in the preceding Article.

Article 11. Persons actually holding, on a date to be later established by the Commission, such positions as heads and assistant heads of external and internal bureaus of the Prime Minister's Office, the various ministries, and agencies specified by the Commission and other positions of organizational level in the service, similar to the foregoing, as designated by the Commission, shall, as provided by rules of the Commission, be deemed on that date as having received temporary employment prescribed in the preceding Article; such temporary employment, however, shall not exceed three years from July 1, 1948.

In regard to the positions as specified in the preceding paragraph, it shall be the duty of the Commission by greatest diligence to make allocations of positions and administer the necessary examinations or evaluations under this Law within two years after July 1, 1948.

Article 12. The provision of Article 100 shall also apply to former personnel who had retired before the enforcement of the provision of the same Article.

Article 13. In case it is necessary to make exceptions to this Law on the basis of the special nature of the duties and responsibilities of any positions in the regular government service, such as diplomatic and consular officials, other personnel stationed abroad, school teachers, court officials or public procurafors, such exceptions may be separately provided by law or rules of the Commission. These exceptions shall not, however, be contrary to the spirit of Article 1 of this Law.

Article 14. Interim exceptions and other matters necessary for the revision or abrogotion of the provisions of the laws and orders concerning personnel which are actually valid at the time of enforcing or applying the various provisions of this Law, and for applying the provisions of this Law to persons subject to those of such laws and orders shall be provided by law or rules of the Commission.

Supplementary Provisions:

The present Law shall come into force as from January 1, 1948.

In Paragraph 1, "Regulations of the National Personnel Commission under Article 16 of the National Public Service Law" shall read "Cabinet Order" by June 30, 1948, and the said Cabinet Order shall be provided for with the advice of the Temporary National Personnel Commission.

Partial Amendments

With regard to the matters concerning the appointment, removal, promotion of class, suspension of office, reinstatement, disciplinary punishment and status of the government officials, those concerning their salaries, remunerations and other allowances, and those concerning their service, they shall follow the examples as provided for by the old law, before the application of the provisions of the National Public Service Law shall be made to the public office concerned, if not otherwise provided for by law or by regulations of the National Personnel Commission under Article 16 of the National Public Service Law.

The regulations under the provisions of the proviso of the preceding paragraph shall conform to the spirit of the National Public Service Law.

The Court Organization Law

Promulgated, Apr. 15, 1947
Enforced, May 3, 1947

The Court Organization Law

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The Court Organization Law

Book I General Provisions

Article 1. (Object of This Statute). The Supreme Court and the inferior courts prescribed in the Constitution of Japan shall be determined by this statute.

Article 2. (Inferior Courts). The inferior courts shall consist of High Courts, District Courts, and Summary Courts.

The establishment, abolition and territorial jurisdiction of inferior courts shall be provided elsewhere by statute.

Article 3. (Jurisdiction of Courts). Courts shall, except as expressly provided in the Constitution of Japan, decide all legal disputes and shall possess such other powers as are specifically provided by statute.

The provisions of the previous paragraph shall in no way prevent preliminary determinations by executive agencies.

The provisions of this Law shall in no way prevent the establishment by other statutes of a jury system for criminal cases.

Article 4. (Binding Power of Decisions). A conclusion in a decision of a Superior Court shall bind courts below in respect to the case concerned.

Article 5. (Judges). The judges of the Supreme Court shall be a Chief Judge who is called the President of the Supreme Court and other judges who are called the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The judges of inferior courts shall be a chief judge of a High Court who is called the President of a High Court and other judges who are called Judges, Assistant Judges and Judges of the Summary Court.

The number of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be fourteen. The number of the Judges of Inferior Courts shall be fixed elsewhere by statute.

Book II Supreme Court

Article 6. (Location). The Supreme Court shall be located in the Metropolis of Tokyo.

Article 7 (Jurisdiction): The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction over the following matters:

1. *Jokoku* (appeal);
2. *Kokoku* (complaint) prescribed specially in codes of procedure.

Article 8. (Other Powers). The Supreme Court shall have powers specially provided by other statutes in addition to those prescribed in this statute.

Article 9. (Grand Bench and Petty Benches). The Supreme Court shall conduct hearing and render decisions through a Grand Bench and a Petty Bench.

The Grand Bench shall be a collegiate body comprised of all judges. A Petty Bench shall be a collegiate body of judges whose number shall be specified by the Supreme Court. However, a Petty Bench must be comprised of three or more judges.

One of the judges of each of the various collegiate bodies shall be the presiding judge.

The various collegiate bodies may conduct hearings and render decisions if there are present the number of judges determined by the Supreme Court.

Article 10. (Examinations of the Grand Bench and Petty Benches). Regulations of the Supreme Court shall determine which cases are to be handled by the Grand Bench and which by Petty Benches. However, in the following instances, a Petty Bench cannot under a decision:

1. Cases in which a determination is made of the Constitutionality of a statute, ordinance, regulation or disposition, as a result of the contention of a litigant;
2. Cases other than those mentioned in the previous item when the unconstitutionality of a statute, ordinance, regulation or disposition is recognized;
3. Cases in which an opinion concerning the interpretation and application of the Constitution or of any other law or ordinances is contrary to that of a decision previously rendered by the Supreme Court.

Article 11. (Expression of Opinions of Judges). The opinion of every judge must be expressed in written decisions.

Article 12. (Judicial Administrative Affairs). In its conduct of judicial administrative affairs, the Supreme Court shall act through the deliberations of the Judicial Assembly and under the general supervision of the President of the Supreme Court.

The Judicial Assembly shall consist of all judges and the President of the Supreme Court shall preside over it.

Article 13. (Secretariat). The Supreme Court shall have a Secretariat, which shall administer the miscellaneous affairs of the Supreme Court.

Article 14. (Judicial Research and Training Institute). A Judicial Research and Training Institute shall be established in the Supreme Court in order to manage affairs relating to the research and training of judges and other court officials and to the education of judicial apprentices.

Book III Inferior Courts

Chapter I High Court

Article 15. (Organization). A High Court shall consist of a President and a proper number of Judges.

Article 16. (Jurisdiction). A High Court shall have jurisdiction over the following matters:

1. *Koso* appeals from judgements in the first instance rendered by District Courts;
2. *Kokoku* complaints against rulings and orders rendered by District Courts, except those prescribed in Article 7, item 2;
3. *Jokoku* appeals from judgements in the second instance rendered by District Courts or from judgements in the first instance rendered by Summary Courts;
4. Actions in the first instance relating to any of the offenses mentioned in Articles 77 to 79 inclusive of the Criminal Code.

Article 17. (Other Powers). A High Court shall have, in addition to those prescribed in this statute, such powers as are specially provided by other statutes.

Article 18. (Collegiate Court System). A High Court shall handle cases through a collegiate court of judges. However, matters other than those which are to be heard and decided in court, shall be handled in accordance with other Articles as elsewhere provided by statute.

The number of judges of a collegiate court mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be three, one of whom shall be a Presiding Judge. However, the number of judges shall be five in those cases mentioned in item 4 of Article 16.

Article 19. (Substitution of Judges). A High Court may, when there is urgent necessity for the conduct of trial proceedings, cause a Judge of a District Court within the area over which the said High Court has jurisdiction to serve as a Judge of a High Court.

Article 20. (Judicial Administrative Affairs). In its conduct of judicial administrative affairs, a High Court shall act through the deliberations of the Judicial Assembly, under the general supervision of the President of the High Court.

The Judicial Assembly of a High Court shall consist of all judges and the President of the High Court shall preside over it.

Article 21. (Secretariat). A High Court shall have a Secretariat which shall administer the miscellaneous affairs of the Court.

Article 22. (Branches). The Supreme Court may establish branches of a High Court within the area over which the High Court has jurisdiction, and cause them to perform a part of functions of the High Court.

The Supreme Court shall designate judges who shall serve at branches of a High Court.

Chapter II District Court

Article 23. (Organization). A District Court shall consist of a proper number of Judges and Assistant Judges.

Article 24. (Jurisdiction). A District Court shall have jurisdiction over the following matters:

1. Actions in the first instance, except those of offenses mentioned in item 4 of Article 16, claims mentioned in item 1 of paragraph 1 of Article 33, and offenses liable to fine or lesser punishment;
2. *Koso* appeals from judgments rendered by Summary Courts;
3. Complaints against rulings and orders rendered by Summary Courts except those mentioned in item 2 of Article 7.

Article 25. (Other Power). A District Court shall have in addition to those prescribed in this statute, such powers as are specially provided by other statutes and all powers over matters which are determined elsewhere by statute to belong to courts but are not given to other courts.

Article 26. (Single Judge and Collegiate Court Systems). A District Court shall, except in the cases prescribed in the second paragraph, handle cases through a single judge.

The following cases shall be handled by a collegiate court of judges. However, matters other than those which are to be heard and decided in court shall be handled in accordance with other Articles elsewhere provided by statute:

1. Cases in which a collegiate court has made a ruling to the effect that it will conduct hearing and render decisions by itself;
2. Cases regarding offenses liable to capital punishment, imprisonment with or without hard labour for life or for not less than one year (except offenses or criminal attempts mentioned in Articles 236, 238 and 239 of the Criminal Code and offenses mentioned in Articles 2 and 3 of the Law No. 9 of the fifth year of Showa —1930);
3. Cases of *Koso* appeals from the judgments rendered by Summary Courts or complaints against the rulings and orders of Summary Courts;
4. Other cases which as elsewhere provided by statute are to be heard and decided through a collegiate court.

The number of judges of a collegiate court mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be three, one of whom shall be the Presiding Judge.

Article 27. (Limitations on the Authority of Assistant Judges). Assistant Judges cannot render decisions independently unless specially prescribed elsewhere by statute.

Two or more Assistant Judges cannot participate in a single collegiate court. Any Assistant Judge cannot be a Presiding Judge.

Article 28. (Substitution of Judges). A High Court may, when there is urgent necessity for the conduct of trial proceedings in a District Court within the area over which the said High Court has jurisdiction, cause a judge of another District Court within the said area to serve as a judge of the said District Court.

Article 29. (Judicial Administrative Affairs). The Supreme Court shall designate one of the Judges of each District Court as the President of the Court.

In its conduct of judicial administrative affairs, a District Court shall act through the deliberation of the Judicial Assembly, under the general supervision of the President of the District Court.

The Judicial Assembly of a District Court shall consist of all Judges and the President of the District Court shall preside over it.

Article 30. (Secretariat). A District Court shall have a Secretariat which shall administer the miscellaneous affairs of the court.

Article 31. (Branches and Local Offices). The Supreme Court may establish branches and local offices of a District Court within the area over which the said District Court has jurisdiction and cause them to perform a part of functions of the District Court:

The Supreme Court shall designate judges who shall serve at branches of a District Court.

Chapter III Summary Court

Article 32. (Judges). A Summary Court shall have a proper number of Judges of the Summary Court.

Article 33. (Jurisdiction). A Summary Court shall have jurisdiction in the first instance over the following matters:

1. Claims where the value of the subject-matter of the action does not exceed five thousand *yen* (excluding claims for cancellation or change of administrative dispositions);
2. Actions which relate to offenses liable to fine or lighter penalty or offenses liable to a fine as an optional penalty.

A Summary Court cannot impose imprisonment (without hard labor) or a graver penalty. When it deems proper the imposition of a sentence of imprisonment (without hard labor) or a graver penalty, it must transfer cases to a District Court in accordance with the provisions of procedural codes.

Article 34. (Other Powers). A Summary Court shall have, in addition to those prescribed in this statute, such powers as are specially provided by other

statutes.

Article 35. (Single Judge System). A Summary Court shall handle cases through a single judge.

Article 36. (Substitution of Judges). A District Court may, when there is urgent necessity for the conduct of trial proceedings in a Summary Court within the area over which the District Court has jurisdiction, cause a judge of another Summary Court within the said area or a judge of the District Court to serve as a judge of the said Summary Court.

Article 37. (Judicial Administrative Affairs). The judicial administrative affairs of a Summary Court, at times when the Summary Court consists of a single judge, shall be administered by the said judge, and when there are two or more judges, by one of them designated by the Supreme Court.

Article 38. (Transfer of Duties). A District Court may, if special circumstances make impossible the performance of duties by a Summary Court situated within the area over which the District Court has jurisdiction, cause another Summary Court within the said area to perform the whole or a part of such duties.

Book IV Court Officials and Judicial Apprentice

Chapter I Judges

Article 39. (Appointment and Dismissal of Judges of The Supreme Court). The Emperor shall appoint the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as designated by the Cabinet.

Justices of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Cabinet.

The Emperor shall attest the appointment and dismissal of Judges of the Supreme Court.

In making the designation of paragraph 1 and the appointment of paragraph 2, the Cabinet must consult a Judiciary Appointment Consultative Committee.

Provisions in regard to the Judiciary Appointment Consultative Committee shall be determined by Government Ordinance.

The appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and of judges of the Supreme Court shall be reviewed by the people in accordance with statutes which provide for popular review.

Article 40. (Appointment and Dismissal of Judges of Inferior Courts). The Cabinet shall appoint Presidents of High Courts, Judges, Assistant Judges, and Judges of Summary Courts from a list of persons nominated by the Supreme Court.

The Emperor shall attest the appointment and dismissal of Presidents of High Courts.

Judges mentioned in the first paragraph shall, ten years after their appointment to office, be regarded as having completed their terms of office and may be reappointed.

Article 41 (Qualifications for Appointment of Judges of The Supreme Court). Judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed from among persons of broad vision and extensive knowledge of law, who are not less than forty years of age. At least ten of them must be persons who have hold one or two of the positions mentioned in item 1 or 2 for not less than ten years, or one or more of the positions mentioned in the following items for the total period of twenty years or more:

1. President of the High Court;
2. Judges;
3. Judges of the Summary Court;
4. Public Procurators;
5. Lawyers;
6. Professors or assistant professors in legal science in universities which shall be determined elsewhere by statute.

In the application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, is positions such as those of Assistant Judge, Research Official of a court, Seretary General of the Supreme Court, Secretary of a court, Teacher of the Judicial Research and Training Institute, Vice-Minister in the Ministry of Justice, Secretary of the Ministry of Justice or Juvenile Court Judge have also been held by persons who have held the positions mentioned in items 1 and 2 of the preceding paragraph for at least five years, or by persons who have held, for not less than ten years, one or more or the positions mentioned in items 3 to 6 of the preceding paragraph, such positions shall be deemed to be those mentioned in items 3 to 6 inclusive of the said paragraph.

In the application of the provisions of the two preceding paragraphs, the period of service in the positions enumerated in items 3 to 5 inclusive of the first paragraph and in the preceding paragraph, shall be computed as from the time when study as a judicial apprentice has been finished.

In a case when a person has, for three years or more, held a position as Professor or Assistant Professor of legal science in a university mentioned in item 6 of the first paragraph, and also has held a position as Judge of the Summary Court, Public Procurator (an Assistant Procurator is excluded) or lawyer, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to the period of service in such position.

Article 42. (Qualifications for Appointment of Presidents and Judges of High Courts). Presidents and Judges of High Courts shall be appointed among those who have for ten years or longer, hold one or more of the following positions:

1. Assistant Judges;
2. Judges of the Summary Court;
3. Public Procurators;
4. Lawyers;
5. Research Officials of a court, Teachers of the Judicial Research and Training Institute, or Juvenile Court Judges;
6. Professors or Assistant Professors of legal science in universities mentioned in paragraph 1, item 6 of the preceding Article.

In the application of the provisions of the previous paragraph, persons who have for more than three years held one or more of the occupations mentioned in said paragraph and who also have held positions as administrative officials of courts or secretaries of the Ministry of Justice shall be regarded as having hold the offices en-

umerated in the various items of the previous paragraph.

In the application of the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, the period of service in the positions enumerated in items 2 to 5 inclusive of paragraph 1, and in the previous paragraph shall be computed as from the time when study as a judicial apprentice has been finished.

In cases when a person has, for three years or more, hold a position as Professor or Assistant Professor of legal science at a university mentioned in item 6 of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article and the afterward served as a Judge of a Summary Court, Public Procurator (an Assistant Public Procurator is excluded) or lawyer, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to this (latter) period of service. The same shall also be the case in respect to a person who has been appointed as a Judge of a Summary Court or a Public Procurator without having successfully completed the training of a judicial apprentice, and who later passes the examination mentioned in Article 66 and thenceforth serves as a Judge of a Summary Court, Public Procurator (an Assistant Public Procurator is excepted) or lawyer.

Article 43. (Qualification for Appointment of Assistant Judges). Assistant Judges shall be appointed from among those who have finished study as judicial apprentices.

Article 44. (Qualification for Appointment of Judges of The Summary Court). Judges of the Summary Court shall be appointed from among those who have been the Presidents or Judges of High Courts or who have held one or more of the positions mentioned in the following items for the total period of three years or more:

1 Assistant Judges;
2. Public Procurators;
3. Lawyers;
4. Research Officials of a court, Secretaries of a court, Teachers of the Judicial Research and Training Institute, Secretaries of the Ministry of Justice and Juvenile Court Judges;
5. Professors or Assistant Professors of legal science in the universities mentioned in Article 43, paragraph 1, item 6.

In the application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the period of service in the positions enumerated in items 2 to 4 inclusive of the said paragraph shall be computed as from the time when study as a judicial apprentice has been finished.

In cases when a person has been appointed as a Public Procurator without having successfully completed the training of a judicial apprentice, and who later passes the examination mentioned in Article 66 and thenceforth serves as a Public Procurator (an Assistant Procurator is excepted) or lawyer, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to this (latter) period of service.

Article 45. (Selection and appointment of Judges of the Summary Court). Persons who have been engaged in judicial business for many years and who possess the knowledge and experience necessary for performing the duties of a Judge of a Summary Court may, even if they do not fall within the purview of the persons prescribed in the first paragraph of the preceding Article, be appointed Judges of the Summary Court through selection by the Selection Committee for Judges of the Summary Court.

Rules and regulations relating to this Committee shall be fixed by the Supreme Court.

Article 46. (Grounds for Incompetency for Appointment). In addition to those porsons who are incompetent to be appointed ordinary government officials according to other statute, no person falling under one of the following categories shall be appointed judge:

1. A person who has been punished with imprisonment (without hard labor) or a graver penalty;
2. A person whose dismissal from Office has been decreed by an impeachment court.

Article 47. (Assignment to Position). Judges of Inferior Courts shall be assigned to positions by the Supreme Court.

Article 48. (Guarantee of Status). A judge shall not, against his will, be dismissed, or be removed to any other official position, or be transferred from one court to another, or be suspended from exercising his judicial function, or have his salary reduced, except in accordance with the provisions of statute relating to public impeachment or national review, or unless, in accordance with provisons made elsewhere by statute, he is declared mentally or physically incompetent to perform official duties.

Article 49. (Disciplinary Punishments). When a judge has swerved from his duty, neglected his duty or degraded himself, he shall be subjected to disciplinary punishment by decisions as provided elsewhere by statute.

Article 50. (Age of Retirement). Judges of the Supreme Court shall retire upon the attainment of seventy years of age, and judges of inferior courts shall retire upon the attainment of sixty five years.

Article 51. (Compensation). The compensation received by judges shall be fixed by statute.

Artilce 52. (Prohibition of Political Activities, etc.). Judges, while in office, shall not do any of the following acts:

1. To become members of the Diet or of assemblies of local public entities or engage actively in political movements;
2. To hold another salaried position without obtaining the permission of the Supreme Court;
3. To carry on any commercial business or a business which aims at pecuniary gain.

Chapter II Court Officials Other Than Judges

Article 53. (Secretary General of the Supreme Court). In the Supreme Court there shall be one Secretary General of the Supreme Court.

The Secretary General of the Supreme Court shall be a first class official. The Secretary General of the Supreme Court shall, under the supervision of the President of the Supreme Court, administer the affairs of the Secretariat of the Supreme Court and control and supervise officials of the Secretariat.

Article 54. (Private Secretary of the President of the Supreme Court). In the Supreme Court there shall be one Private Secretary of the President of the Supreme Court.

The Private Secretary of the President of the Supreme Court shall be a second class official.

The Private Secretary of the President of the Supreme Court shall, upon the order of the President of the Supreme Court, administer confidential affairs.

Article 55. (Teachers of the Judicial Research and Training Institute). In the Supreme Court there shall be teachers of the Judicial Research and Training Institute, whose number shall be fixed elsewhere by statute.

Teachers of the Judicial Research and Traning Institute shall be first, second or third class officials.

Teachers of the Judicial Research and Training Institute shall, under the direction of their superiors, guide the research, training and study in the Judicial Research and Training Institute.

Article 56. (Chief of the Judicial Research and Training Institute). In the Supreme Court there shall be a Chief of the Judicial Research and Training Institute who shall be assigned to the position by the Supreme Court from among the first class teachers of the Judicial Research and Training Institute.

The Chief of the Judicial Research and Training Institute shall, under the supervision of the President of the Supreme Court, administer the affairs of the Institute and control and supervise officials of the Institute.

Article 57 (Judicial Research Officials) In the Supreme Court and High Courts there shall be Judicial Research Officials whose number shall be fixed elsewhere by statute.

Judicial Research Officials shall be second class officials.

Judicial Research Officials shall, upon the order of judges, conduct the necessary research in connection with the hearing and decision of cases.

Judicial Research Officials may be appointed from among persons who have passed the examination mentioned in Article 66, in addition to those who are qualified to be appointed to ordinary second class officials.

Article 58. (Court Secretaries). In all courts there shall be Court Secretaries, whose number shall be fixed elsewhere by statute.

Court Secretaries shall be first, second or third class officials.

Court Secretaries shall, upon the order of their superiors, administer the affairs of courts.

Second class Court Secretaries may be appointed or promoted from among those who have passed the examination mentioned in Article 66, in addition to those who are qualified to be appointed or promoted to ordinary second class officials.

Article 59. (Chief of Secretariat). In each High Court and District Court there shall be a Chief of Secretariat, who shall be assigned to the position by the Supreme Court from among court secretaries.

The Chief of Secretariat of each High Court or of each District Court shall, under the supervision of the President of the High Court, or the President of the District Court respectively, administer the affairs of the Secretariat and control and supervise officials thereof.

Article 60. (Court Clerks). In each court there shall be court clerks, who shall be assigned to positions from among court secretaries by the Supreme Court, each High Court or each District Court in accordance with rules determined by the Supreme Court.

The court clerk shall prepare and have custody of records and other documents concerning the cases of the court, and conduct such other affairs as provided elsewhere by statute.

The Court Clerk shall, in exercising his duties, obey the order of judges.

If, in cases where a court clerk has received an order from a judge in regards to the preparation or alteration of a transcript of a statement or of other documents, he recognizes such preparation or alteration is not just and proper, he may attach his own opinion in writing.

Article 61. (Technical Officials of Courts). In all courts there shall be Technical Officials, whose number shall be fixed elsewhere by statute.

Technical officials of courts shall be second or third class officials.

Technical officials of courts shall, upon the order of their superiors, conduct technical affairs.

Article 62. (Marshals). There shall be marshals in each District Court. The marshal shall be appointed by each District Court in accordance with rules determined by the Supreme Court.

The Marshal shall manage the execution of judgements, the dispatch and delivery of documents issued by the court and such other affairs as are provided elsewhere by statute.

The Marshal shall receive a commission. If the commissions do not amount to a certain sum, he shall receive a subsidy from the national treasury.

Article 63. (Bailiffs). Each court shall employ bailiffs.

A bailiff shall conduct courtroom duties under the direction of judges and such other affairs as are determined by the Supreme Court.

At times when a court is unable to use a marshal, it may use a bailiff for the dispatch and delivery of documents in the court's vicinity.

Article 64. (Appointment, Dismissal and Promotion) The appointment, dismissal and promotion of first class court officials other than judges shall be made by the Cabinet upon the request of the Supreme Court, those of second class court officials shall be made by the Supreme Court, and those of third class court officials shall be made by the Supreme Court, a High Court or a District Court in accordance with rules determined by the Supreme Court.

Article 65. (Designation of Courts of Service). The

courts where Judicial Research Officials, Court Secretaries, (except Chief of Secretariat or Court Clerks) and Technical Officials of court are to be in service shall be designated by the Supreme Court, a High Court or a District Court in accordance with rules determined by the Supreme Court.

Chapter III Judicial Apprentices

Article 66. (Appointment). Judicial apprentices shall be appointed by the Supreme Court from among those persons who have passed the judicial type higher civil service examination.

Matters relating to the examination mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be provided by Cabinet order.

Article 67. (Study and Examination). A judicial apprentice shall complete his study, upon passing an examination at the end of two years of training.

A judicial apprentice shall receive a fixed allowance from the national treasury during his term of study.

Matters relating to the study and examination mentioned in the first paragraph shall be determined by the Supreme Court.

Artice 68. (Dismissal). The Supreme Court may dismiss a judicial apprentice when it considers that his behaviour degrades its dignity or when it considers that there exists cause specified (previously) by the Supreme Court.

Book V Conduct of Trial

Chapter I Court Sessions

Article 69. (Place of Session). Sessions shall be held at courts or branches.

The Supreme Court may, when it deems necessary, hold sessions of court at different places or cause an inferior court to hold sessions at other places which it designates, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 70. (Procedure for Suspension of Public Trial). In order to conduct trial in camera in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 82 of the Constitution of Japan, a court shall, before ordering spectators to leave the court room, make a statement as to the reason for this action.

In delivering a judgment, a court shall cause the public to be admitted to the court room again.

Article 71. (Maintenance of Order in Court). The presiding judge or a judge who has opened a court shall maintain order in the court.

The presiding judge or a judge who has opened a court may order any person who interferes with the exercise of functions of the court or who behaves himself improperly, to leave the court, and may issue such other orders or take such measures as are necessary for the maintenance of order in the court.

Article 72. (Dispositions outside Court). At times when the court exercises its functions outside court in accordance with the provisions of other statute, the presiding judge or a single judge may order any person who interferes with the operations of the court to leave the court, and may issue other necessary orders or take other necessary measures.

The authority of the presiding judge mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be conferred upon a judge when he exercises his functions outside court as provided elsewhere by statute.

Article 73. (Offense of Interference with a Trial). Any person who, contrary to an order mentioned in the two preceding Articles, interferes with the exercise of the functions of a court or of a judge shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding one thousand *yen*.

Chapter II Language of Courts

Article 74. (Language of Court). In the court the Japanese language shall be used.

Chapter III Deliberation of Decisions

Article 75. (Secrecy of Deliberation). The deliberation of decisions in a collegiate court shall not take place in public, but the presence of judicial apprentices may be permitted.

Deliberation shall be begun and regulated by the presiding judge. Except as otherwise provided in this statute, strict secrecy shall be observed in respect to the proceedings of deliberation, the opinion of each judge and the number of opinions.

Article 76. (Duty to Express Opinions). Judges shall express their opinions in deliberations.

Article 77. (Decision). Except in cases when the Supreme Court has enacted special regulations in relation to Supreme Court decision, decisions shall be rendered by a majority of opinions.

In cases when decisions are rendered by majority opinion, if there are three or more different opinions in respect to the following matters, and none of them obtains the absolute majority, the decision shall be rendered in accordance with the opinion mentioned below:

1. In respect to an amount, the number of opinions in favour of the largest amount shall be added to the number of opinions in favour of the next largest amount, and so on until an absolute majority is attained. The amount of the majority opinion shall be that of the opinion in favour of the smallest amount which is held within the majority group;
2. In criminal cases, the number of opinions most unfavourable to the accused shall be added to the number of opinions next most unfavourable, and so on until an absolute majority is attained. The majority opinion then shall be that of the opinion most favourable to the accused which is held within the majority group.

Article 78. (Supplementary Judges). When the trial of a collegiate court is expected to continue for a long time, one supplementary judge may attend the trial and, should a judge of a collegiate court in the course of the trial become unable to take part in the trial, the supplementary judge may join the collegiate court to conduct hearings and render decisions in the place of the judge.

Chapter IV Cooperation of Courts

Article 79. (Cooperation of Courts). The courts shall render necessary mutual assistance in the conduct of trial.

Book VI Judicial Administration

Article 80. (Supervision of Judicial Administration). The power of supervision over judicial administration shall be exercised as follows:

1. The Supreme Court shall exercise supervision over its officials, inferior courts and officials thereof;
2. Each High Court shall exercise supervision over its officials, inferior courts within the area over which it has jurisdiction and officials of inferior courts;
3. Each District Court shall exercise supervision over its officials, and Summary Courts within the area over which it has jurisdiction and officials of Summary Courts;
4. Judges of the Summary Court prescribed in Article 37 shall exercise supervision over officials of Summary Courts other than judges of the said Summary Court.

Article 81. (Relation Between Power of Supervision and Judicial Power). The power of supervision mentioned in the preceding Article shall not influence or restrict the judicial power of judges.

Article 82. (Complaint against the Method of Performance of Functions).. Complaints lodged against the methods of performance of functions of courts shall be dealt with by means of powers of supervision mentioned in Article 80.

Book VII Expenditure of Courts

Article 83. (Expenditure of Courts). Expenditures of courts shall be independently appropriated in the national budget.

A reserve fund must be provided among the expenditures mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Supplementary Provisions:

The present Law shall come into force as from the day of the enforcement of the Constitution of Japan.

The Law of the Constitution of Courts, Regulations for the Enforcement of the Law of the Constitution of Courts, the Law of Disciplinary Punishment of Judges and the Law of Administrative Litigation shall hereby be abrogated.

Law for the Enforcement of the Court Organization Law

Article 1. (Laws to be Abrogated):

Law No. 106 of the 23rd year of Meiji (1890),
Law No. 9 of the 2nd year of Taisho (1913),
Law No. 30 of the 10th year of Showa (1935),
Law No. 11 of the 13th year of Showa (1938), and
Ordinance for Summary Decisions of Contravention of Police Regulations (Ikeizai Soketsurei)

are hereby abrogated.

Article 2. (Procedures in Former Courts). The receptions of cases and other procedures taken by courts in accordance with the old Court Organization Law shall be deemed receptions and other procedures taken by the Supreme Court or inferior courts in accordance with provisions made by Government Ordinance

In regard to administrative litigation pending in the Court of Administrative Litigation at the time of enforcement of the Court Organization Law, an administrative action brought at the Court of Administrative Litigation shall be deemed an action brought in the Tokyo High Court.

Article 3. (Status of Former Judges). A person who holds the office of a judge in the old Supreme Court at the time of the enforcement of the Court Organization Law and is not appointed as judge of the new Supreme Court shall be deemed to be assigned to the Tokyo High Court.

A person who holds the office of judge in an Appellate Court at the time of the enforcement of the Court Organization Law shall be deemed to be assigned to the High Court which has jurisdiction over the place where the Appellate Court is situated.

A person who holds the office of judge in a District Court under the old Court Organization Law (the term "old District Court" will be used hereafter) or a person who holds the office of judge in a Local Court at the time of the enforcement of the Court Organization Law, shall be deemed to be assigned to the District Court which has jurisdiction over the place where the old District Court or the Local Court is situated.

A person who is employed as probationary judge in an old District Court or a Local Court at the time of the enforcement of the Court Organization Law shall be deemed to be assigned to the District Court which has territorial jurisdiction over the places where the said Courts are located, as an assistant judge.

In cases where special appointments are issued, the provisions of the three previous paragraphs shall not apply.

In cases where the successors of judges are appointed in accordance with the proviso of Article 103 of the Constitution of Japan, the Supreme Court shall decide which of the judges mentioned in the preceding four paragraphs shall be replaced by them.

The Supreme Court must, within six months after the enforcement of the Court Organization Law, designate, in accordance with Article 80, paragraph 1 of the Constitution of Japan, those persons who are to be appointed as successors under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs.

Article 4. (The Consultative Committee for the Appointment of Judges in accordance with Cabinet Ordinance). The Consultative Committee for the

Appointment of Judges mentioned in Article 39, paragraph 4 of the Court Organization Law may be established in accordance with the Government Ordinance prior to the enforcement of the said law in order to prepare for the enforcement of the said law.

The Consultative Committee for the Appointment of Judges of the preceding paragraph may take up its duties prior to the enforcement of the Court Organization Law.

Article 5. (Universities Designated in Article 41 of the Court Organization Law). A university designated in Article 41, paragraph 1, item 6 of the Court Organization Law shall be a university which is provided by the School Education Law in which there is a graduate course (Daigaku-in) or a university which is provided by the University Ordinance.

Article 6. (Exception to Pensions for Former Judges). In regard to the pensions to be given to those who were judges at the time when the Court Organization Law was enforced but lost their positions according to the proviso of Article 103 of the Constitution of Japan, special provisions may be made by statute apart from the provisions of the Pension Law.

Article 7. (Matters other than above). Excepting what is provided for in the present law, matters of importance concerning the enforcement of the Court Organization Law and of the present law shall be determined by the Government Ordinance.

Supplementary Provision:

This law shall come into force as from the day of enforcement of the Court Organization Law.

The Public Procurator's Office Law

Promulgated April 15, 1947

Enforced

Article 1. Public procurator's offices shall be offices at which all business matters handled by public procurators shall be conducted.

The public procurator's offices shall be the Supreme Public Procurator's Office, the High Public Procurator's Office, the District Public Procurator's Office and the Local Public Procurator's Office.

Article 2. The Supreme Public Procurator's Office shall correspond to the Supreme Court, a High Public Procurator's Office to a High Court, a District Public Procurator's Office to a District Court and a Local Public Procurator's Office to a Summary Court.

The location of the Supreme Public Procurator's Office and denominations and locations of the other public procurator's offices shall be determined by Government Ordinance.

The Minister of Justice may, when he deems it necessary, establish branches to conduct a part of business of a High Public Procurator's Office or of a District Public Procurator's Office, corresponding to the Branches of a High Court or of a District Court respectively.

Article 3. Public procurators shall be the Procurator-General, the Assistant Procurator-General, Superintending Procurators, Procurators and Assistant Procurators.

Article 4. In criminal cases, public procurators shall bring public action, request the proper application of law by courts, and supervise the execution of judgments; in other cases which fall under jurisdiction of a court, procurators may, when they deem it necessary in connection with their official duties, request information from, or express opinions to, a court, and, as representatives of the public interest, perform such functions as are authorized by other laws.

Article 5. Public procurators shall belong to any one of the public procurator's offices and, unless otherwise provided by law, shall exercise those functions mentioned in the preceding Article concerning matters under the jurisdiction of the court corresponding to the public procurator's office to which they belong, within the area over which the court has jurisdiction.

Article 6. Public procurators may investigate any criminal offence.

The relationship between public procurators and those persons who, according to other statutes and ordinances, also have a duty of criminal investigation shall be provided for by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Article 7. The Procurator-General, as a Chief of the Supreme Public Procurator's Office, shall manage the business affairs of his office, and shall control and supervise the officials of all the public procurator's offices.

The Assistant Procurator-General shall belong to the Supreme Public Procurator's Office and assist the Procurator-General, and shall perform the functions of the Procurator-General in case the latter is prevented from discharging his functions or his post is vacant.

Article 8. A Superintending Procurator, as a Chief of a High Public Procurator's Office, shall manage the business affairs of his office, and shall control and supervise the officials of the office or those officials of a District Public Procurator's Office or of a Local Public Procurator's Office, within the area of jurisdiction of the court corresponding to his office.

Article 9. There shall be one Chief Procurator in each District Public Procurator's Office, who is appointed from among first class procurators.

A Chief Procurator shall manage the business affairs of his office, and shall control and supervise the officials of the office or those officials of a Local Public Procurator's Office within the area of jurisdiction of the Court corresponding to his office.

Article 10. In a Local Public Procurator's Office having two or more procurators or having Procurator and Assistant Procurator, there shall be one senior procurator, who is appointed from among procurators.

In a Local Public Procurator's Office where there is a senior procurator he shall manage the business affairs of his office and shall control and supervise the officials of the office; in the other Local Public Procurator's Office, a Procurator or an Assistant Procurator who belongs to the office (in case there are two or more Assistant Procurators, the Assistant Procurator designated by a Chief Procurator) shall manage such business affairs and shall control and supervise the officials of his office.

Article 11. The Procurator-General, Superintending Procurators and Chief Procurators may cause public procurators whom they control and supervise to exercise a part of the functions mentioned in Art. 7 par. 1, Art. 8 and Art. 9 par. 2.

Article 12. The Procurator-General, Superintending Procurators and Chief Procurators may themselves conduct the business of public procurators whom they control and supervise or may transfer it to other public procurators whom they control and supervise.

Article 13. When the Procurator-General and the Assistant Procurator-General, Superintending Procurators or Chief Procurators are prevented from discharging their functions or their posts are vacant, other public procurators of the same office shall perform temporarily the functions of the Procurator-General, a Superintending Procurator or a Chief Procurator in an order determined by the Minister of Justice.

When a public procurator who conducts the business of administration within a Local Public Procurator's Office is prevented from discharging his functions or his post is vacant, another public procurator designated by a Chief Procurator shall perform temporarily his functions.

Article 14. The Minister of Justice may control and supervise generally the public procurators in regard to their functions provided for in Articles 4 and 6. However, in regard to the examination and disposition of particular cases he may control only the Procurator-General.

Article 15. The Procurator-General, the Assistant Procurator-General and Superintending Procurators shall be first class officials and their appointments and dismissals shall be attested by the Emperor.

Procurators shall be first or second class officials and Assistant Procurators shall be second class officials.

First class public procurators shall be appointed and dismissed by the Cabinet, and second class public procurators shall be appointed and dismissed by the Prime Minister.

Article 16. Superintending Procurators, Procurators and Assistant Procurators shall be assigned to their positions by the Minister of Justice.

An Assistant Procurator may be assigned only to a public procurator's position in a Local Public Procurator's Office.

Article 17. The Minister of Justice shall designate from among the Procurators of a High Public Procurator's Office or of a District Public Procurator's Office those persons who shall serve at Branch High Public Procurator's Offices or Branch District Public Procurator's Offices.

Article 18. Public procurators of the second class shall be appointed from among the following categories of persons:

1. Persons who have completed their studies as judicial apprentices;
2. Persons who have held positions as judges;
3. Persons who have held positions, for three years or longer as professors or assistant professors of legal science in universities or colleges provided by Government Ordinance.

Assistant Procurators may, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, be appointed from among the following categories of persons, through selections by the Assistant Procurators Selection Committee:

1. Persons who have passed a higher officials examination;
2. Persons who, for three years or longer, have held positions as second class government officials or other public officials in those categories as provided by Government Ordinance.

The persons who, for three years or longer, have held positions as Assistant Procurators and passed the examination as provided by Government Ordinance may be appointed second class procurators, notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph.

Regulations concerning the Assistant Procurator Selection Committee shall be fixed by Government Ordinance.

Article 19. Public procurators of first class shall be appointed from among the following categories of persons:

1. Persons who, for eight years or longer, have held positions as second class procurators, assistant judges of the Summary Court or lawyers;
2. Persons who have held positions as Presidents or judges of the Supreme Court, Presidents of High Courts or judges;
3. Persons who have obtained the qualifications mentioned in item 1 or 3 of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article and have afterward held a position, for eight years or longer as Vice-Minister in the Ministry of Justice, juvenile court judge, Secretary-General of the Supreme Court or research official of a court, or, as second class officials or above, have held a position as a secretary in the Ministry of Justice, instructor in the Ministry of Justice, secretary of a court, or instructor of the Judicial Research and Training Institute;
4. Persons who have the qualifications mentioned in item 1 or 3 of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article and have for one year, or longer, held positions as first class government officials;
5. Persons who have the qualifications mentioned in the first paragraph of the preceding Article and possess the knowledge and experience necessary for performing the duties of public procurators of first class and who have passed the selection by the Selection Committee for First Class Government Officials.

Years of service in the various positions men-

tioned in items 1 and 3 of the preceding paragraph may be added together.

In the application of the provisions of items 3 to 5 inclusive of the first paragraph, the persons who are appointed procurators in accordance with the third paragraph of the preceding Article shall be deemed to have the qualifications mentioned in item 1 of paragraph 1 of the said Article.

Article 20. The following categories of persons, as well as the persons who cannot be appointed ordinary Government officials as provided by other statutes must not be appointed public procurators:

1. Persons who have been punished by penal imprisonment (without hard labor) or a graver penalty;
2. Persons who have received a judgment of dismissal from office, rendered by a Court of Impeachment.

Article 21. The compensation received by public procurators shall be fixed elsewhere by statute.

Article 22. The Procurator-General shall retire from office on the attainment of sixty-five years of age and other public procurators shall retire at sixty-three years of age.

Article 23. After a decision of the Committee for the Examination of Qualifications of Public Procurators, a public procurator may be dismissed from office when he is unable to discharge his duties because of mental or physical disability or other such reason.

The Committee shall consist of members selected from among public procurators, judges and lawyers.

Matters pertaining to the Committee other than those mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs shall be fixed by Government Ordinance.

Article 24. When a Superintending Procurator, a Procurator or an Assistant Procurator becomes a supernumerary official by reason of abolition of a public procurator's office or by other such reason, the Minister of Justice shall order him to await a vacancy at one half his (normal) salary.

Article 25. Except in those cases mentioned in the three preceding Articles, a public procurator shall not, against his will, lose his office, be suspended from the conduct of his duties, or suffer a reduction of salary unless by disciplinary action.

Article 26. The Supreme Public Procurator's Office shall have a Private Secretary of the Procurator-General.

The Private Secretary shall be a second class official

The Private Secretary shall dispose of the confidential matters of the office under the directions of the Procurator-General.

Article 27. There shall be Administrative Secretaries in public procurator's offices.

Administrative Secretaries shall be second or third class officials.

Administrative Secretaries shall, upon order of superiors, conduct business matters with which the public procurator's office is concerned, shall assist public procurators, and shall engage in criminal investigation under their direction.

Article 28. There shall be Public Procurator's Office Techinicians in public procurators offices.

The Technicians shall be second or third class officials

The Technicians shall conduct technical business under the control of public procurators

Article 29. The total number of officials in a public procurator's office shall be fixed by Government Ordinance within the limitations of the budget.

Article 30. The Minister of Justice may delegate to the Procurator-General, or a Superintending Procurator authority relating to the promotion and dismissal of third class officials of his office and delegate to a Chief Procurator a similar authority over officials of his office and of Local Public Procurator's Offices within the territorial jurisdiction of the court corresponding to his office.

Superintending Procurators or Chief Procurators shall designate from among the Administrative Secretaries and Technicians of their respective offices the person who will serve at their respective branch offices.

Article 31. Officials of public procurator's offices seall render mutual assistance necessary in connection with the business to be conducted by them

Article 32. Regulations concerning the conduct of business in public procurator's offices shall be determined by the Minister of Justice.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 33. This Law shall come into effect as from the day when the Constitution of Japan comes into effect.

Article 34. Prior to the enforcement of this Law acceptance of cases and other such acts done by the former Procurator-General or the Procurators of the Supreme Court shall be deemed to have been done by the Procurator-General or the Procurators of the Supreme Public Procurator's Office Those acts done by the former Superintending Procurators, the Procurators of the Court of Appeal, the former Chief Procurators or the Procurators of District Courts or of Local Courts prior to the enforcement of this Law shall be deemed to have been done by those Superintending Procurators. Procurators of High Public Procurator's Offices. Chief-Procurators or Procurators of District Public Procurator's Offices as provided by Government Ordinance.

Article 35. Transfer of cases to the former Procurator-General or Procurators of the Supreme Court (*Taishin-in*) and such other acts done prior to the enforcement of this Law, shall be deemed to have been done to the Procurator-General or Procurators of the Supreme Public Procurator's Office.

Those to the former Superintending Procurators, Procurators of Court of Appeal (*Kosoin*), the former Chief Procurator Procurators of a District Court (*Chihosaiban-sho*) or Procurators of a Local Court (*Kusaiban-sho*) shall be deemed to have been done to those Superintending Procurators, Procurators of High Public Procurator's Offices, Chief Procurators or Procurators of District Procurator's Offices as provided by Government Ordinance.

Article 36. For the time being, the Minister of Justice may, when he deems it necessary because of the shortage of public procurators, cause Administrative Secretaries of Local Public Procurator's Offices to

conduct the business of public procurators of the said office

Article 37 In the application of Articles 18 and 19, a person who has the qualifications for a procurator as provided in the old Court Organization Law, shall be deemed to have completed the study as a judicial apprentice, upon obtaining the said qualifications. The same shall apply to the person who, at the time of the enforcement of this Law, is qualified as a lawyer, and who, subsequent to the effective date of this Law completes three years of practice.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, a person who has practised as a probationary lawyer for one year and a half and has passed the examination shall be deemed to have completed the study as a judicial apprentice upon the passage of the examination

Article 38 In the application of item 1, paragraph 1 of Article 19, the term of service in the positions as procurators or judges mentioned in the Old Court Organization Law or the term of service in the positions held by the persons who have the qualification for procurators mentioned in the said Law as Directors in the Ministry of Justice, Directors of the Research Division, research officials or secretaries of the Ministry of Justice, tutors or secretaries of the Judicial Institute, councillors in the Ministry of Justice, consular officials, procurators or judges of the Government-General of Chosen, procurators or judges of the Government-General Court of Taiwan, procurators or judges of the Court of Kwantung District, procurators or judges of the Office of the South Sea Area shall be deemed to be the term of service in the position as second class procurators.

Article 39. Second class government officials within the meaning of Article 18, paragraph 2, item 2 shall include the civilian officials of *sonin* rank. First class government officials within the meaning of Article 19, paragraph 1, item 4 shall include civilian officials of *chokunin* rank.

Article 40 Upon the enforcement of this Law, unless otherwise officially announced, persons who held office as Procurators of *sonin* rank at a Court of Appeal, a District Court or a Local Court shall be deemed to have been appointed as Procurators of the second class and assigned, respectively, to a High Public Procurator's Office or to a District Public Procurator's Office as provided by Government Ordinance.

Article 41. Upon the enforcement of this Law, unless otherwise officially announced, chief clerks of court clerks who serve at public procurator's offices or assistant officials of public prosecution of *sonin* rank or second class shall be deemed to have been appointed as Administrative Secretaries of second class at the same salary standards, or, if they are of *hannin* rank or third class, as Administrative Secretaries of third class at the same salary standards

Article 42. Except as otherwise provided by Government Ordinance "procurator" as prescribed in other laws shall read "public procurator" and "procurator of the competent court" shall read "public procurator of the public procurator's office corresponding to the competent court."

The Law of the People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges

Promulgated and Enforced, Nov. 20, 1947

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LAW OF THE PEOPLE'S EXAMINATION OF THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1. (Object of the present Law) Examination by the people into the appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be governed by the present Law.

Article 2. (Date of Examination) Examination shall be carried out for each of the judges on the date of the first general election of members of the House of Representatives following their appointment.

On the date of first general election of members of the House of Representatives after the elapse of ten (10) years from the date of the first examination, examination of each judge shall be carried out again, and this shall continue in the same manner thereafter

Article 3 (Districts where examination is to be carried out) Examination shall be carried out throughout the districts of all of the Metropolis, District, Special Prefectures and Prefectures.

Article 4 (Right of examination) Any person who has right to vote for members of the House of Representatives has the right of examination.

Article 5. (Notification of the date of examination and of the full names of judges) The people's examination of the supreme court judges administration committee must notify the date of examination and the full names of judges to be examined in the Official Gazette at least twenty-five (25) days prior to the date of examination.

Article 6. (Manner of examination) Examination shall be conducted by means of ballot.

With respect to the ballot, one man one vote system shall be adopted.

Article 7. (Voting districts and ballot counting districts) Voting districts and ballot-counting districts for examination shall coincide with voting districts and ballot-counting districts for election of members of the House of Representatives.

Article 8 (Lists of the persons having right of examination) For examination, the poll books for election of members of the House of Representatives shall be used.

Article 9. (The People's Examination of the Supreme-Court Judges Administration Committee) There shall be established the People's Examination of the Supreme-Court Judges Administration Committee (hereinafter to be referred to as People's Examination Administration Committee) in order to have it administer the business pertaining to the examination

The People's Examination Administration Committee shall consist of ten (10) People's Examination of the Supreme-Court Judges Administration Commissioners (hereinafter to be referred to as Prople's Examination Administration Commissioners)

The People's Examination Administration Commissioners shall be elected by the House of Councillors from among its members.

The People's Examination Administration Commissioner's term of office shall be three (3) years; provided that the term of office of a commissioner elected in a by-election to fill a vacancy shall be the unexpired portion of the term of his predecessor.

With respect to the People's Examination of the Supreme-Court Judges Administration Committee, the provisions of Articles 16 to 19 inclusive, of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Councillors shall apply with necessary modifications.

Article 10. (Supervision of business partaining to examination) The People's Examination of judges administration committee shall control and supervise the electoral administration committees of the Metropolis, District, Special Prefectures and Prefectures with respect to the business pertaining to examination.

The electoral administration committees of the Metropolis, District, Special Prefectures and Prefectures shall control and supervise the electoral administration committees of Cities, Towns, and Villages with respect to the business pertaining to examination.

Article 11. (Where judges have retired and so forth)

Where any of the judges to be examined has lost his office or died prior to the date of examination, no examination shall be carried out with respect to the appointment of such judge.

In the circumstances mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the People's Examination Administration Committee shall announce the fact in the official gazette.

Chapter II Voting and Ballot-Counting

Article 12. (Taking charge of the bnsiness pertaining to voting) Voting overseers at the election of members of the House of Representatives shall take up the post of voting overseers in the case of examination and shall take charge of the business pertaining to voting for examination.

Voting witnesses at the election of members of the House of Representatives shall act as voting witnesses in the case of examination.

Article 13. (Time and place of voting) Voting for examination shall be conducted at polling-places for the election of members of the House of Representatives and simultaneously with voting for the election.

Article 14. (Form of the ballot paper) The ballot paper shall bear the full names of the Judges to be examined printed in the order as determined by the People's Examination Administration Committee by drawing.

The ballot paper shall have a column or blank to be filled in with mark of × opposite the name of each of the judges to be examined

The from of the ballot paper shall be prepared in accordance with the form prescribed in a separate sheet by the Electoral Administration Committee of Metropolis, District, Special Prefectures or Prefectures.

Article 15. (Manner of voting) Each examiner shall personally mark the ballot paper within the column opposite the names of the judges whose dismissal is considered desirable, and leave the column in blank in regard to the judges whose removal he does not consider desirable, and cast it into the ballot-box.

The name of the examiner shall not appear on the ballot paper.

Article 16. (Voting by braille points) In the case of the voting in braille points, each examiner shall personally enter on the ballot paper the name of a judge whose dismissal is considered desirable, and leave it in blank in regard to the judges whose dismissal is not sought, and cast it into the ballot box.

The form of the ballot paper and other necessary matters in the case of the preceding paragraph shall be specified by a Cabinet Order.

Article 17. (Record of voting) Voting overseers shall make records of voting, shall state thereon the state of affairs concerning the voting and shall sign their names thereon together with the voting witnesses concerned.

Article 18. (Secrecy of voting) No person shall be obliged to state anything about the contents of the examiner's voting for examination.

Article 19. (Taking charge of the business pertaining to counting of ballot) Ballot-counting overseers at the election of members of the House of Representatives shall take up the post of ballot-counting overseers in the case of examination and shall take charge of the business pertaining to ballot-counting of examination.

Ballot-counting witnesses at the election of members of the House of Representatives shall act as ballot-counting witnesses in the case of examination.

Article 20. (Time and place of ballot-counting) Ballot-counting of examination shall be conducted at polling-places for the election of members of the House of Representatives on the voting day or on its following day (if there are two or more voting districts within one ballot-counting district, then on the day when all of the transmitted ballot-boxes have been received by the ballot-counting authorities concerned or on its following day)

Article 21 (Examination of voting and the report of results) Ballot-counting overseers shall, upon having completed the examination of voting for examination, forthwith report the results thereof to the chairman of the examination branch council concerned

Article 22. (Validity of a vote) The following votes cast for the examination shall be null and void

1. A vote for which no formal ballot paper is used.
2. A vote which bears an entry other than the mark of ×.
3. A vote bearing the mark of × not personally inscribed by the examiner.

In cases where there are more than two judges to be examined, only, a vote mentioned in No. 3 of the preceding paragraph shall be null and void and similary mark of × by which it is unable to identify the judge whom it was intended to indicate shall be null and void.

Article 23. (Record of ballot-counting) Ballot-counting overseers shall maks records of ballot-counting, shall state thereon the state of affairs concerning the ballot-counting and shall sign their names thereon together with the ballot-counting witnesses concerned

Article 24. (Preservation of ballots and so forth) Ballots cast in the case of examination shall be preserved by the electoral administration committees of the cities towns or villages concerned for a period of ten (10) years from the date for examination, having been classified into the valid and invalid ballots, and together with the records of voting and those of ballot-counting of examination.

Article 25. (Where no voting for election is carried out) In case where no voting for election is carried out by virtue of the provisions of Article 71 of the Law for Election of Members of the House of Representatives, examination shall be carried out

The provisions of Articles 20 to 22, 44 to 46 and Article 48 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives shall be applicable with necessary modifications to the cases of the voting for examination and ballot-counting mentioned in the preceding paragraph, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 12 Paragraph 1, Article 13, Article 19 Paragraph 1 and Article 20 of this enactment.

In the case of the voting and ballot-counting provided for in the preceding paragraph, the vote overseer or the ballot-counting overseer shall select three vote witnesses or three ballot-counting witnesses respectively from among the persons whose names are found in the list of names of the voters for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives in the said voting or ballot-counting district notwithstanding the provisions of Article 12, Paragraph 2 and Article 19, Paragraph 2.

Article 26. (Other matters relating to voting and ballot-counting) With the exception of the matters provided in the present Law or in an order to be issued in pursuance thereof, matters pertaining to voting and ballot-counting shall conform to those pertaining to voting and ballot-counting in the case of election of members of the House of Representatives.

Chapter III Examination Branch Councils and Examination Council

Article 27. (Examination branch councils) An Examination branch council shall be held at the office of the Metropolis, District, Special Prefectures or Prefectures concerned or at any other place fixed by the chairman of the examination council.

The chairmanship of every examination branch council shall be filled by the person who has been appointed thereto from among the persons having the right to examine by the electoral administration committee of the Metropolis, District, Special Prefectures or Prefectures concerned.

The chairman of an examination branch council shall take charge of the business pertaining to the examination branch council

The chairman of examination branch council shall appoint three (3) witnesses to the examination branch council from among the persons who are within the district of the Metropolis, District, Special Prefectures or Prefectures concerned and who have been enrolled on the poll-book for members of the House of Representatives.

The chairman of an examination branch council shall hold an examination branch council on the day when he has received the reports mentioned in Article 21 from all of the ballot-counting overseers who act within the district of the Metropolis, District, Special Prefectures or Prefectures concerned, or on the following day and shall examine the reports in the presence of the witnesses to the examination branch council.

Article 28. (Record of the Examination Branch Council) The Chairman of the Examination Branch Council shall make out a record of the said Council and describe thereon the state pertaining to the said Council and shall sign his name thereon together with the witnesses of the Examination Branch Council.

The record of the Examination Branch Council shall be preserved by the electoral administration Committee of the Metropolis, District, Special Prefectures or Prefectures, for a period of ten years from the date of examination, together with the papers pertaining to the report mentioned in Article 21.

Article 29. (Report of the result of Examination Branch Council) The Chairman of an Examination Branch Council, upon completion of the examination prescribed by the provisions of Paragraph 5 of the Article 27, shall forthwith report to the Chairman of Examination, for each of the judges, the number of the votes favoring his dismissal and of those opposed to the dismissal, with a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the Examination Branch Council attached to such report.

Article 30 (Examination Council) The examination council shall be held at a place designated by the chairman of examination.

The chairmanship of examination shall be filled by the person who has been appointed thereto from among the persons having the right of examination by the People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges Administration Committee.

The chairman of examination shall take charges of the business pertaining to the examination council.

The chairman of examination shall appoint three (3) examination witnesses from among the persons enrolled on the poll-book for members of the House of Representatives.

The chairman of examination shall hold an examination council on the day when he has received the reports mentioned in the preceding Article from all of the chairman of examination branch councils or on the following day and shall examine the reports in the presence of the examination witnesses.

Article 31. (Record of examination) The chairman of examination shall make out a record of examination, shall describe thereon the state of the examination and shall sign his name thereon together with the examination witnesses.

Any record of examination shall be preserved by the People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges Administration Committee for a period of ten (10) years from the date for examination together with the papers pertaining to the report mentioned in Article 29.

Article 32. (A judge who has been voted for dismissal) A judge about whom the votes favoring his dismissal exceed those opposing his dismissal shall be regarded as one to be dismissed, except where the number of the votes favoring his dismissal does not reach one-hundredth of the total number of the voters whose names appear in the poll-book for the election of Members of the House of Representatives as on the day of its determination.

Article 33. (Report and notification of the results of examination) The chairman of examination shall, upon having completed the examination under the provisions of Article 30, paragraph 5 forthwith report to the People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges Administration Committee the full name of any judge who is favored to be dismissed, the number of votes favoring his dismissal, the number of votes opposed to his dismissal and other circumstances of the examination.

The People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges Administration Committee shall, upon receiving the report mentioned in the preceding paragraph, forthwith inform any judge who is favored to be dismissed to that effect, notify in the Official Gazette the full name of any judge who is favored to be dismissed at the same time and give notice to the Prime Minister.

Article 34. (Other matters relating to examination branch councils and the examination council) With the exception of the matters provided in the present Law or in an order to be issued in pursuance thereof, with respect to examination branch councils and the examination council, the provisions of Chapter VI of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives shall apply with the necessary modifications.

Chapter IV Result of Examination

Article 35. (Effect of dismissal) A judge whose dismissal has been favored shall be dismissed after the lapse of the time during which an action under Article 36 or Article 38 may be brought (and, in case where such action has been brought on the day when the case has ceased to be pending in the Court or on the day on which a judgment overruling the objection become final).

A judge dismissed as a result of examination cannot be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court during five years on and after the day of his dismissal.

A judge mentioned in paragraph 1, who has lost his office prior to the day when he is to be dismissed in accordance with the provisions of the said paragraph, shall be deemed as being dismissed in accordance with the provisions of the said paragraph.

Chapter V Action

Article 36. (Action for the nullity of examination) Any person having the right for examination or the judge whom the votes prescribed in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article have favored to dismiss may, if he has objection as to the validity of such examination, bring an action against the chairman of the People's Examination Administration Committee to the Tokyo High Court within thirty (30) days of the date on which the notification under the provisions of Article 33, paragraph 2 has been effected.

Article 37. (Judgment pronouncing examination null and void) In an action brought in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, if any contravention of the present Law or an order issued thereunder is made in regard to examination, the Court shall render a judgment pronouncing the whole or a part of the examination null and void, only in cases where there is apprehension that the result of the examination might be changed owing to such contravention.

Also in an action brought in accordance with the provisions of Article 38 if examination comes under the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Court shall render a judgment pronouncing such examination null and void.

Article 38 (Action for the nullity of dismissal) A judge whose dismissal has been favored may, if he has objection as to the validity of the dismissal, bring an action against the chairman of the People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges Administration Committee to the Tokyo High Court within thirty (30) days of the date on which the notification in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 Paragraph 2 has been effected.

Article 39. (Order of judgment) With respect to actions brought in accordance with the provision of Article 36 or the preceding Article, the Court shall speedily render judgment thereon, giving such actions priority irrespectively of the order of other actions.

Article 40. (Notice concerning actions) If an action under the provisions of any of Articles 36 and 38 has been brought or has ceased to be pending at a Court, or a judgment has become final and conclusive on the said action, the president of the Court concerned shall forthwith give notice to that effect to the Prime Minister and the People's Examination Administrative Committee.

Article 41. (Procedure) Except as otherwise provided in Article 36 to the preceding Article inclusive, with respect to an action brought in accordance

with the provisions of any of Articles 36 or 38, the rules of civil procedure (except renewal of procedure) shall govern

Article 42 (Notification of nullity of examination and so forth) If, as a result of an action brought in accordance with the provisions of any of Articles 36 or 38, a judgment pronouncing examination or dimissal null and void has become final and conclusive, the People's Examination Administration Committee shall forthwith notify to that effect in the Official Gazette

Chapter VI Renewal of Examination

Article 43. (Renewal of Examinations) In cases where the whole or a part of an examination has become null and void as a result of an action brought in accordance with the provisions of any of Articles 36 or 38, another examination shall be carried out again except as the result of the examination may be fixed without conducting another voting for examination in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 5.

The date of examination mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be fixed and notified in the Official Gazette at least twenty-five (25) days prior to the date of examination by the People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges Administration Committee.

The examination under the provisions of Paragraph 1 may not be carried out while an action under the provisions of any of Articles 36 or 38 is permitted to be brought or is pending at a court.

Provisions of Article 25, Pars. 2 and 3 shall apply with necessary modifications to the examination under the provisions of Paragraph 1.

In case where the whole or a part of examination has become null and void as a result of an action under Article 36 or Article 38, and it is possible to decide on the result of the examination without another voting for examination, an Examination Committee shall meet and decide thereon.

Chapter VII Penal Provisions

Article 44. (Crimes of giving interests and so forth) Any person who commits any of the acts enumerated in any of the following items, shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding three (3) years or to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand (20,000) *yen*:

1 If, with the object of evading or enabling others to evade the dismissal by examination or of procuring by means of examination the dismissal of others he gives, offers or agrees to give money an article or any other valuable consideration or official or private service to any person having the right for examination or canvassing in connection with examination or entertains or receive any such person or offers or agrees to do so;

2. If, with the object of evading or enabling others to evade the dismissal by examination or of procuring by means of examination the dismissal of others, he induces any person having the right of examination or canvassing in connection with examination, availing himself of watersupply lease for cultivation, right of obligations or contribution to, or any other special interests with such person or any of the shrines and temples, schools, corporations, associations, cities, towns or villages and so forth with which such person has direct concerns;

3. If, with the object of giving remuneration for voting or not voting for examination, for canvassing in connection with examination or ceasing to do so, or for acting as a go-between in such act or omission or inducing such act or omission, he commits any of the acts mentioned in Item 1 to any person having the right of examination or canvassing in connection with examination;

4. If he receives or demands any of the interests, entertainment or reception mentioned in Item 1 in the preceding item, accepts any of the offers mentioned in item 1 or in the preceding item, or yields or urge the inducement mentioned in Item 2;

5. If he delivers, offers or agrees to deliver money or an article to any person canvassing in connection with examination, with the object of having such canvasser commit any of the acts mentioned in Items 1 to 3 inclusive, or he, being a person who canvasses in connection with examination, receives or demands such delivery or accepts such offer;

6. If he acts as a go-between or makes inducement with respect to any of the acts mentioned in any of the preceding five Items.

If any people's examination administration commissioner, any elected administration commissioner of a local public entity (including an administrative Ward and any of the Wards of Cities mentioned in Article 155, Paragraph 2 of the Local Self-Government Law the same shall apply hereinafter), any clerk of the People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges Administration Committee or of the electoral administration committee of a local public entity, any voting overseer, any ballot-counting overseer, any chairman of anexamination branch council and the chairman of examination as well as any governmental or local official having relation to the business of examination commits with respect to the examination concerned any of the crimes mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding four (4) years or to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand (30,000) *yen*. The same shall apply also in cases where any police officer commits any of the crimes mentioned in the preceding paragraph with respect to examination within the Metropolis, District, Special Prefectures or Prefectures within which he officially acts.

Article 45. (confiscation and additional imposition) In any of the cases mentioned in the preceding Article, any interest received by or delivered to the offender shall be confiscated. In case the confiscation thereof is impracticable in whole or in part, the value of such interest shall be additionally imposed upon the offender.

Article 46. (Crimes obstructing freedom of examination) Any person who commits any of the acts

enumerated in any of the following items, shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding four (4) years or to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand (30,000) *yen*:

1. If he assaults, intimidates or abducts any person having the right of examination or canvassing in connection with examination;
2. If he obstructs freedom of examination by hindering the conveniency of traffic or assemblage or by disturbing speech or by any other unlawful means such as false artifice or fraudulent stratagem and the like;

If he intimidates any person having the right of examination or canvassing in connection with examination, availing himself of water-supply, lease for cultivation, right of obligation or contribution to, or any other special interests with, a person having right of examination or canvassing in connection with examination or any of the shrines and temples, schools, corporations, associations, cities, towns or villages and so forth in which such person has concerns.

Article 47. (Crimes abusing official powers and so forth) If, with respect to examination, any governmental or local official or any of the persons mentioned in the former part of Article 44, Paragraph 2 intentionally neglect to perform his official duties, or obstructs freedom of examination with the abusive exercise of his official power, he shall be liable to imprisonment without hard labor for a term not exceeding four (4) years.

If any governmental or local official or any of the persons mentioned in the former part of Article 44, Paragraph 2 requires a person having the right of examination to disclose the contents of the vote which will be or has been cast by such person, he shall be liable to imprisonment without hard labor for a term not exceeding six (6) months or to a fine not exceeding three thousand (30,000) *yen*.

Article 48. (Crimes of publishing false matters) No matter whether by means of speech or by means of newspapers, magazines, handbills or posters or by any other means, any person who commits any of the acts enumerated in the following items shall be liable to imprisonment without hard labor for a term not exceeding two (2) years or to a fine not exceeding ten thousand (10,000) *yen*; and in the case of publication by means of newspapers or magazines, any of their editors or of the persons who actually have taken charge of the editing also shall be punished in the same manner:

1. If, with the object of evading or enabling others to evade the dismissal by examination he publishes any false matter with respect to the career of a judge to be examined;
2. If, with the object of procuring by means of examination the dismissal of a judge to be examined, he publishes any false matter with respect to such judge.

Article 49. (Application on with the necessary modifications of the penal provisions in the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives) With respect to examination, the provisions of Articles 117 to 125 inclucive, 127, 128, 138 and 147 of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives shall apply with the necessary modifications. In this case, the following modifications shall be made, as the case may be; namely; in Article 117 of the same Law, for "Article 8" there shall be substituted the words "the former part of Article 44, Paragraph 2 of the Law of the People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges"; for "the full name of the eligible person who has been voted" the words "the contents of vote"; in Article 118 of the same Law, for "the full name of the eligible person" the words "the contents of vote"; in Article 119 of the same Law, for "the chairman of election" the Words "any of the chairman of examination branch councils, the chairman of the examinations"; for "the places of election councils" the words "the places of examination branch councils and the place of examination council"; in Article 120 of the same Law, for "Article 115, Item 1 or the preceding Article" the words "Article 46, Item 1 or the preceding Article of the Law of People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges"; in Article 122 of the same Law, for "the places of election Council" the words "the places of examination branch councils and the place of the examination council"; in Article 125 of the same Law, for "Articles 112 and 113, Article 115" the words "Articles 44 and 46 of the Law of the People's Examination the Supreme Court Judges as well as the present Law"; in Article 127, Paragraph 4, for "Article 8" the words "the former part of Article 44, Paragraph 2 of the Law of the People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges"; and in Article 147, for "Chapter XII" the words "Chapter VII of the Law of the People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges."

Chapter VIII Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 50. (Loss of office of the People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges Administration Commissioner and so forth) Any People's Examination of the Supreme Court Judges Administration Commissioner, any voting overseer, any ballot-counting overseer, any chairman of an examination branch council or any chairman of examination shall lose his office in case he has lost his right to examine.

Article 51. (Expenses) The expenses concerning the execution of examination shall be borne by the state.

Article 52. (Posting up a notice of the full names of the judges to be reviewed) Electoral adminstration committees of Cities, Towns and Villages shall post up a notice of any of the full names of the judges to be reviewed, in accordance with the provisions which may be made by a Cabinet Order.

Article 53. (Issue of Official Bulletin concerning Examination) Electoral Administration Committee of the Metropolis, District, Special Prefectures or Prefectures shall issue Official Bulletin concerning the examination stating therein the full names, careers and other matters that may have bearings on the examination.

Article 54. (Application to Special Examination Wards and so forth) The provisions relating to Cities in the present Law shall apply to Special Wards, Administrative Wards and Wards, so far as the area in Tokyo Metropolis divided into Wards, Special Cities and the Cities mentioned in Article 155, Paragraph 2 of the Local Self-Government Law are concerned.

Article 55. (Exceptions as to associations of towns and villages and so forth) With respect to the applications of the present Law, a whole-affairs-association or an office-affairs-association shall be deemed as a single town and village, and electoral administration committees and electoral admininstration commissioners of such association shall respectively be deemed as electoral administration committees and electoral administration commissioners of town and village.

Article 56. (Exceptions as to places most difficult of access and so forth) Special provisions may be made by a Cabinet Order in regard to matters to which the psovisions of the present Law are difficult to apply on islands or such other places most difficult of access.

Article 57. (Provisions with respect to the enforcement) Provisions which may be necessary in connection with the enforcement of the present Law shall be fixed by a Cabinet Order.

Supplementary Provision:

The present Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

The Law of Impeachment of Judges

Promulgated and
Enforced, Nov. 20, 1947

Contents of the Law of Impeachment of Judges

Chapter I. General Provisions
Chapter II. Procedures of Impeachment
Chapter III. Trial
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Law of Impeachment of Judges

Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1. (Purport of this law)

Impeachment of judges shall be proceeded with in accordance with the provisions of this act, in addition to those prescribed in the Diet Law.

Article 2. (Grounds for removal by impeachment)

A judge is liable to be removed from his post on being impeached and convicted for any of the following offences:

1) Conduct in grave contraventions of official duties or Grave neglect of official duties.
2) Other misconducts seriously affecting the integrity of a judge.

Article 3. (Location of the Court of Impeachment and the Impeachment Committee)

The Court of Impeachment and the Impeachment Committee shall be located in Tokyo Metropolis.

Chapter II. Procedures of Impeachment

Article 4. (Functioning of the Court of Impeachment and the Impeachment Committee)

The Court of Impeachment and the Impeachment Committee may function even while the Diet is out of session.

Article 5. (Members and reserve members of the Impeachment Committee)

The number of members of the Impeachment Committee shall be twenty and that of reserve members shall be ten.

The election of the members and the reserve members of the Impeachment Committee shall be carried out at the beginning of the session of the Diet convened for the first time after the general election of the members of the House of Representatives. But in the case of the 1st Session of the Diet, such election shall be held during its session.

In case any vacancy occurs in the post of the members or reserve members of the Impeachment Committee a by-election shall be held in the House of Representatives to fill the vacancy.

The tenure of office of the members and the reserve members of the Impeachment Committee shall be concurrent with their membership in the House of Representatives.

The members and reserve members of the Impeachment Committee may resign with the permission of the House of Representatives, provided such permission may be given by the President of that House when the Diet is out of session.

In case a member of the Impeachment Committee is prevented from discharging his function or the post is vacant, a reserve member shall take his place or fill the vacancy temporarily.

The order of the reserve members who perform the official functions as members according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the House at the time of their election.

The members or the reserve members of the Impeachment Committee who perform the official functions as members shall receive reasonable remuneration to be fixed by the President of the House of Representatives.

Article 6. (The duties of the Chairman of the Impeachment Committee)

The Chairman of th Impeachment Committee shall supervise the general affairs of that Com-

mittee and represent it.

In case the Chairman is prevented from discharging his duties another member shall act temporarily in his stead in accordance with the order previously determined by the Committee.

Article 7. (Chief clerk and clerks)

A chief clerk and clerks shall be attached to the Impeachment Committee.

The Chief clerk shall administer general office work and direct and supervise clerks under the supervision of the Chairman.

The clerks shall take charge of the general office work under the direction of their superior.

The chief clerk and clerks shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee with the approval of the President of the House of Representatives.

Article 8. (Independence of Authority)

The members of the Impeachment Committee shall excercise their official power independently.

Article 9. (Convocation)

The Impeachment Committee shall be convened by the Chairman.

If there be a request made by five members or more of the Committee, the Chairman shall convene the Committee.

Article 10. (Deliberation)

The Impeachment Committee shall neither open any deliberation nor pass any resolution unless a minimum of fifteen members are present.

The resolution of the Impeachment Committee shall be passed by a majority of the members present, and, in case of a tie the Chairman shall decide; provided a majority of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to pass a resolution to proceed with an impeachment.

The deliberation of the Impeachment Committee shall not be open to public.

Article 11. (Investigation)

The Impeachment Committee may investigate of itself or may request any government or public offices to inquire into the causes for impeachment of judges whenever it is of opinion that such causes reasonably exist.

The Impeachment Committee, or the government or public offices commissioned with the inquiry mentioned in the preceding paragraph may, in connection with such investigation or inquiry demand the presence and testimony of witnesses and the production of records.

The same travel expense and daily allowance to be paid to a witness who appeared upon the demand of the Houses of the Diet, shall be paid to a witness who appeared upon the demand mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 12. (Time Limit for impeachment)

An impeachment for removal may not be instituted after the lapse of three years from the time the causes for impeachment occurred, provided however that in case criminal proceedings have been started for the same cause, an impeachment may be instituted within one year after the judgement in the criminal case has become absolute.

Article 13. (Stay of impeachment)

The Impeachment Committee may stay an impeachment, when in its judgment the circumstances justify such action.

Article 14. (Filing of a written impeachment)

An impeachment for removal shall be instituted by filing a written impeachment with the court of impeachment.

A written impeachment shall contain the name and the position of the judge to be impeached and the causes therefor.

When the impeachment Committee has filed a written impeachment with the Court of Impeachment it shall forthwith notify the Supreme Court of the face.

Article 15. (Motion of impeachment)

Any person may lodge a motion of impeachment to the Impeachment Committee, whenever he considers there is a ground for impeachment.

Chapter III. Trial

Article 16. (Judges and Reserve Judges)

The number of judges of the Court of Impeachment shall be seven members each from the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors. The number of the reserve judges shall be four each from both Houses.

The provisions of Pars. 2 and 3 of Art. 4 shall mutatis mutandis apply to the judges or reserve judges who are the members of the House of Representatives.

The election of judges or reserve judges who are the members of the House of Councillors shall be conducted during the 1st Session of the Diet.

In case the posts of the judges or reserve judges for the members of the House of Councillors are vacant, there shall be held a by-election in the House of Councillors to fill the vacancy.

The tenure of office of the judges or the reserve judges shall be concurrent with their tenure of office as the Members either of the House of Representatives or of councillors.

The judges or reserve judges may resign with the permission of the House to which they belong, but when the Diet is out of session they may resign with the permission of the President of the House to which they belong.

In case where a judge is unable to discharge his duties or a judges post is vacant, a reserve judge who is the member of the House to which the judge concerned belongs shall perform the duties of the judge.

The order of the reserve judges to perform the judges duties in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be decided by the House to which they belong at the time of their election.

The judges and the reserve judges who perform the official functions of judges shall receive a reasonable remuneration to be agreed upon by the Presidents of both Houses.

Article 17. (The duties of the Presiding judge)

The Presiding judge of the Court of Impeachment shall supervise hearings, maintain the order of the court and adjust the procedure of deliberation as well as administer the general affairs of the Court and represent it.

In case the Presiding judge is prevented from discharging his duties another judge shall act temporarily in his place in accordance with the order previously determined by the Court.

Article 18. (Chief clerk and clerks)

A chief clerk and clerks shall be attached to the Court of Impeachment.

The chief clerk shall supervise general office work, and direct and supervise the clerks under the supervision of the presiding judge.

The clerks shall be in charge of the general office work under the direction of their superior.

The chief clerk and clerks shall handle the office work relating to impeachment cases under the direction of the judges, in addition to the general office work mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The chief clerk and clerks shall be appointed by the presiding judges with the approval of the presidents of both Houses.

Article 19. (Independence of the Authority)

The judges of the Court of Impeachment shall excercise their official power independently.

Article 20. (Collegiate system of the Court of Impeachment)

The Court of Impeachment shall not conduct hearings or render judgment unless not less than five judges each from both Houses are present, provided the Court may otherwise determine as to matters other than hearings or judgements in the court

Article 21 (Service of the written impeachment)

The Court of Impeachment shall immediately on receipt of a written impeachment serve its copy to the judge against whom the impeachment for removal was instituted.

Article 22. (Engagement of counsel)

A judge against whom an impeachment was instituted may engage his counsel at any time.

The provisions of the statutes concerning Criminal Procedure shall mutatis mutandis apply to such counsel.

Article 23. (Oral pleadings)

A judgement of removal shall be based upon the oral pleading.

In case a judge against whom an impeachment was instituted does not appear at the date of oral pleading another date shall be fixed. Should the judge still fail to appear on that another date without good reason, the Court may proceed with the impeachment and render its judgement without hearing his pleading notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 24. (Attendance of a member of the Impeachment Committee)

The Chairman of the Impeachment Committee or a member of the Committee designated by the Chairman shall attend the hearings of the Court and the pronouncement of its judgement.

Article 25. (Place of Session)

The Sessions shall be held at the Court of Impeachment.

The Court may, however, when it deems expedient, hold its session at other places notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 26. (Publicity of trial)

Trials in the Court of Impeachment shall be conducted and its judgement declared publicly.

Article 27. (Maintenance of Order in Court)

The Presiding judge may order any person who interferes with the excercise of functions of the court or who behaves improperly, to leave the court, and may issue such other orders or take such measures as are necessary for the maintenance of oader in the court.

Article 28. (Examination)

The Court of Impeachment may summon and examine the judge against whom an impeachment was instituted.

The provisions of the statutes concerning Criminal Procedure shall mutatis mutandis apply to the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, but he shall not be taken into custody.

Article 29. (Evidence)

The Court of Impeachment may, on its own initiative or an application, take necessary evidence, or commission a District Court for that purpose.

With respect to evidence the provisions of the statutes concerning criminal procedure shall be applicable with necessary modification; provided however that the Court of Impeachment or its presiding judge shall not order arrest, seizure, search or other forcible measure against the person, thing or place, or impose fine.

Besides the foregoing, the Court of Impeachment shall have the following power, in order to collect the necessary evidence:

1. To order the possessors of evidence to produce it.
2. To make inspection of any place necessary for the discovery of facts.
3. To request of government and public offices the production of reports and data.

Article 30. (Application with necessary modification, of provisions of the statutes concerning the Criminal procedure)

The provisions of the statutes concerning the Criminal Procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis to the exclusion, refusal or excuse of a judge, the chief clerk or clerk, to trial in the court, to the preparation of Court records and to the costs of procedure.

Article 31. (Deliberation for judgement)

Diliberation for judgement shall not be open to the public.

A judgement shall be determined by a majority of judges participated in the trial. But, to rendering a judgement of removal, two-thirds majority is necessary.

Article 32. (Prohibition of double jeopardy)

The Court of Impeachment shall not render a judgement of removal for a cause which has already been adjudged by it.

Article 33. (Reason for judgement)

When rendering a judgement, the reason therefor shall be stated.

In the reason for a judgement of removal the facts and the evidence upon which such facts have been found shall be stated.

Article 34. (Written judgement)

A judgement shall be rendered in writing.

The judgement shall be signed and sealed by the judges who have participated in giving such judgement. If the Presiding Judge is unable to sign and seal, one of the judges, and if a judge other than the Presiding Judge is unable to do so, the Presiding Judge, shall make an additional entry of the fact and reason on the judgement and affix his signature and seal thereto.

Article 35. (Service of the judgment)

When the Court of Judgment rendered a final judgment, it shall serve forthwith copies of the judgment to a judge against whom an impeachment had been instituted and to the Supreme Court.

Article 36. (Publication of judgment)

A judgement of the Court of Judgement shall be publicly notified in the Official Gazette.

Article 37. (Effects of judgement of removal)

A judge shall be removed upon the pronouncement of a judgement of removal.

Article 38. (Recovery of judicial qualification)

The Court of Impeachment may, in the following cases, hear the application of the judges removed on impeachment for the recovery of their judicial qualification:

1. If upon the lapse of 5 years from the date of the judgement of removal a justification exists
2. If any new evidence is found to prove the absence of the cause of removal or otherwise a justification exists for the recovery of the judicial qualification.

A judgement for the recovery of qualification shall restore to the applicant the qualification which he lost in accordance with the provisions of laws by virtue of the original judgment for impeachment.

Article 39. (Suspension of functions as a judge)

The Court of Impeachment may suspend at any time the exercise of functions by the judge against whom an impeachment has been instituted.

Article 40. (Relation between the Proceedings of impeachment and the Criminal Procedure)

The Court of Impeachment may suspend its proceedings pending the proceedings in a criminal court for the same cause.

Article 41. (Reservation of dismissal)

A judge against whom an impeachment has been instituted shall not, even on personal application for dismissal, be dismissed by any person authorized to do so pending the final judgement by the Court of Impeachment.

Article 42. (Power to make rules)

Except as provided elsewhere by this statute, the Court of Impeachment shall have power of making rules of its own procedure.

Chapter IV. Penalty

Article 43. (False Accusation)

Any person who has made false statement with intent to cause an impeachment to be instituted against a judge shall be liable to an imprisonment with hard labor for over 3 months but not exceeding 10 years.

Should the informant confess his guilt before a judgment is rendered by the Court of Impeachment his sentence may be mitigated or pardoned.

Article 44. (Punishment against witnesses, etc.)

The following offences are punishable with a fine not exceeding ¥3,000:

1) Failure to appear or serve without good reason when summoned by the Court of Impeachment as witness, expert, interpreter or translator.
2) Failure to produce evidence when ordered by the Court of Impeachment, without good reason.
3) Refusal or obstruction of inspection of the Court of Impeachment.

Any person who having been called upon by the Impeachment Committee to appear as witness, or furnish evidence or records, fails to appear, makes false statement, fails to produce records or produces false records without good reason, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ¥1,000.

Supplementary Provision:

The present Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

The Law For Establishment of the Legal Affairs Office

Promulgated, Dec. 17, 1947
Enforced, Feb. 14, 1947

Law for Establishment of the Legal Affairs Office

Article 1. There shall be, in the Cabinet, the President of Legal Affairs to preside over the legal affairs of the Government.

The President of Legal Affairs shall, as the supreme adviser of the Government on legal questions, give his opinion or advise to the Cabinet, the Prime Minister and the Minister of each Executive Ministry.

The President of Legal Affairs shall administer matters concerning criminal investigation and prosecution and concerning the public procurators' offices, matters concerning examining and drafting of bills to be presented by the Cabinet and of Cabinet Orders, examining of the drafts of treaties, research of laws and legal matters, domestic, foreign, and international litigations concerned with the interests of the State, amnesty, extradition, nationality, family registration, registration of aliens, other registrations, deposit, civil liberties, prison affairs and rehabilitation, matters concerning

other legal affairs, matters concerning prohibition etc. from formation of political parties, associations and other bodies, made in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946, matters concerning investigation etc. of those who were formerly regular officers of the Army and the Navy or retired officers who had specially volunteered for the Army and the Navy made in accordance with the request of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and matters concerning the investigation of activity etc. of persons who have been designated as falling under the provisions of the Memorandum, in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No, 1 of 1947.

Article 2. The President of Legal Affairs shall be appointed by the Prime Minister from among those persons deemed specially qualified for the position and small be a Minister of State.

The President of Legal Affairs shall be deemed as the competent minister mentioned in the Cabinet Law.

The provisions of Articles 4 to 7 inclusive of the Administrative Office Law shall apply with necessary modifications to the President of Legal Affairs; provided, however, that "Ministerial Ordinance" in Article 6 of the said Law shall read "Legal Affairs Office Ordinance."

Article 3. Under the President of Legal Affairs, there shall be the Director-General of Prosecution, the Director-General of Legislation the Director-General of Research and Opinion, the Director-General of Litigation and the Director-General of Legal Execution.

Each Director-General shall supervise and direct his secretariat and the Bureaus under his jurisdiction for the assistance to the President of Legal Affairs.

In addition to each Director-General, there shall be a Secretary-General of the President's Secretariat.

The Secretary-General of the President's Secretariat shall assist the President, supervise and direct the business of the Presidents Secretariat.

Article 4. The affairs to be administered by the President of Legal Affairs shall be conducted in the Legal Affairs Office.

Article 5. In addition to the President's Secretariat, there shall be, in the Legal Affairs Office, a Secretariat of each Director-General and bureaus, divided as below, under the supervision and direction of each Director-General:

Director-General of Prosecution
  Prosecution Bureau
  Special Examination Bureau
Director-General of Legislation
  First Legislation Bureau
  Second Legislation Bureau
  Third Legislation Bureau
Director-General of Research and Opinion
  First Research and Opinion Bureau
  Second Research and Opinion Bureau
  Data and Statistics Bureau
Director-General of Litigation
  Civil Litigation Bureau
  Tax Litigation Bureau
  Administrative Litigation Bureau
Director-General of Legal Execution
  Civil Affairs Bureau
  Civil Liberties Bureau
  Correction and Rehabilitation General Affairs Bureau
  Adult Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau
  Juvenile Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau
  Each Secretariat of the Director-General

shall administer matters concerning the bureaus under his jurisdiction.

Article 6. The Prosecution Bureau shall be in charge of the following matters:

1. Matters concerning the business of criminal inyestigation and prosecution and concerning the Public Procurator's Office;
2. Matters concerning the amnesty;
3. Matters concerning extradition;
4. Matters concerning the scientific study of criminal investigation;
5. Matters concerning the culture and training of judicial police officers;
6. Matters which are concerned with the prevention of crime or other criminal affairs, but which do not fall under the jurisdiction of other bureaus.

The Special Examination Bureau shall be in charge of the following matters:

1. Matters concerning the prohibition from formation and the dissolution of organizations of any type, in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 (excluding matters provided for in Art. 10, Par. 1, Item 10).
2. Matters concerning the investigation etc. of those who were formerly regular officers of the Army and the Navy or retired officers who had specially volunteered for the Army and the Navy, made in accordance with the request of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
3. Matters concerning the investigation of activity etc. of persons who have been designated as falling under the provisions of the Memorandum, in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1, 1947.

Article 7. The First Legislation Bureau shall be in charge of the matters concerning examining and drafting of bills and Cabinet Orders relating chiefly to matters concerning foreign affairs, public finance or banking and relating to others which do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Second Legislation Bureau and the Third Legislation Bureau and those concerning examining of drafts of treaties.

The Second Legislation, Bureau shall be in charge of the matters concerning examining and drafting of bills and Cabinet Orders relating chiefly to matters concerning industry, economy, traffics or communications.

The Third Legislation Bureau shall be in charge of the matters concerning examining and drafting of bills and Cabinet Orders relating chiefly to matters concerning legal affairs, culture, welfare or labour.

The Director-General of Legislation may, if he deems especially necessary, temporarily change the jurisdiction of each bureau.

Article 8. The First Research and Opinion Bureau shall be in charge of the matters concerning study and research of judicial systems, civil and criminal law, domestic, foreign, and international and their operation.

The Second Research and Opinion Bureau shall be in charge of the matters concerning study and research of legal matters, domestic and foreign, and their operation, exclusive of matters belonging to the jurisdiction of the First Research and Opinion Bureau.

The Date and Statistics Bureau shall be in charge of the following matters:

1. Matters connerning collection, arrangement and compilation of date and materials relating to statutes, other laws and legal matters, domestic and foreign;
2. Matters concerning legal statistics;
3. Matters concerning publicity of laws and ordinances.

In addition to the matters enumerated in the preceding three paragraphs, the First Research and Opinion Bureau, the Second Research and Opinion Bureau and the Date and Statistics Bureau shall be in charge of the matters concerning the statement of opinions or the advice prescribed in Art. 1 dar' 2 in connection with the business over which they have jurisdiction respectively.

Article 9. The Civil Litigation Bureau shall administer the matters concerning civil litigation.

The Tax Litigation Bureau shall administer the matters relating to litigations which are concerned in taxes and customs.

The Administrative Litigation Bureau shall administer the matters concerning all administrative litigations exclusive of those falling under the jurisdiction of the Tax Litigation Bureau.

Article 10. The Civil Affairs Bureau shall administer the following affairs:

1. Matters concerning nationality;
2. Matters concerning family registration;
3. Matters concerning the registration of aliens;
4. Matters concerning the registration of land and others (Tôki);
5. Matters concerning deposits;
6. Matters concerning notarial acts;
7. Matters concerning judicial scriveners;
8. Matters concerning judicial affairs bureaus;
9. Matters concerning the registration of political parties made in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946;
10. Matters concerning receipt and disposal of properties of political partics. sociaties and organizations dissolved in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946;
11. Any other matters concerning civil affairs which do not belong to other jurisdictions.

The civil Liberties Bureau shall administer the following affairs:

1. Matters concerning the investigation of cases in re violation of civil liberties and the collection of informations thereof;
2. Matters concerning the promotion of civil liberty movement;
3. Matters concerning habeas corpus;
4. Matters concerning legal aid to the poor;
5. Any other matters concerning civil liberties.

The Correction and Rehabilitation General Affairs Bureau shall administer the following matters:

1. Matters concerning planning of policies in respect to the prison affairs and the rehabilitation of offenders, and concerning adjustment of the business thereof;
2. Matters concerning prisons, houses of detention, juvenile protection offices, reformatories and other governmental or public institutions for correction and rehabilitation of juveniles;
3. Matters concerning culture and training of the staff for correction and rehabilitation;
4. Matters concerning the finger-prints of offenders;
5. Matters concerning the prison affairs and rehabilitation which do not belong to other jurisdictions.

The Adult Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau shall administer the following matters:

1. Matters concerning the execution of penalties and detention of adults;
2. Matters concerning the rehabilitation of adult offenders;
3. Matters concerning the rehabilitation work of adults.

The Juvenile Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau shall administer the following matters:

1. Matters concerning the execution of penalties and detention of juveniles;
2. Matters concerning the rehabilitation of juveniles placed under rehabilitation by the juvenile court;
3. Matters concerning the rehabilitation work for juveniles placed under rehabilitation by the juvenile court.

Article 11. The President's Secretariat shall be in charge of the following matters:

1. Matters concerning the custody of a copy of the genealogical table of the Imperial Household;
2. Matters concerning confidential affairs;
3. Matters concerning the keeping of seals of the President of Legal Affairs and the office thereof;
4. Matters concerning general inspection of administration under the jurisdiction of the President of Legal Affairs;
5. Matters concerning the receiving, sending, compilation and preservation of official documents;
6. Matters concerning the appointment, dismissal and other status of personnels;
7. Matters concerning lawyers and the bar associations;
8. Matters concerning the Research and Training Institute of the Legal Affairs Office;
9. Matters concerning estimate, settlement and account of expenses and revenues, and concerning audit of account;
10. Matters concerning properties and commodities, of the Legal Affairs Office and its

subordinate agencies;

11. Matters concerning the liaison business.

Article 12. Matters which do not belong to any bureau as provided for in Art. 5, Par. 2 and Art. 6 to the preceding Article inclusive shall be administerd as fixed by the President of Legal Affairs.

Article 13. In addition to matters prescribed by this Law, necessary matters concerning special organs and personnel of the Legal Affairs Office shall be provided for by Cabinet Order, and those concerning the sections or units under the jurisdiction of such bureau, each secretariat of the Director-General and the President's Secretariat, shall be fixed by the President of Legal Affairs.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 14. The present Law shall come into force on the day when 60 days have elapsed from the day of its promulgation.

Article 15. The President of Legal Affairs shall have jurisdiction over private institutions for correction and rehabilitation which have, hitherto, fallen under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Justice until March 31, 1949, but shall be required, from April 1, 1948 to obtain the advice of and exchange opinions with the Minister of Welfare regarding operation of such institutions, as shall be provided by Cabinet Order.

The President of Legal Affairs shall continue to exercise the same jurisdiction over matters concerning rehabilitation of juveniles as has been exercised by the Minister of Justice until March 31, 1948. From April 1, 1948 jurisdiction over juveniles about whom there is apprehension of delinquency shall be transferred to the Minister of Welfare, except over those who have been placed under correction by Juvenile Court.

The President of Legal Affairs shall examine the records of all inmates of the institutions mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article and those juvenile about whom it has been ascertained that they have committed crimes or those who have been placed under rehabilitation by the Juvenile Courts shall be removed to public reformatories or other public institution for correction and rehabilitation by March 31, 1949, by which date there is to be no private institution used for reformatories or for correction and rehabilitation.

Until removals mentioned in the preceding paragraph have been finished, the President of Legal Affairs, in cooperation with the Minister of Welfare, shall supervise strictly all private institutions for correction and rehabilitation and all private reformatories to insure maintenance of high standards of conduct and operation.

Law No. 194

Article 1. In the judicial procedure in which the State is a party or participator, the President of Legal Affairs shall represent the State.

Article 2. The President of Legal Affaris may nominate a functionary from among his subordinates to take charge of the judicial procedure provided for in the preceding Article.

When the President of Legal Affairs considers it necessary in connection with the judicial procedure provided for in the preceding Article, about the matters under the charge or supervision of an Administrative Office, he may, after hearing the opinion of the said Administrative Office, nominate an official of that Office to take charge of the said judicial procedure. In this case, the nominee shall be under the direction of the President of Legal Affairs so for as the said judicial procedure is concerned.

Article 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding Article, the President of Legal Affairs may appoint a lawyer as his judicial attorney to take charge of the judicial procedure provided for in Article 1.

Article 4. In a judicial procedure in which the interests of the State and public welfare are deeply involved, the President of Legal Affairs may, with permission of the Court, express his opinion to the Court or nominate a functionary from among his subordinates and have him express his opinion.

Article 5. An Administrative Office may nominate a functionary from among his subordinates to take charge of the judicial procedure in which it is a party or participator.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, an Administrative Office may appoint a lawyer to take charge of the judicial procedure provided for in the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 6. In the judicial procedure provided for in Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the Administrative Office shall be under the direction of the President of the Legal Affairs.

When the President of Legal Affairs considers it necessary in connection with the judicial procedure provided for in Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, he may nominate a functionary from among his subordinates to take charge of the said judicial procedure or dismiss a person who has been nominated or chosen by an Administrative Office in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 or 2 of the preceding Article.

The provisions of the preceding two Paragraphs shall not apply in regard to a suit concerning a decision (shinketsu) of the Fair Trade Commission.

Article 7. The nominee nominated by the President of Legal Affairs or the Administrative Office in accordance with the provisions of Article 2, Paragraph 1 of Article 5 or Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article, is authorized to do all the judicial acts other than the appointment of the counsel in regard to the said judicial procedure.

Article 8. The provisions of Article 1 to the preceding Article inclusive shall be applicable mutatis mutandis to arbitration or non-judicial cases.

Supplementary Provisions:

This Law shall come into force as from the date of the enforcement of the Law for Establishment of the Legal Affairs Office.

A functionary belonging to an Administrative Office, who represents the State in regard to the judicial procedure provided for in Article 1 or 8, which is pending at the time of the enforcement of this Law,

shall be considered as nominated, so far as the said judicial procedure is concerned, by the President of Legal Affairs in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 2 (including the cases wherein these provisions are made applicable mutatis mutandis in Article 8).

The Postal Savings Law shall be partly amended as follows:

Article 5. Deleted.

Law No. 105

Article 1. The Ministry of Justice shall be abolished. For this purpose, the Rugulations governing the Organization of the Ministry of Justice shall be repealed.

Article 2. The Bureau of Legislation shall be abolished. For this purpose, the Cabinet Law shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 12, "and a Bureau of Legislation" and the third Paragraph shall be deleted, and in the fourth Paragraph of the same Article, "the preceding two paragraphs" shall read "the preceding paragraph."

Article 3 The Administrative Offices Law shall partially be amended as follows:

In Artlcle 9, "and the Bureau of Legislation" shall be deleted.

In Article 10, "and the Bureau of Legislation" "each" "and the Director-General of the Bureau of Legislation" and "respectively" shall be deleted. In Article 11, "and the Bureau of Legislation" shall be deleted.

In Article 12 "the Cabinet Secretariat and the Bureau of Legislation" shall read "and the Cabinet Secretariat."

Article 4. The Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives shall partially be amended as follows:

Item 3 of Article 10 shall be amended as follows:

3. Deleted.

Article 5. The Public Service Law shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 2, "5. The Director-General of the Bureau of Legislation shall read "5. Each Director-General of the Legal Affairs Office."

Article 6. The Court Organization Law shall partially be amended as follows:

In Art. 41 Par. 2, "Vice-Minister in the Ministry of Justice" and "Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Educational Officials of the Ministry of Justice" shall respectively read "Each Director-General, Secretary-General of the President's Secretariat" and "Secretary of the Legal Affairs Office, Educational Official of the Legal Affairs Office."

In Art. 42 Par. 2 and Art. 44 Par. 1 Item 4, "Secretaries of the Ministry of Justice" and "Educational Officials of the Ministry of Justice" shall respectively read "Secretaries of the Legal Affairs Office" and "Educational Officials of the Legal Affairs Office."

Article 7. The Public Procurator's Office Law shall partially be amended as follows:

"Minister of Justice" shall read "President of Legal Affairs."

In Art. 19 Par. 1 Item 3, "Vice-Minister of Justice," "Secretary of the Ministry of Justice" and "Educational Official of the Ministry of Justice" shall respectively read "each Director-General of the Legal Affairs Office and Secretary-General of the President's Secretariat," "Secretary of the Legal Affairs Office" and "Educational Official of the Legal Affairs Office."

Article 8. The Police Law shall partially be amended as follows:

In Art. 4 Par. 2 Item 7, "the Prime Minister's Office" shall read "the Prime Minister's Office and the Legal Affairs Office."

Article 9. The Ordinance concerning Appointment and Gradation of Governmental Officials shall partially be amended as follows:

In Art. 6 Par. 1, "the Director-General of the Bureau of Legislation" shall be deleted.

Article 10. The Ordinance concerning Status of Governmental Officials shall partially be amended as follows:

In Art. 1, "the Director-General of the Bureau of Legislation" shall be deleted.

Article 11. The Ordinance for Disciplinary Punishment of Governmental Officials shall partially be amended as follows:

In Art. 22 Par. 1, "the Bureau of Legislation" shall read "the Legal Affairs Office."

In Art. 23 Par. 1, "the Bureau of Legislation" shall be deleted and "the Director-General of the Bureau of Legislation" shall read "the Director-General of Cabinet Secretariat, and in the Legal Affairs Office, the Secretary-General of the President's Secretariat."

Article 12. The Imperial Ordinance No. 528 of 1923 (concerning the Judicial Police Officials and the Persons designated as those authorized to discharge their official function as the Judicial Police Officials) shall partially be amended as follows:

"The Minister of Justice" and "Secretaries of the Ministry of Justice" shall respectively read "the President of Legal Affairs" and "Secretaries of the Legal Affairs Office."

Article 13. In the following laws and ordinances, "the Minister of Justice" and "the Ministry of Justice" shall respectively read "the President of Legal Affairs" and "the Legal Affairs Office."

The Amnesty Law
The Reformatory Law
The Deposit Law
The Code of Criminal Procedure
The Notary Law
The Cheques Law
The Judicial Scrivener Law
The Juvenile Law
The Bills of Exchange Law
The Ordinance in re Extradition
The Law of Procedure in Non-contentious Matters

The Law concerning Registration of Immovables
The Lawyers Law
The Law relating to Prohibition of Private Moncpoly and Methods of Preserving Fair Trade (Law No. 54 of 1947)

Article 14. In the following laws and ordinances, "competent Minister" shall read "the President of Legal Affairs."

Nationality Law

Law No. 21 of 1898 (Law concerning Aliens Adopted or Becoming Incoming Husbands).

Ordinance relating to Registration of Aliens Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 (concerning Prohibition, etc. of Formation of Political Parties, Associations and other bodies).

Ministry for Home Affairs Ordinance No. 30 of 1946 (relating to the Investigation of the Officers in the Regular Army or Navy or in the Special Volunteer Reserve).

Article 15. "Minister of Justice" and "Ministry of Justice" in other laws and ordinances, shall respectively read "President of Legal Affairs" and Legal Affairs Office."

Article 16. Necessary matters in respect to the enforcement of the Law for the Establishment of the Legal Affairs Office except as provided for in this Law, shall be fixed by Cabinet Order.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 17. The present Law shall come into force on the day when 60 days have clapsed from the day of its promulgation.

Article 18. The tenure of office as Vice-Minister of Justice, Secretaries of the Ministry of Justice and Educational Officials of the Ministry of Justice shall respectively be regarded as tenure of the holding office as each Director-General of the Legal Affairs Office, Secretaries of the Legal Affairs Office and Educational Officials of the Legal Affairs Office, with regard to the application of the provisions of Articles 41, 42 and 44 of the Court Organization Law and Article 19 of the Public Procutator's Office Law.

The Police Law

Promulgated, Dec. 17, 1947
Enforced, Mar 7, 1948

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The Police Law

In conformity with the Constitution of Japan which preserves the ideal of human liberty for the nation and with a view to furthering the principle of Local Autonomy, the National Diet for the purpose of maintaining order, strengthening the enforcement of statute, securing the maximum of human dignity through recognition of individual and communal responsibility, and establishing systems of democratic authority vasted in the people to safeguard the rights and liberties of the individual, does enact the Police Law as follows:

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1. The Police shall have charge of protecting lives, persons and properties of the people, detecting crimes, apprehending suspects and maintaining public safety.

Activities of the police shall be strictly limited to the extent mentioned in the preceding paragraph and its authority shall never be abused in any way such as to interfare with the civil liberties and rights of the individual, as guaranteed in the Constitution of Japan.

Article 2. The term "Administrative control" as used in the present Law shall comprehend all matters relating to the organization and budget of the police as well as to personnel affairs of its officials.

The term "Operational control" as used in the present Law shall comprehend the matters relating to the following affairs:

1. Maintenance of public order;
2. Protection of life and property;
3. Prevention and supression of crimes;
4. Detection of crimes and apprehension of suspects;
5, Control of traffic:

6 Serving of warrants of arrest and of detention and other affairs ordered by the Court, Judge or Public Procurator and provided for by law.

The term "Crimes" as used in the present Law shall include violations of economic laws and ordinances, but shall not be limited thereto.

Article 3. The oath of office taken by all categories of personnel subject to this Law shall include the obligation to defend and uphold the Constitution and the laws of Japan.

Chapter II National Rural Police

Section 1. National Public Safety Commission

Article 4. There shall be established under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister a National Public Safety Commission and a National Rural Police Force not to exceed 30,000 of police personnel in strength, the expenses of which shall be borne by the National Government.

The National Public Safety Commission shall take charge of the following affairs:

1. Matters concerning the maintenance and control of the police communication system (except systems connecting the headquarters of the police of autonomous entities with lower organizations within their jurisdiction), provided that the police of autonomous entities shall have access to police communication systems for the purpose of communicating with other police of autonomous entities and with the National Rural Police;
2. Matters concerning the maintenance and control of criminal identification facilities;
3. Matters concerning the maintenance and control of police education and training facilities;
4. Other matters concerning the administrative control of the National Rural Police;
5. Matters concerning criminal identification and criminal statistics;
6. Matters concerning the preparation and execution of plans for integrating the police to cope with a state of national emergency;
7. Matters concerning the control of the Imperial Guard, snd policing of those buildings and facilities occupied by the Diet, Cabinet, Ministries (including the Prime Minister's Office), Board of Audit and the Supreme Court within the Metropolis upon request of the agencies concerned.

Article 5. The National Public Safety Commission shall be composed of five members.

Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of both Houses of the Diet from among persons who have not been in the police service or who have not the caree of public servants in the Government or public offices (except those who have been either elected or appointed through the public election or the election or resolution of one or both Houses of the Diet or of the Assemblies of local autonomous entities subsequent to September 2, 1945).

If, in regard to the appointment of a member of the Commission, the House of Representatives consents, but the House of Councillors does not, the consent of the House of Representatives shall be the consent of the Diet in conformity with the instance mentioned in Article 67, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution of Japan.

A person falling under any of the following numbered items shall not be able to become a member of the Commission:

1. An incompetent or quasi-incompetent person, or a bankrupt who has not been rehabilitated;
2. A person who has been sentenced to imprisonment or a heavier punishment;
3. A person who, on and after the day of enforcement of the Constitution of Japan, has organized or joined a political party or any other organization advocating destruction by violence of the Constitution of Japan or the Government formed thereunder.

The appointment of members of the Commission shall not result in three or more of them belonging to the same political party.

Article 6. The provisions of Section 7 of Chapter III of the National Public Service Law shall apply mutatis mutandis to members of the Commission.

Members of the Commission shall not become officers of a political party or any other political organization.

Article 7. The term of office of members of the Commission shall be five years, provided that a member filling a vacancy shall remain in office during the rest of the term of office of his predecessor.

Members of the Commission may be re-appointed

Article 8. In case a member of the Commission has come to fall under any of the items of Article 5, Paragraph 4, he shall ipso facto be relieved of his office.

The Prime Minister may, in case he considers that a member of the Commission has been incapacitated from performing his duties on account of a mental or physical defect or that he has violated his official obligations or committed a misconduct ill befitting a member of the Commission, dismiss him with the consent of both Houses of the Diet.

The Prime Minister shall dismiss the following members of the Commission with the consent of both Houses of the Diet

1. All except two of such members of the Commission as have simultaneously come to belong to the same political party to which none of the members have belonged;
2. All except one of such members of the Commission as have come to belong to a political party to which one of the members of the Commission has already belonged.

The provisions of Article 5, Paragraph 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cases mentioned in the preceding two Paragraphs.

The Prime Minister shall immediately dismiss a member of the Commission who has come to belong to a political party to which two members of the Commission have already belonged.

Except in the cases mentioned in Paragraphs 2 and 3 and the preceding paragraph, no member of the Commission shall be dismissed against his will.

Article 9. Members of the Commission shall receive a salary similar to that of the Procurator-General.

Article 10. There shall be a chairman of the Commission who shall be selected and appointed through cooptation by its members. The term of office of the chairman shall be one year, provided that he may be re-appointed.

The chairman shall preside over the affairs of the National Public Safety Commission.

Section 2 Executive Office of the National Public Safety Commission

Article 11. There shall be established in the Public Safety Commission as its executive office a headquarters of the National Rural Police to deal with the affairs concerning the matters within the authority of the National Public Safety Commission.

Article 12. There shall be appointed a Director-General in the Headquarters of the National Rural Police.

The Director-General shall be appointed, and dismissed for cause, by the National Public Safety Commission in accordance with the provisions of the National Public Servants Law.

Article 13. The Director-General shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the National Public Safety Commission and control the affairs of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police.

Article 14. In the Headquarters of the National Rural Police, there shall be no more than five divisions, comprising in them General Affairs Division, Police Affairs Division and Criminal Investigation Division.

There shall be attacned to the Headquarters of the National Rural Police a Police College.

The Police College shall train the pre-service and in-service police personnel of the National Rural Police and also, upon request of the police of autonomous entities, may train such personnel thereof.

Article 15. In the Headquarters of the National Rural Police, there shall be an Assistant-Director, not more than five Chiefs of Divisions and police personnel, other necessary subordinate personnel and subordinate organs as provided for by the National Public Safety Commission.

The personnel mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be appointed, and dismissed for cause, by the Director-General of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police in accordance with the provisions of the National Public Service Law.

Article 16. The whole country shall be divided into six Police Regions and there shall be established in each Police Region a Headquarters of the Police Region as a local office of the National Rural Police to take charge of the assigned affairs of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police.

The area and name of each Police Region and the location and name of the Headquarters of each Police Region shall be in accordance with the appended list.

Article 17. In the Headquarters of each Police Region, there shall be a Director, Police personnel and other necessary personnel and organs as provided for by the National Public Safety Commission.

The organization shall follow the pattern as established for the National Rural Police Headquarters.

The personnel provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be appointed, and dismissed for cause, by the Director-General of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police in accordance with the provisions of the National Public Servants Law.

Article 18. The Directors of the Headquarters of Police Regions shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Director-General of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police, deal with the affairs of the Headquarters of Police Regions and administratively coordinate and promote the uniformity of the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures under their jurisdiction.

The Directors of the Headquarters of Police Regions and Public Safety Commissions of To, Do and Prefectures shall maintain close liaison and adequately cooperate with each other in regard to police matters.

Article 19. There shall be attached to the Headquarters of each National Rural Police Region a Regional Police School.

The Regional Police School shall train the pre-service and in-service police personnel of the National Rural Police and also, upon request of the police of autonomous entities, may train such personnel thereof.

The Regional Police Schools and the Police College shall be maintained and operated by the National Rural Police.

Section 3 Public Safety Commissions of To (Metropolis), Do (Hokkaido) and Prefectures

Article 20. There shall be established under the jurisdiction of the Governers of To, Do and Prefectures Public Safety Commissions of To, Do and Prefectures.

The Public Safety Commissions of To, Do and Prefectures shall exercise operational control over the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefecture.

Article 21. The Public Safety Commissions of To, Do and Prefectures shall each be composed of three members.

Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Governor with the consent of the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Assembly from among persons who have the right to be elected as members of the respective Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Assembly and who have not been in the police service or have not the career of public servants in the Government or public offices (except those who have been either elected or appointed through the public election or the election or resolution of one or both Houses of the Diet or of the Assemblies of local autonomous entities subsequent to September 2, 1945).

A person falling under any of the following item shall not become a member of the Commission:

1. A bankrupt who has not been rehabilitated;
2. A person who has been sentenced imprisonment or a heavier punishment;
3. A person who, on and after the date of enforcement of the Constitution of Japan, has organized or jointed a political party or any other organization advocating destruction by violence of the Constitution of Japan or the Government formed thereunder.

The appointment of members of the Commission shall not result in two or more of them belonging to the same political party.

Article 22. Members of the Commission shall not be able to become concurrently members of the Assemblies or salaried personnel of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, Prefectures, Special Wards, cities, towns or villages, or officers of a political party or any other political organization.

In addition to the preceding paragraph, matters concerning the performance of duties of members of the Commission shall be fixed by Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Regulations in line with the provisions of Section 7 of Chapter III of the National Public Servants Law. However, the restrictions provided for in Articles 103 and 104 of the same Law shall not apply except in case the Governors of To, Do and Prefectures consider that a member of the Commission has been incapacitated from his service; and with regard to the service of members of the Commission it shall be fixed by the Public Safety Commission of To, Do and Prefectures.

Article 23. The term of office of members of the Commission shall be three years, provided that a member filling vacancy shall remain in office during the rest of the term of office of his predecessor.

Members of the Commission may be re-appointed.

Article 24. In case a member of he Commission falls under any of the following items, he shall ipso facto be relieved of his office:

1. In case he has come to fall under any of the Items of Article 21, Paragraph 3;
2. In case he has ceased to have the right to be elected as a member of the respective Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Assembly

The provisions of Articles 86, 87 and Article 88, Paragraph 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the request of dismissal of a member of the Commission, provided that "more than one third of the total number of persons" used in Article 86, Paragraph 1 of the same Law shall read "more than one third of the total number of persons who have the right to vote within the jurisdiction of respective National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures."

The Governors of To, Do and Prefectures may, in case they consider that a member of the Commission has been incapacitated from performing his duties on account of a mental or physical defect or that he has violated his official obligations or committed a misconduct ill befitting member of the Commission, dismiss him with the consent of the Assemblies of To, Do and Prefectures.

In case two or more members of the Commission have come to belong to the same political party, such members except one of them shall be dismissed by the Governors of To, Do and Prefectures with the consent of the Assemblies of To, Do and Prefectures, provided that the Governors of To, Do and Prefectures shall immediately dismiss the members of the Commission who have come to belong to a political party to which one of the members of the Commission has already belonged.

Except in the cases mentioned in the preceding two Paragraphs, no member of the Commission shall be dismissed against his will.

Article 25. To, Do and Prefectures shall provide members of the Commission with remuneration and compensation for such expenses as they may require for performing their duties.

In regard to the remuneration and compensation of expenses mentioned in the preceding Paragraph, the provisions of Article 203, Paragraph 3 and Article 206 of the Local Autonomy Law shall apply.

Article 26. There shall be a chairman in each of the Public Safety Commissions of To, Do and Prefectures who shall be selected through cooptation by the members. The term of office of the chairman shall be one year, provided that he may be re-appointed.

The chairman shall preside over the affairs of the Public Safety Commission of the respective To, Do and Prefectures.

Section 4 National Rural Police of To (Motropolis), Do (Hokkaido) and Prefectures

Article 27. The National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures shall, within the boundaries of the respective To, Do and Prefecture (except the areas under the jurisdiction of the police of autonomous entities), carry out those functions as listed in Article 2, Paragraph 2.

Article 28. There shall be established not more than one To or Prefecture headquarters of the National Rural Police within each To and Prefecture at the places where the Governments of To and Prefecture are situated. In Do (Hokkaido) there shall be established not more than 14 headquarters of the National Rural Police in the administrative sub-divisions, one of which shall be at the place where the Government of Do (Hokkaido) is situated.

The area under the jurisdiction of the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures shall be divided into Police Districts, and there shall be established a police station for each Police District.

The area of each Police District and the location, name and jurisdiction of each police station shall be determined by the National Rural Police.

There shall be established police boxes or police sub-stations as lower organizations of police stations.

Article 29. There shall be established branches of the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures at necessary places to have charge of liaison between the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures and the police of autonomous entities and the maintenance and control of the police communication systems under the jurisdiction of the National Rural Police.

Article 30 The Chiefs of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures (hereinafter to be called the Chiefs of Police of To, Do and Prefectures) shall be appointed, and dismissed for cause, by the Directors of the Headquarters of Police Regions with the consent of the Director-General of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police in accordance with the provisions of Public Service Law.

Article 31. The Chiefs of Police of To, Do and Prefectures shall be subject to the operational control of the Public Safety Commissions of To, Do and Prefectures and subject to the administrative control of the Directors of Police Regions.

Article 32. The Chiefs of Police of To, Do and Prefectures shall control the police communication systems under the jurisdiction of the National Rural Police which are within the boundaries of the respective To, Do and Prefectures.

Article 33. There shall be established in the National Rural Police Headquarters of To, Do and Prefecturers necessary divisions and sections (including structures concerning criminal identification and criminal statistics).

Article 34. There may be attached to the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures Police Schools of To, Do and Prefectures.

The Police Schools of To, Do and Prefectures shall train the pre-service and in-service police personnel of the National Rural Police and also, upon request of the police of autonomous entities, may train such personnel thereof.

Article 35. In the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures, there shall be police personnel who are Superintendents, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Sergeants and Policemen, and other necessary personnel, in addition to the Chief of Police.

Ranks of police personnel shall be Chief of Police, Superintendent, Inspector, Assistant Inspector, Sergeant and Policeman.

Police personnel shall take charge of police affairs subject to the direction and supervision of their superiors.

Article 36. The personnel mentioned in the preceding Article, Paragraph 1 shall be appointed, and dismissed for cause, by the Chiefs of Police of To, Do and Prefecture in accordance with the provisions of the National Public Servants Law, provided that no such personnel shall be placed on duty with the National Rural Police until he has undergone a course of basic police training.

Necessary matters concerning the oath, training and education, formality and uniform of police personnel shall be determined by the National Public Safety Commission.

Article 37. The chiefs of police stations shall be Superintendents or Inspectors.

The chiefs of police stations shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Chiefs of Police of To, Do and Prefectures, execute police affairs within their jurisdiction and direct and supervise the personnel of police stations.

Article 38. The chiefs of police sub-stations shall be Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors.

The chiefs of police sub-stations shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Chiefs of Police of To, Do and Prefectures, execute the affairs provided for in Article 29 and direct and supervise the personnel of police substations.

Article 39. Detailed matters concerning the organs and officials of the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures shall be fixed by the National Public Safety Commission.

Chapter III Police of Autonomous Entities

Section 1 General Provisions

Article 40. Cities and urban communities having five thousand population or over (hereinafter called cities, towns and villages) shall be responsible for the maintenance of police and enforcement of law and order within their boundaries.

The urban communities provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be given public notice by Cabinet Order in accordance with the population based on the latest census announced in the Official Gazette.

Article 41. The police of cities, towns and villages shall perform all functions in matters listed in Article 2, Paragraph 2.

Article 42. Expenses necessary for the police of autonomous entities shall be borne by the respective cities, towns and villages.

Section 2 Public Safety Commissions of Cities, Towns and Villages

Article 43. There shall be established under the jurisdiction of the mayors of cities and headmen of towns and villages Public Safety Commissions of cities, towns and villages to control the police within the boundaries of the respective city, town and village.

Article 44. In regard to the organization and operation of the Public Safety Commissions of cities, towns and villages and the qualification, appointment, prohibition of the concurrent holding of other offices, performance of duties, term of office, retirement, dismissal, remuneration and compensation of expenses of members of such Commissions, the provisions of Articles 21 to 23 inclusive, Article 24, Paragraphs 1, 3 to 5 inclusive, Articles 25 and 26 shall apply mutatis mutandis, provided that in case a member of the Commission is to be dismissed in consequence of the request of dismissal in accordance with the provisions of the Local Autonomy Law, he shall lose his office irrespective of the provisions of Article 24, Paragraph 5. And "To, Do and Prefectures" as used in Articles 21 to 26, inclusive shall read "cities, towns and villages," "Governors of To, Do and Prefectures" as used therein shall read "mayors of cities and headmen of towns and village" and "regulations of To, Do and Prefectures" as used therein shall read "regulations of cities, towns and villages."

Section 3 Police of Cities, Towns and Villages

Article 45. There shall be established one or more police stations in each city, town and village.

Where there are two or more police stations, there shall be established a Headquarters of the Police of cities, towns and villages.

The location, name and jurisdiction of each police station and the name and organization of the Headquarters of the Police of cities, towns and villages shall be determined by By-laws of cities, Towns and Villages after consulting with the Public Safety Commissions of cities, towns and villages.

Article 46. In the police of cities, towns and villages there shall be a Chief of Police and police personnel of the ranks necessary and consistent with efficient policing in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

The provisions of Article 35, Paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the police personnel of cities, towns and villages referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The fixed number of police personnel of cities, towns and villages shall be determined by the local entities under By-laws in accordance with local requirements, and shall not exceed 95,000, provided that until such time as local autonomy in financial matters has been established

the fixed number of police personnel of cities, towns and villages shall be in accordance with the standards fixed by Cabinet Order. Such standards shall be fixed according to the population of cities, towns and villages and according to the ranks of police personnel necessary for efficient policing, administration of police and supervision of police. Such standards shall also specify the numbers and types of professional, technical, clerical and maintenance employees necessary for efficient policing in accordance with city, town and village population. Readjustment in the allocation of the total personnel strength of 95,000 shall be made only through legislation enacted by the Diet after such time as local autonomy in financial matters has been established.

Article 47 The Chiefs of Police of cities, towns and villages shall be appointed, and, dismissed for cause, by the Public Safety Commissions of cities, towns and villages in accordance with By-law

Article 48 The Chiefs of Police of cities, towns and villages, in accordance with the standards fixed by the Public Safety Commission, shall appoint, and dismiss for cause, the police personnel of the respective city, town and village. They shall also direct and supervise such personnel.

Article 49 The chiefs of police stations shall be police personnel not lower than Assistant Inspectors However, the Chiefs of Police of cities, towns and villages may hold such offices concurrently.

The chiefs of police stations shall be subject to the direction and supervision of their superiors, execute police affairs within their jurisdiction and direct and supervise the personnel subordinate to them.

Article 50. The appointment and dismissal, allowance, performance of duties and other matters of police personnel shall be fixed by By-laws of cities, towns and villages in line with the spirit of the National Public Servants Law, provided that such persons as have not undergone a course of basic police training shall not be placed on duty with the police of cities, towns and villages except as temporary personnel thereof.

Necessary matters concerning the oath, education and training, formality and uniform of municipal police personnel shall be fixed by municipal regulations in line with the regulations to be determined by the National Public Safety Commission as provided for in Article 36, Paragraph 2, provided that the uniform shall be easily distinguishable from that of the National Rural Police.

Section 4 Special Provisions concerning Special Wards

Article 51. In areas where special wards exist, the Wards shall be collectively responsible for police within the areas of such wards.

Article 52. For such special wards there shall be established one Special Ward Public Safety Commission corresponding to Public Safety Commission of cities, touns and villages, under the jurisdiction of the Governor of To, and members thereof shall be selected and appointed by the Governor of to with the consent of the Metropolitan Assembly.

Article 53. Except the matters provided for in the preceding two Articles, areas where special wards exist shall be considered as a city so far as the Municipal Police in such areas is concerned, and the provisions concerning the Municipal Police shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Chapter IV Relationship Between the National Rural Police and the Police of Autonomous Entities, and Relationship Among the Polices of Autonomous Entities

Article 54. There shall exist neither administrative nor operational control by the National Rural Police over the police of cities, towns and villages. These polices shall be obligated to cooperate with each other.

Article 55. The police personnel of the National Rural Police may, at the request of the Public Safety Commissions of cities, towns and villages for assistance, exercise their authority in the area of the respective city, town and village under the operational control of the Public Safety Commission of the city, town or village which made the request for assistance.

Article 56 The Chiefs of Police of To, Do and Prefectures shall maintain close liaison with the Chiefs of Police of cities, towns and villages within To, Do and Prefectures.

Chapter V Exercise of Authority Outside of Jurisdiction

Article 57. The National Rural Police and the Police of cities, towns and villages shall, in regard to a crime committed in an area within five hundred meters outside of the boundaries of the jurisdiction

of the respective National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures or the Police of cities, towns and villages, exercise their authority also in that area.

Article 58. The National Rural Police and the Police of cities, towns and villages may, with regard to specific individual cases of criminal operations which have been conducted within the area under their jurisdiction (including here and hereinafter in this Article any area within five hundred meters outside of the boundaries of their jurisdiction) or originated in, or extended into, the area under their jurisdiction, extend their authority beyond the boundaries of their jurisdictions for the suppression and detection of such operations and apprehension of suspects.

Article 59. In those cases where the National Rural Police maintains facilities within the autonomous entities and in those cases where the autonomous entities maintain facilities within areas outside their boundaries, the National Rural Police and Police of such autonomous entities respectively shall exercise police power and jurisdiction over such facilities.

Chapter VI Criminal Statistics and Criminal Identification

Article 60. The Chiefs of Police of cities, towns and villages shall on forms and in the manner provided for by the National Public Safety Commission make reports of criminal statistics and of criminal identification consisting of evidence, photographs, fingerprints, physical description and criminal characteristics of suspects and arrested individuals to the Director-General of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police, through the Chiefs of Police of To, Do and Prefectures.

Article 61. There shall be established facilities for criminal identification in the Headquarters of the National Rural Police, and the Headquarters of the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures.

Chapter VII Special Measures in a State of National Emergency

Article 62. If deemed especially necessary for the maintenance of peace and order in a state of national emergency, the Prime Minister may, upon the recommendation of the National Public Safety Commission, issue a proclamation of a state of national emergency in respect of the country as a whole or any part of it.

The proclamation mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall set forth the area, outline of the situation and date of the effectivation of the proclamation.

Article 63. When the proclamation mentioned in the preceding Article has been issued, control over the whole police shall be temporarily assumed by the Prime Minister in accordance with the provisions of the present Law. In this case the Director-General of the Headquarters of the National Rural Police or the Director of the Headquarters of the Police Region shall give necessary orders to, or direct, the Chiefs of Police of To, Do and Prefectures or the Chiefs of Police of cities, towns and villages within the area set forth in the proclamation.

Article 64. The Prime Minister may order the National Rural Police or the Police of cities, towns and villages outside of the area set forth in the proclamation to dispatch to necessary areas the whole or a part of police personnel for assistance.

The police personnel dispatched in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph may perform their duties also in the area to which they have been dispatched during the period of their mission there.

Article 65. The proclamation of a state of national emergency by the Prime Minister according to Article 62 must be ratified by the Diet within twenty days of the date of the proclamation. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, such ratification shall be obtained from the House of Councillors convoked in emergency session provided for in Article 54 of the Constitution of Japan.

If no ratification of the proclamation of a state of national emergency has been made according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph within the period mentioned therein or if the ratification has been rejected, the proclamation of a state of national emergency shall lose its effect for the future.

Article 66. The Prime Minister shall, in case he has proclaimed a state of national emergency, promptly proclaim the rescission of the former proclamation when he deems that its necessity has ceased to exist. He must do so if the Diet so directs.

In regard to the proclamation of the rescission mentioned in the preceding paragraph and other duties of the Prime Minister provided for in the present Law, the National Public Safety Commission shall always give necessary advice to the Prime Minister.

Chapter VIII Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 67. The relationship between the Public Safety Commissions of To, Do and Prefectures, Public Safety Commissions of cities, towns and villages and police personnel on the one hand and the Public Procurators on the other shall be otherwise determined by law.

The National Public Safety Commission shall constantly maintain close liaison with the Procurator-General.

Article 68. In case an alteration has taken place in the area which shall be under the jurisdiction of the National Rural Police of To, Do and Prefectures and the area which shall be under the jurisdiction of the Police of cities, towns and villages, or in case an area which shall be under the jurisdiction of the Police of one city, town or village, or two or more cities, towns and villages has been divided into areas which shall be under the jurisdiction of the Police of two or more cities, towns and villages, or has become an area which shall be under the jurisdiction of the Police of one city, town or village, measures consequent upon the alteration of jurisdiction shall be completed not later than fifty days from the day the alteration has become necessary.

Until the measures mentioned in the preceding paragraph have been completed, the former police jurisdiction shall prevail in the area concerned. In the case of the latter part of the

preceding paragraph, duties of the former mayor of a city or headman of a town or village shall be performed by mayors of cities and headmen of towns and villages of two or more areas through mutual consultation or by the mayor of a city or the headman of a town or village.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 1. The date of enforcement of the present Law shall be fixed by Cabinet Order in respect of each provision within a period not exceeding ninety days of the day of its enactment.

Article 2. The term of office of the members of the National Public Safety Commission to be appointed for the first time after the enforcement of the present Law shall be one year for one of the five members, two years for one member, three years for one member, four years for one member, and five years for one member.

The term of office for each member provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the Commission by lot.

Article 3. The term of office of the members of the Public Safety Commissions of To, Do and Prefectures and the Public Safety Commissions of cities, towns and villages to be appointed for the first time after the enforcement of the present Law shall be one year for one of the three members, two years for another and three years for another.

The term of office for each member provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the respective Commission by lot.

Article 4. The National Public Service Law shall be considered as already in effect within the extent necessary for the application of the present Law.

In case mentioned in the preceding paragraph the authority of the National Personnel Commission shall, pending its establishment as provided for in the National Public Service Law, be exercised by the Temporary National Personnel Commission in comformity with the instance mentioned in Article 2 of the Supplementary Provisions of that Law.

Article 5. During one year after the enforcement of the present Law, the personnel in charge of the National Rural Police or the police of autonomous entities may, in case there exists no list of candidates for appointment or in case there is especial necessity, be temporarily appointed from among the persons who have qualifications necessary for such officials of the central government or the local governments as are corresponding to the respective personnel in accordance with the existing laws and orders.

Article 6. The appointment and dismissal, allowances and performance of duties of the police personnel of the National Rural Police and other necessary matters concerning such personnel shall still conform for the time being to existing instances of the police personnel of the Metropolitan Police Board and Prefectures, pending the establishment of rules of the National Personnel Commission concerning police personnel or the determination by the National Public Safety Commission in accordance with the provisions of Article 36, Paragraph 2.

Article 7. In case an official of the National Government who is in the service of the Metropolitan Police Board or the Hokkaido or Prefectural Police Division at the time of the enforcement of the present Law has consecutively become a member of the personnel of the Municipal Police, he shall be considered as being in service with the same status as before, and the provisions of the Pension Law shall apply to him mutatis mutandis for the time being. In case this member of the personnel of the Municipal Police has become a member of the personnel of the National Rural Police, his tenure of office as a member of the personnel of the Municipal Police shall be added to the years of his service as a public servant.

In case an official of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or a Prefecture who is in the service of the Metropolitan Police Board or the Hokkaido or Prefectural Police Division has consecutively become a member of the personnel of the National Rural Police, his tenure of office as an official of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or Prefecture shall be added to the years of his service as a public servant so far as the application of the Pension Law is concerned.

Article 8. Expenses necessary for the Police of cities, towns and villages shall be borne by the National Treasury and the Metropolis, Hokkaido and prefectures as provided for by Cabinet Order until such time as local autonomy in financial matters has been estabiished.

Expenses necessary for the National Rural Police shall be borne by the National Treasury and the Metropolis, Hokkaido and prefectures until the time mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

In regard to the appointment of police expenses to the National Treasury and to the Metropolis, Hokkaido and Prefectures, existing instances shall still be followed until the time mentioned in Paragraph 1.

Article 9. In cases where municipalities newly assume respensibility for police on or after the enforcement of the present Law, State property and Metropolitan or Prefectural property or the goods owned by the State, Metropolis, Hokkaido or Prefectures which is or are actually being used for police and surplus to the needs of National Rural Police shall, if needed by the Municipal Police, be transferred without compensation to the respective municipality; provided that, in case there exist any liabilities accompanying such property or goods, the disposition thereof shall be made by mutual agreement.

Article 10. Criminal identification facilities, police communication ystems and police education and traning facilities under the control of the Metropolitan Police Board or the Police Division of Do, and Prefectures at the time of the enforcement of the present Law shall be maintained and controlled by the National Rural Police except the Training Schools at Atago-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo-to and in the Palace grounds of the present Metropolitan Police Board which shall be transferred to the municipal police of Special Wards of Tokyo-to.

Article 11. All Affairs Unions and Office Affairs Unions of towns and villages existing at the time

of the enforcement of the present Law shall be considered as a town or a village so far as the application of the provisions of the present Law is concerned.

Article 12. "The respective administrative organ" as used in Articles 1 and 2 of the Administrative Enforcement Law shall mean "the chiefs of police stations as used in Articles 37 and 49," and "the respective administrative organ" as used in Articles 3 to 5 inclusive and "the administrative organs" as used in Article 6 of the abovementioned Law shall include "the chiefs of police stations" as used in Articles 37 and 49.

Article 13. Municipalities shall assume responsibility for police within their boundaries in accordance with the provisions of Article 40, Paragraph 1, as from the day the Public Safety Commission has been formed and necessary police personnel have been appointed in the respective municipality by the application of the provisions of the present Law concerning the Police of Autonomous Entities provided that the day shall not be later than ninety days after the enactment of the present Law.

Article 14. In cases where municipalities have come to assume responsibility for police within their boundaries in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, the Metropolitan Police Board or the Hokkaido or Prefectural Police Division shall perform its duties as the National Rural Police until the provisions of the present Law concerning the National Rural Police have taken effect.

Article 15 Part of the Local Autonomy Law shall be amended as follows:

In Article 13, Paragraph 2, "members of electoral administration committee or inspection commissioners" shall read "members of electoral administration committee, inspection commissioners or members of public safety commission of city, town or village."

In Article 21, Paragraph 2, "a police officer" shall read "a member of national police force," and "a member of public safety commission of an ordinary local public body and a member of municipal police force" shall be added next to "a revenue officer."

In Article 86, Paragraph 1 and Article 88, paragraph 2, "electoral administration committee or inspection commissioner" shall read "electoral administration committee, inspection commissioners or members of public safety commission of city, town or village."

In Article 121, "an inspection commissioner" shall read "an inspection commissioner and member of public safety commission."

In Article 125, "or its inspection commissioners" shall read "its inspection commissioners or the public safety commission of the city, town or village concerned."

In Article 130, Paragraph 1, "a police officer" shall read "a police officer with competent jurisdiction."

In Article 158, Paragraph 1, "matters relating to police" and "Police Division" shall be deleted.

In Article 160, Paragraph 2, a police officer" shall read "a police officer with competent jurisdiction."

In Article 173, Paragraph 1, "educational officials or police officials" shall read "educational officials." and the same Article, Paragraph 5 shall be deleted.

In Article 277, "Article 145" shall read "Article 121, Article 145."

The proviso of Article 1 of the Supplementary Provisions shall be deleted.

In Article 4 of the Supplementary Provisions, "(excluding the Metropolitan Police Board, same hereinafter)" shall be deleted.

Article 7 of the Supplementary Provisions shall be amended as follows:

Article 7 (deleted)

Article 16. Part of the Law concerning the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives shall be amended as follows:

In Article 9, "and a police officer," shall read "a member of national police force, a member of the public safety commission of the Metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture, city, town or village and a member of municipal police force."

In Article 40 "a police officer" shall read "a police officer with competent jurisdiction."

In Article 41, "a police officer", shall read "a police officer with competent jurisdiction."

In Article 112, Paragraph 2 and Article 113, Paragraph 2, "a police officer" shall read "a member of the public safty commission of the Metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture, city, town or village or a member of national police force or a member of municipal police force" and "the Metropelis, district, urban or rural prefecture concerned", shall read "the areas concerned."

In Article 121, Paragraph 2, "a police officer" shall read "a police officer with competent jurisdiction."

In Article 124, "a police officer" shall read "a police officer with competent jurisdiction."

Article 17. A Part of the Law concerning the Election of the Members of the House of Councillors shall be amended as follows:

In Article 7, "and a police officer" shall read "a member of national police force, a member of the public safty commission of the Metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture, city, town or villagd and a member of municipal police force."

Article 18. Part of the Law concerning People's Examination of Supreme Court Judges shall be amended as follows:

In Artiele 44 Paragraph 2, "a police officer" shall read "a member of the public safety commission of the Metoropolis, urban, or rural prefecture, city, town or village, a member of national police force, or a member of municipal police force" and "the Metropolis, district, urban or rural prefecture concerned" shall read "the areas concerned."

Article 19. Provisions in other laws and ordinance relating to a police officer shall be deemed to refer to a police official with competent jurisdiction.

The Law for the Partial Amendments of the Penal Code

Promulgated, Oct. 26, 1947
Enforced, Nov. 15, 1947

Part of the Penal Code shall be amended as follows:

In Table of Contents, "Chapter 6. Prescription", shall read "Chapter 6, Prescription and Extinction of Punishments" and "Chapter 1, Crimes Against the Imperial House" shall read "Chapter 1. Deleted" and "Chapter 7-(2) Crimes Against Peace and Order" shall be deleted.

In Article 1. Par. 1, "within the Empire" shall read "within the state of Japan" and in Par. 2 of the same Article, "outside the Empire" and "ships of the Empire" shall read "outside the state of Japan" and "ships of the state of Japan" respectively.

In Article 2, "outside the Empire" shall read "outside the state of Japan", and in Item 3 of the same Article, "to 89" shall read "82, 87 and 88", and Item 1 of the same Article shall be amended as follows:

1. Deleted.

In Article 3, Par. 1. "outside the Empire" and "every Japanese subject" shall read "outside the state of Japan" and "any of the Japanese people" respectively and Par. 2 of the same Article shall be deleted.

In Article 4, "outside the Empire" shall read "outside the state of Japan" and "of the Empire" shall read "of the state of Japan."

In Article 5, "may be" shall read "shall be."

In Article 20, "the preceding Article" shall read "Article 19."

In Article 25, "penal servitude or imprisonment for not exceeding two years" shall read "penal servitude or imprisonment for not exceeding three years or a fine not more than ¥50.00."

To Article 26. the following paragraph shall be added:

When a further crime has been committed within the period of suspension and a sentence of fine is received, the former sentence suspending the execution of punishment may be revoked.

"Chapter 6. Prescription" shall read "Chapter 6. Prescription and Extinction of Punishments"

In Book 1, Chapter 6, next to Article 34 shall be added the following new Article:

Article 34-(2). When ten years have elapsed for any person against or for whom the execution of the former punishment of imprisonment or of graver punishment was completed or remitted without his being sentenced to a fine or graver punishments, the sentence shall lose its effect. When five years have elapsed for any person against or for whon the execution of a fine or lesser punishments was completed or remitted without his being sentenced to a fine or graver punishments, the same shall apply as in the preceding paragraph.

When two years have elapsed for any person for whom the remitted of the former punishment was sentenced without his being sentenced to a fine or graver punishments after the said sentence having become final, the sentence remitting the punishment shall lose its effect.

Article 55. Deleted.

Article 58. Deleted.

"Chapter 1. Crimes Against the Imperial House" shall read "Chapter I. Deleted."

Articles 73 to 76. Deleted.

Article 81. Every person who conspired with any foreign state and thereby caused the said state to use force of arm against the state of Japan, shall be condemned to death.

Article 82. Every person who, when a foreign state used force of arm against the state of Japan, has entered into the military service of the said state siding with it or has benefited it militarily shall be condemned to death or punished with penal servitude for life or not less than two years.

Articles 83 to 86. Deleted.

In Article 87, "the preceding six Articles" shall read "Articles 81 and 82."

In Article 88, "to 86" shall read "and 82."

Article 89. Deleted.

Articles 90 and 91. Deleted.

In Article 105, "there shall be no punishment" shall read "the punishment may be remitted."

"Chapter 7-(2) Crimes Against Peace and Order" and Articles 105-(2) to 105-(4) shall be deleted.

Article 131. Deleted.

In Article 132, "this Chapter" shall read "Article 130".

In Article 174, "a minor fine" shall read "penal servitude not exceeding six months or a fine not more than 500 *yen* or detention or a minor fine."

In Article 175, "a fine of not more than 500 *yen* or" shall read "penal servitude not exceeding two years or a fine not more than 5000 *yen* or."

Article 183. Deleted.

In Article 193, "not exceeding six months" shall read "not exceeding two years."

In Article 194, "not exceeding seven years" shall read "not exceeding ten years."

In Article 195, Par. 1, "not exceeding three years" shall read "not exceeding seven years."

In Article 208, Par. 1. "not exceeding one year" and "not more than 50 *yen*" shall read "not exceeding two years" and "not more than 500 *yen*" respectively, and Par. 2 of the same Article shall be deleted.

To Article 211 shall be added the following provision:

The same shall apply to the person who, by gross negligence, has caused death or wound of another person.

In Article 222, Par. 1, "not exceeding one year" and "not more than 100 *yen*" shall read "not exceeding two years" and "not more than 500 *yen*" respectively.

In Article 226, "outside the Empire" shall read "outside the state of Japan."

In Article 230, Par. 1, "not exceeding one year" and "not more than 500 *yen*" shall read "not exceeding three years" and "not more than 1000 *yen*" respectively.

Article 230—(2). When the act of Par. 1 of the

preceding Article is deemed to have been committed in allegation of the facts having relation to the public interest and primarily for the public benefit, if, on inquiry into the facts, the truth thereof be established, the said act shall not be punishable.

In applying the provision of the proceding paragraph, the facts concerning a criminal act committed by a person who has not yet been prosecuted in relation thereto shall be deemed the facts having relation to the public interest.

When the act of Par. 1 of the preceding Article has been committed in allegation of the facts concerning a public official or a candidate for elective public office, if, on inquiry into the facts, the truth thereof be established, the said act shall not be punishable.

To Article 232 shall be added the following paragraph:

When a person who may make a complaint is the Emperor, Empress, Grand Empress Dowager, Empress Dowager or the Imperial Heir, the Prime Minister shall make it in his or her behalf or when such person is a Sovereign or President of a foreign state, the Representative thereof shall make it in his or her behalf.

In Articles 244 and 257 "or members of the house shall be deleted.

Supplementary Provisions:

The date of enforcement of the present Law shall be fixed by the present Law shall come into force as from the day after the lapse of twenty days Cabinet Order reckoning from the day of its promulgation.

The amended provision of Article 26, Par. 2 shall not apply to the case where a person sentenced guilty with the suspension of the execution of punishment has committed further crime before the coming into force of the present Law

The amended provision of Article 34-(2) shall also apply to the person a against or for whom the punishment was sentenced or remitted before the coming into force of the present Law.

Irrespective of the amended provisions of Article 55, Article 208, Par. 2, latter part of Article 211, Articles 244 and 257, the acts committed before the coming into force of the present Law shall be subject to tne provisions hitherto in force

The Law Concerning the Partial Amendments of the Civil Code

Promulgated, Dec. 22, 1947
Enforced, Jan. 1, 1948

The Civil Code shall partly be amended as follows:

The provisions of Article 1 shall be retained as "Article 1-(3)," and in Book 1 before Chapter 1 there shall be inserted the following two Articles:

Article 1. All of the private rights comply with the public welfare.

The exercise of rights and the performance of duties must be done truly with faithfulness.

The abuse of rights is not permitted.

Article 1-2. This Code shall be construed from the standpoint of the individual dignity and the essential equality of the sexes.

In Article 7, "Court" shall read "Court of Domestic Relations," and "the head of the House" shall be deleted.

In Article 10 and Article 12, Paragraph 2, "Court" shall read "Court of Domestic Relations."

Articles 14 to 18 inclusive. (deleted.)

In Article 19, Paragraph 2, "to a husband or legal representative" shall read "to a legal representative in respect of an act within the scope of his authority," and the proviso to this paragraph shall be deleted, and in Paragraph 4 of this Article, the words "or to a wife," "or the permission of the husband," "or the wife" and "or permission" shall be deleted.

In Articles 25 to 30 inclusive and Article 32, Paragraph 1, "Court" shall read "Court of Domestic Relations."

In Article 97-2, Paragraph 4, "Local Court" shall read "Summary Court."

Article 120, Paragraph 2 shall be deleted.

In Article 124, Paragraph 3, "husband or" shall be deleted.

Article 159, Paragraph 2 shall be deleted.

Article 159-2. With respect to the rights that one spouse has against the other, the prescription shall not become complete for six months from the time of the dissolution of the marriage.

In Articles 171 and 172, "bailiff (shittatsuri)" shall read "bailiff (shikkori)."

In Article 308, Paragraph 2, "the members of the House" shall be deleted.

In Article 310, "and the members of the House" shall be deleted.

Article 450, Paragraph 1, Item 3 shall be deleted and in the second paragraph of this Article "or Item 3" shall be deleted.

Books IV and V shall be amended as follows:

The Civil Code

BOOK IV. Relatives

Chapter I. General Provisions
Chapter II. Marriage
  Section I. Formation of Marriage
    Sub-Section I. Requisites of Marriage
    Sub-Section II. Nullity and Annulment of Marriage
  Section II. Effect of Marriage
  Section III. Matrimonial Property System
    Sub-Section I. General Provisions
    Sub-Section II. Legal Property System
  Section IV. Divorce
    Sub-Section I Divorce by Agreement
    Sub-Section II. Judicial Divorce
Chapter III. Parent and Child
  Section I. Children of the Body
  Section II. Adoption
    Sub-Section I. Requisites for Adoption
    Sub-Section II. Nullity and Annulment of Adoption
    Sub-Section III. Effect of Adoption
    Sub-Section IV. Dissolution of Adoptive Relation
Chapter IV Parental Power

Section I. General Provisions
Section II. Effect of Parental Power
Section III. Loss of Parental Power
Chapter V. Guardianship
Section I. Commencement of Guardianship
Section II. Organs of Guardianship
Sub-Section I. Guardian
Sub-Section II. Supervisor of Guardianship
Section III. Functions of Guardianship
Section IV Termination of Guardianship
Chapter VI. Support

BOOK V Succession

Chapter I. General Provisions
Chapter II. Successors
Chapter III. Effect of Succession
Section I. General Provisions
Section II. Shares in a Succession
Section III. Partition of Estate
Chapter IV. Acceptance and Renunciation of Succession
Section I. General Provisions
Section II. Acceptance
Sub-Section I. Absolute Acceptance
Sub-Section II. Qualified Acceptance
Section III. Renunciation
Chapter V Separation of Property
Chapter VI. Default of Successors
Chapter VII. Wills
Section I. General Provisions
Section II. Forms of Wills
Sub-Section I. Ordinary Forms
Sub-Section II Special Forms
Section III. Effect of Wills
Section IV Carrying Wills into Effect
Section V Revocation of Wills
Chapter VIII. Legally Secured Portions

THE CIVIL CODE

BOOK IV Relatives

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 725. The persons mentioned below are relatives:
1. Relatives by blood up to the sixth degree of relationship;
2. Spouses;
3. Relatives by affinity up to the third degree of relationship.

Article 726. The degree of relationship is determined by computing the number of generations between relatives.

As between collateral relatives the degree of relationship is determined by the number of generations ascending from one of them, or his or her spouse, to the common ancestor, and then descending from such ancestor to the other.

Article 727. As between an adopted child on the one hand and the parent by adoption and his or her relatives by blood on the other, there arises the same relationship as between relatives by blood as from the day of the adoption.

Article 728. The matrimonial relationship is terminated by divorce.

The same shall apply also if after the death of either husband or wife, the surviving spouse declares his or her intention to terminate the matrimonial relationship.

Article 729. The relationship between an adopted child, its spouse, its lineal descendants and their spouses on the one hand and the parent by adoption and his or her relatives by blood on the other is terminated by dissolution of the adoptive relation.

Article 730. Lineal relatives by blood and the relatives living together shall mutually cooperate.

Chapter II. Marriage

Section I. Formation of Marriage

Sub-Section I. Requisites of Marriage

Article 731. A man may not marry until the completion of his full eighteen years of age, nor a woman until the completion of her full sixteen years of age.

Article 732. A person who has a spouse may not contract an additional marriage.

Article 733. A woman may not re-marry unless six months have elapsed from the day of the dissolution or annulment of her previous marriage.

In case a woman is pregnant from before the dissolution or annulment of her previous marriage, the preceding paragraph shall cease to apply as from the day of her delivery.

Article 734. No marriage may be contracted between lineal relatives by blood, nor between collateral relatives by blood up to the third degree or relationship, except between an adopted child and any of the collateral relatives by blood on the side of the adoptive relatives.

Article 735. No marriage may be contracted between lineal relatives by affinity. The same shall apply after the relationship by affinity has ceased in accordance with the provisions of Art. 728.

Article 736. No marriage may be contracted between an adopted child, his or her spouse, his or her lineal descendants or their spouses on the one hand, and the parent by adoption or his or her ascendants on the other, even after the relationship has ceased in accordance with the provisions of Article 729.

Article 737 A minor child must obtain the consent both of his or her father and mother in order to marry.

If either the father or mother does not give the consent, the consent of the other parent only shall be sufficient.

The same shall also apply, if either the father or mother is unknown, or is dead or is unable to declare his or her intention.

Article 738. A person adjudged incompetent need not obtain the consent of his guardian in order to marry

Article 739. A marriage becomes effective by notification thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Law concerning registration of families.

The notification mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be made by both the parties and two or more witnesses of full age either orally, or by a document signed by them.

Article 740. The notification of marriage may not be accepted unless the marriage does not contravens the provisions of Articles 731 to 737 inclusive and Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article, and of other laws or ordinances.

Article 741. In case Japanese subjects resident in a foreign country desire to contract a marriage between themselves, notification thereof may be made to the Japanese Ambassador Minister or a Japanese Consul acting in that foreign country.

In this case the provisions of the preceding two Articles shall apply with the necessary modification.

Sub-Section II. Nullity and Annulment of Marriage

Article 742. A marriage is void only in the following cases:

1. Where there is no intention to marry common to the parties owing to a mistake as to the identity of the person or through any other cause;
2. Where the parties do not make notification of the marriage; but if the notification only fails to fulfil the conditions prescribed in Article 739, Paragraph 2, the validity of the marriage shall not be affected thereby.

Article 743. A marriage cannot be annulled except in accordance with the provisions of Articles 744 to 747 inclusive.

Article 744. In the case of a marriage contracted in contravention of the provisions of Articles 731 to 736 inclusive an application may be made to the Court for its annulment by either party thereto, any of each party's relatives or a Public Procurator; but a Public Procurator may not make such an application after the death of either of the parties.

In the case of a marriage contracted in contravention of the provisions of Article 732 or Article 733, the spouse or the former spouse of the party may also apply for its annulment.

Article 745. No application may be made for the annulment of a marriage contracted in contravention of the provisions of Article 731, if the person who was not of marriageable age has attained the requisite age.

A person married under the marriageable age may still apply for the annulment of the marriage during a period of three months from his attainment of the requisite age, unless he has ratified it after having attained the requisite age.

Article 746. No application may be made for the annulment of a marriage contracted in contravention of the provisions of Article 733 after the lapse of six months from the day of the dissolution or annulment of the previous marriage nor in cases where the woman has become pregnant after her remarriage.

Article 747. A person who has been induced by fraud or duress to contract a marriage may apply to the Court for the annulment of such marriage.

The right of annulment mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be extinguished if three months have elapsed since the party discovered the fraud, or became free from the duress, or if he has effected a ratification.

Article 748. The annulment of a marriage shall have no retroactive effect.

In case any party who was unaware at the time of the marriage that a ground for its annulment existed has acquired property by reason of the marriage, he must return such property to the extent that he is still enriched thereby.

Any party who was aware at the time of the marriage that a ground for its annulment existed must return the whole benefit which he has acquired by reason of the marriage, and further if the other party acted in good faith, he shall be liable in damages to such party.

Article 749. The provisions of Articles 766 to 769 inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications to the annulment of a marriage.

Section II. Effect of Marriage

Article 750. Husband and wife assume the surname of the husband or wife in accordance with the agreement made at the time of the marriage.

Article 751. If either husband or wife has died, the surviving spouse may resume the surname assumed by her or him before the marriage.

The provisions of Article 769 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph and Article 728, Paragraph 2.

Article 752. Husband and wife shall live together, and shall co-operate and aid each other.

Article 753. If a minor contracts a marriage, he or she shall be deemed, by reason thereof, to have attained majority.

Article 754. In case a contract is entered into between husband and wife, it may be avoided by either of them at any time during the subsistence of marriage; but the rights of third persons may not be prejudiced thereby.

Section III. Matrimonial Property System

Sub-Section I. General Provisions

Article 755. If a husband and wife have not, prior to the notification of marriage, entered into a contract which provides otherwise with respect to their property, their property relations shall be governed by the provisions of the next Sub-Section.

Article 756. If a husband and wife have entered into a contract which differes in its terms from the legal property system such contract cannot be set up against their successors in title or third persons unless it is registered prior to the notification of the marriage.

Article 757. If, in cases where aliens have entered into a contract which differs in its terms from the legal property system of the husband's country, they have subsequently to their marriage acquired Japanese nationality or established their permanent residence in Japan, the contract cannot be set up in Japan against their successors in title or third persons unless it has been registered within one year.

Article 758. Property relations between husband and wife can not be changed after the notification of marriage.

If, in cases where one spouse manages the property of the other, such property is imperilled by mismanagement, the other may apply to the Court of Domestic Relations to be allowed to undertake the management thereof himself.

As regards property in co-ownership an application may be made for a partition thereof in addition to the application mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 759. In case the manager has been changed or a partition of property in co-ownership has been

effected, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article or as the result of a contract, such change or partition cannot be set up against the successors in title of the husband or of the wife or against third persons, unless it has been registered.

Sub-Section II. Legal Property System

Article 760. Husband and wife shall share the expenses of the married life with each other, taking into account their property, income and all other circumstances.

Article 761. If, with respect to daily household matters, one spouse effects a juristic act with a third person the other spouse shall be jointly and severally liable for the obligations arising therefrom. But, this shall not apply in cases where a previous notice to the effect that the other spouse will not assume the liability has been given to the third person.

Article 762. Property belonging to either a husband or wife from a time prior to the marriage and property acquired during the subsistence of the marriage in his or her own name constitutes his or her separate property.

Any property in regard to which it is uncertain whether it belongs to the husband or the wife, is presumed to be the property in their co-ownership.

Section IV. Divorce

Sub-Section I. Divorce by Agreement

Article 763. Husband and wife may effect by agreement divorce.

Article 764. The provisions of Articles 738, 739 and 747 shall apply with the necessary modifications to a divorce by agreement.

Article 765. The notification of divorce, may not be accepted unless the divorce does not contravene the provisions of Article 739, Paragraph 2 and Article 819, Paragraph 1 and of other laws or ordinances. The validity of divorce shall not be affected even in cases where the notification of divorce has been accepted in contravention of the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 766. In case a father and mother effect a divorce by agreement, the persons who are to take the custody of their children and other matters necessary for the custody shall be determined by their agreement, and if no agreement is reached or possible, such matters shall be determined by the Court of Domestic Relations.

The Court of Domestic Relations, if it deems necessary for the benefit of the children, may change the person to take the custody of them or order such other dispositions as may be appropriate for the custody.

The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall not cause any change in the rights and duties of a father and mother outside the scope of the custody.

Article 767. A husband or a wife who has changed his or her surname by reason of marriage, resumes, by reason of divorce by agreement, the surname which he or she had assumed before the marriage.

Article 768. A husband or a wife who has effected divorce by agreement may demand the distribution of property from the other spouse.

If no agreement is reached or possible between the parties with respect to the distribution of property in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, any of the parties may apply to the Court of Domestic Relations for measures to take the place of such agreement, except, however, after the lapse of two years from the time of the divorce.

In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Court of Domestic Relations shall determine whether any such distribution is to be made or not and, if it is to be made, the sum as well as the mode of the distribution, taking into account the sum of such property as is acquired by cooperation of the parties and all other circumstances.

Article 769. If a husband or a wife who had changed his or her surname by reason of the marriage, has effected divorce by agreement after his or her succession to the right stated in Article 897, Paragraph 1, the person who is to succeed to the right shall be determined by an agreement between the parties and other persons concerned.

If no agreement in the preceding paragraph is reached or possible the person who is to succeed to the right mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the Court of Domestic Relations.

Sub-Section II. Judicial Divorce

Article 770. Husband or wife can bring an action for divorce only in the following cases:

1. If the other spouse has committed an act of unchastity;
2. If he or she has been deserted maliciously by the other spouse;
3. If it is unknown for three years or more whether the other spouse is alive or dead;
4. If the other party is attached with severe mental disease and the recovery from it is hopeless;
5. If there exists any other grave reason for which it is difficult for him or her to continue the marriage.

Even in cases where any or all of the grounds mentioned in Items numbered 1 to 4 inclusive of the preceding paragraph exist, the Court may dismiss the action for divorce, if it deems the continuance of the marriage proper in view of all the circumstances.

Article 771. The provisions of Articles 766 to 769 inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications to judicial divorce.

Chapter III. Parent and Child

Section I. Children of the Body

Article 772. A child conceived by a wife during marriage shall be presumed to be the child of the husband.

A child born two hundred days or more after the day on which the marriage was formed or born within three hundred days from the day on which the marriage was dissolved or annulled, shall be presumed to have been conceived during marriage.

Article 773. If, in cases where a woman who has remarried in contravention of the provisions of Article 733, Paragraph 1 has been delivered of a child, it is impossible to determine the father of the child in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, the Court shall determine the paternity.

Article 774. In any case mentioned in Article 772 the husband may deny that the child is legitimate.

Article 775 The right of denial mentioned in the preceding Article shall be exercised by an action against the child or the mother exercising parental power In case there is no mother who exercises parental power the Court of Domestic Relations must apoint a special representative

Article 776 If after it has been born, a husband acknowledges that the child is legitimate he shall lose the right of denial

Article 777 An action of denial must be brought within one year from the time when the husband became aware of the child's birth

Article 778 In case the husband is a person adjudged incompetent, the period specified in the preceding Article shall be computed as from the time when the husband became aware of the child's birth after the revocation of the adjudication of incompetency

Article 779. A child who is not legitimate may be recognized by its father or mother.

Article 780. A father or mother, even when under disability need not obtain the consent of his or her legal representative in order to recognize a child.

Article 781. The recognition of a child shall be affected by giving notification thereof in accordance with the Law concerning the Registration of Families Recognition may also be effected by means of will.

Article 782. A child of full age cannot be recognized without his or her assent.

Article 783. A father may recognize even an unborn child. In this case the assent of the mother must be obtained.

A father or a mother may recognize even a deceased child, but only when a lineal descendant of the child is living. In this case if such lineal descendant is of full age his or her assent must be obtained.

Article 784. Recognition shall be effective retroactively as from the time of birth; but the rights acquired by third persons prior thereto shall not be prejudiced thereby.

Article 785. A father or mother who has effected recognition cannot revoke such recognition.

Article 786. A child or any other person interested may allege any fact adverse to recognition.

Article 787. A child, any of its lineal descendants of the legal representative of any of them can bring an action for recognition, provided that this shall not apply after the lapse of three years from the time when the father or mother died.

Article 788. The provisions of Article 766 shall apply with the necessary modifications in cases where a father effects recognition.

Article 789. A child recognized by its father acquires the status of a legitimate child by reason of the marriage of its father and mother.

A child recognized by its father and mother during the subsistence of their marriage acquires the status of a legitimate child as from the time of such recognition.

The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall apply with the necessary modifications in case where the child is already dead.

Article 790. A legitimate child assumes the surname of its father and mother. If, however, before the birth of the child its father and mother have divorced, the child assumes the surname of its father and mother at the time of the divorce

An illegitimate child assumes the surname of its mother.

Article 791. In case where the surname of a child differs from that of its father or mother, the child may, with the leave of the Court of Domestic Relations, assume the surname of its father or mother.

In case where a child is under fifteen years of age, the legal representative thereof may effect the act mentioned in the preceding paragraph in behalf of the child.

The minor child who has changed it surname in accordance with the provisions of the two preceding paragraphs, may resume its prior surname within one year as from the day on which he attained majority.

Section II. Adoption

Sub-Section I. Requisites for Adoption

Article 792. Any person who has attained majority may adopt another.

Article 793. No ascendant or person of older age may be adopted.

Article 794. A guardian must obtain the leave of the Court of Domestic Relations in order to adopt the ward. The same shall also apply after the duties of the guardian have come to an end, so long as the accounts of the management have not been completed.

Article 795. A person who has a spouse may not effect adoption except jointly with the spouse. But this shall not apply in case where husband or wife adopts any of the children of the other spouse.

Article 796. If, in case of the preceding Article, either the husband or wife is unable to declare his or her intention, the other may effect adoption in the name of both.

Article 797. If the person to be adopted is under fifteen years of age, his legal representative can assent to the adoption in his place.

Article 798. In order to adopt a minor child, the leave of the Court of Domestic Relations must be obtained, excepting, however, the case where a person adopts any of the lineal descendants of his own or of the other spouse.

Article 799. The provisions of Articles 738 and 739 shall apply with the necessary modifications to an adoption.

Article 800. The notification of adoption may not be accepted unless the adoption does not contravene the provisions of Article 792 to 799 inclusive and of other laws and ordinances.

Article 801. In case Japanese subjects resident in a foreign country desire to effect an adoption of the one by the other, notification thereof may be made to the Japanese ambassador, Minister or a Japanese Cousul acting in that foreign country. In this case the provisions of Article 739 and the preceding Article shall apply with the necessary modifications.

Sub-Section II. Nullity and Annulment of Adoption

Article 802. An adoption is void in the following cases only

1. Where there is no intention to effect adoption common to the parties owing to a mistake as to the identity of the person or through any other cause,
2. Where the parties do not make notification of the adoption, but if the notification only fails to fulfil the conditions prescribed in Article 739, Paragraph 2, the validity of the adoption shall not be affected thereby.

Article 803. An adoption cannot be annulled except in accordance with the provisions of Articles 804 to 808 inclusive.

Article 804. In case of an adoption effected in contravention of the provisions of Article 792, an application may be made to the Court for its annulment by the parent by adoption or his legal representative, but this shall not apply if six months have elapsed or if the parent by adoption has ratified it after having attained majority.

Article 805. In case of an adoption effected in contravention of the provisions of Article 793, an application may be made to the Court for its annulment by either party thereto or any of each party's relatives.

Article 806. In case of an adoption effected in contravention of Article 794, an application may be made to the Court for its annulment by the adopted child or any of its relatives on the side of its original family; but this shall not apply if the adopted child has ratified it, or six months have elapsed, after the account of the management had been completed.

The ratification does not become effective unless made after the adopted child has attained majority or has recovered its capacity

In case where the account of the management has been completed before the adopted child attaines majority or recovers its capacity, the period specified in the proviso to the first paragraph shall be computed as from the time when the adopted child has attained majority or has recovered its capacity.

Article 807. In case of an adoption effected in contravention of the provisions of Article 798, an application may be made to the Court for its annulment by the adopted child or by any of its relatives on the side of its original family, or by the person who has assented to the adoption in place of the adopted child, but this shall not apply if six months have elapsed from the time when the adopted child attained to the majority, or if it has ratified the adoption.

Article 808. The provisions of Articles 747 and 748 shall apply with the necessary modifications to an adoption but the period specified in Article 747, Paragraph 2 shall be one of six months.

The provisions of Articles 769 and 816 shall apply with necessary modifications to the annulment of adoption.

Sub-Section III. Effect of Adoption

Article 809. An adopted child acquires as from the day of adoption the status of a legitimate child of the parent by adoption.

Article 810. An adopted child assumes the surname of the parent by adoption.

Sub-Section IV. Dissolution of Adoptive Relation

Article 811. The parties to an adoption may effect by agreement a dissolution of the adoptive relation.

If an adopted child is under fifteen years of age dissolution of adoptive relation shall be effected by agreement between the parent by adoption and the person who has the right to assent to an adoption in place of the adopted child.

If an adopted child desires to effect a dissolution of adoptive relation after the death of the parent by adoption, the child may effect it with the leave of the Court of Domestic Relations.

Article 812. The provisions of Articles 738, 739, 747 and Article 808, Paragraph 1, Proviso shall apply with the necessary modifications to dissplution of adoptive relation by agreement.

Article 813. The notification of dissolution of the adoptive relation may not be accepted unless the dissolution does not contravene the provisions of Article 739, Paragraph 2 and Article 811 and of other laws or ordinances.

The validity of a dissolution of the adoptive relation shall not be affected even when the notification has been accepted in contravention of the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 814. One of the parties to an adoption can bring an action for dissloution of adoptive relation in the following cases only:

1. If such party has been deserted maliciously by the other;
2. If it is unknown for three years of more whether the adopted child is alive or dead;
3. If there exist any other grave reason for which it is difficult for such party to continue the adoptive relation.

The provisions of Article 770, Paragraph 2 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the cases mentioned in any of Items numbered 1 and 2 of the preceding paragraph.

Article 815. So long as an adopted child has not completed its fifteenth year, any person who would have the right to assent to his adoption can bring an action for dissolution of adoptive relation.

Article 816. An adopted child shall resume by reason of dissolution of the adoptive relation, the surname assumed by it before the adoption.

Article 817. The provision of Article 769 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case of dissolution of adoption

Chapter IV. Parental Power

Section I. General Provisions

Article 818. A child who had not yet attained majority shall be subject to the parental power of its father and mother.

If such child is an adopted one, it shall be subject to the parental power of its parents by adoption.

While father and mother are in matrimonial relation, they shall jointly exercise the parental power. But, if either the father or the mother is unable to exercise the parental power, the other parent shall exercise it.

Article 819. If father and mother have effected divorce by agreement, they shall determine one of them to have the parental power by agreement.

In case of judicial divorce the Court shall determine a father or a mother to have the parental power.

If the father and mother have effected divorce before the birth of child, the parental power shall be exercised by the mother. But the father and mother may determine the father to have the parental power by agreement after the birth of child.

The parental power over a child recognized by its father shall be exercised by its father, only when the father and mother determine the father to have the parental power by their agreement.

If no agreement mentioned in any of Paragraphs 1 and 3 and preceding paragraph is reached or possible, the Court of Domestic Relations may render judgement in place of agreement on application of the father or mother.

If it is deemed necessary for the benefit of a child, the Court of Domestic Relations may transfer the parental power from one of parents to other on application of any relative of the child.

Section II. Effect of Parental Power

Article 820. A person who exercises parental power shall the right and shall incur the duty of providing for the custody and education of his or her chlid.

Article 821. A child must establish its place of residence in the place designated by the person who exercises parental power.

Article 822. A person who exercises parental power may, in so fare as is necessary, personally chastise his or her child or, with the permission of the Court of Domestic Relations, may place it in a disciplinary institution.

The period for which a child is to be placed in a disciplinary institution shall be determined by the Court of Domestic Relations within the limits of six months; but such period may be shortened at any time on the application of the person who exercises parental power.

Article 823. A child may not carry on an occupation without the permission of the person who exercises parental power.

In case of Article 6, Paragraph 2 the person who exercises parental power may revoke or restrict the permission mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 824. A person who exercises parental power shall manage the property of a child and represent the child in juristic acts concerning its property: in case, however, where an obligation is to be created having for its subject any act of the child, the consent of the child itself must be obtained.

Article 825. In case either a father or a mother who exercises parental power jointly with the other has performed a juristic act in place of the child or has given consent to its performance by the child, in the names of both of them the validity of such act shall not be affected thereby, even if it should be contrary to the intention of the other. But this shall not apply if the other party to such act has been acting in bad faith.

Article 826. In respect of acts in which the interests of a father or a mother who exercises parental power conflict with those of his or her child, the person who exercises the parental power must apply to the Court of Domestic Relations for the appointment of a special representative on behalf of the child.

In case where a person who exercises parental power over two or more children the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall, on behalf of one party, apply with the necessary modifications in respect of acts in which the interests of one child conflict with those of the other or others.

Article 827. A person who exercises parental power must exercise his or her right of management with the same care as he or she uses when acting on his or her own behalf.

Article 828. When a child has attained majority, the person who has been exercising parental power must without delay render an account of the management; but the expenses of the maintenance of the child and of the management of the property on one hand and the profits of the child's property on the other shall be deemed to have been set-off against each other.

Article 829. If a third person who gratuitously transfers property to a child has declared an intention contrary to the provisions of the proviso to the preceding Article, they shall not apply to such property.

Article 830. If a third person who gratuitously transfers property to a child has declared an intention not to permit its father or mother who exercises parental power to manage it, such property shall not come under the management of such father or mother.

If, in case where neigher the father nor mother has the right of management with respect to the property mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the third person has designated no manager, the Court of Domestic Relations shall appoint one on the application of the child, of any of its relatives or of a Public Procurator.

Even when the third person has designated a manager the same shall apply if, in case where the powers of such manager have come to an end or it has become necessary to appoint another manager in his stead, the third person fails to appoint a manager anew.

The provisions of Arts. 27 to 29 inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications to the cases mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs.

Article 831. The provisions of Arts. 654 and 655 shall apply with the necessary modifications to a case where a person who exercises parental power manages the property of the child, and also the case mentioned in the preceding Article.

Article 832. Any obligatory right arising as between a person who has exercised parental power and the child, with respect to the management of the property, shall be extinguished by prescription if not exercised within five years from the time when the right of management became extinguished.

If the right of management has been extinguished and there is no legal representative of the child before the child attains majority, the period mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be computed as from the time when the child has attained majority or a succeeding legal representative has assumed office.

Article 833. A person who exercises parental power shall exercise, in place of the child subjected to his parental power, the parental power of such child.

Section III. Loss of Parental Power

Article 834. If a father or mother abuses parental

power or is guilty of gross misconduct, the Court of Domestic Relations may, on the application of any of the child's relatives or of a Public Proculator, adjudge the forfeiture of the perental power.

Article 835. If a father or mother who exercises parental power endangers by mismanagement the property of his or her child, the Court of Domestic Relations may, on the application of any of the child's relatives or of a Public Procurator, adjudge the forfeiture of the right of management.

Article 836. If the causes mentioned in the preceding two Articles have ceased to exisit the Court of Domestic Relations may, on the application of the party concerned or of any of his relatives, revoke the adjudication of the forfeiture of the power or right.

Article 837. A father or a mother who exercises parental power may, where circumstances make it imperative, decline the exercise of parental power or the right of management with the leave of the Court of Domestic Relations.

If the circumstances mentioned in the preceding paragraph cease to exist, a father or mother may recover the parental power or the right of management with the leave of the Court of Domestic Relations.

Chapter V. Guardianship

Section I. Commencement of Guardianship

Article 838. Guardianship shall commence in any of the following cases:

1. If there is no one to exercise parental power over a minor, or if the person who exercises parental power has no right of management;
2. If an adjudication of incompetency has been made.

Section II. Organs of Guardianship

Sub-Section I. Guardian

Article 839. The person who last exercises parental power over a minor may designate a guardian by will, unless such person has no right of management.

If either a father or a mother who exercises parental power has no right of management, the other parent may designate a guardian in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 840. If either a husband or wife has been adjudged incompetent, the other spouse shall becomes his or her guardian.

Article 841. If there is no person to become a guardian in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two Articles, the Court of Domestic Relations shall appoint a guardian on the application of any of the ward's relatives or of any other persons interested. The same shall also apply in case where a vacancy occurs in the position of guardian.

Article 842. In case it has become necessary to appoint a guardian for the reason that a father or mother has declined to exercise his or her parental power to manage the property, or that a guardian has resigned his office or that a father or mother has forfeited his or her parental power, such father or mother guardian must, without delay, apply to the Court of Domestic Relations for the appointment of a guardian.

Article 843. There cannot be more than one guardian.

Article 844. A guardian may, where any reasonable ground exists, risign his office with the leave of the Court of Domestic Relations.

Article 845. If any unjust act or gross misconduct has been done by a guardian, or there is any other ground for which a guardian is unfit to perform his duties, the Court of Domestic Relations may remove such guardian from his office on the application of a supervisor of the guardian or of any of the ward's relatives.

Article 846. None of the persons mentioned below may become a guardian:

1. A minor;
2. A person adjudged incompetent or quasi incompetent;
3. A legal representative or curator who has been removed by the Court of Domestic Relations;
4. A bankrupt;
5. A person who brings or has brought an action against the ward, or the spouse or any of the lineal relatives by blood of such person;
6. A person whose whereabouts is unknown.

Article 847. The provisions of Arts. 840 to 846 inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications to a curator.

In respect of acts in which the interests of a curator or the person whom he represents conflict with those of the person adjudged incompetent, the curator must apply to the Court of Domestic Relations for the appointment of a curator adhoc.

Sub-Section II. Supervisor of Guardian

Article 848. A person who can designate a guradian can designate by will a supervisor of the guardian.

Article 849. In case where no supervisor of the guardian is designated in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, the Court of Domestic Relations may, if it deems necessary, appoint a supervisor of the guardian on the application of any of the ward's relatives or of the guardian. The same shall also apply in case where a vacancy occurs in the position of a supervisor of the guardian.

Article 850. The spouse, the lineal relatives by blood and the brothers and sisters of a guardian cannot become a supervisor of the guardian.

Article 851. The duties of a supervisor of the guardian are as follows:

1. To supervise the conduct of the affairs by the guardian;
2. In case a vacancy occurs in the position of guardian, to apply to the Court of Domestic Relations for the appointment of a guardian;
3. To adopt such measures as may be necessary in case where circumstances of urgency exist;
4. To represent the ward in respect of acts in which the interests of the guardian or any person whom he represents conflict with those of the ward.

Article 852. The provisions of Arts. 644 and 844 to 846 shall apply with the necessary modifications to a supervisor of the guardian.

Section III. Functions of Guardianship

Article 853. A guardian must without delay enter upon a survey of the ward's property, and must complete such survey and prepare an inventory of such property within one month; but this period may be extended by the Court of Domestic Relations.

The survey of property and the preparation of the inventory thereof are of no effect unless conducted, in case there is a supervisor of the guardian, in his presence.

Article 854. Until a guardian has completed the preparation of the inventory, he has authority to do acts of urgent necessity only; but this cannot be set up against a third person acting in good faith.

Article 855. If, in case where a guardian possesses an obligatory right as against, or is under an obligation towards, the wards, there is a supervisor of the guardian, he must make a report thereof to the supervisor of the guardian before he enters upon the survey of the property.

If a guardian, notwithstanding that he is aware of the fact that he possesses an obligatory right as against the ward, fails to make a report thereof, he forfeits such obligatory right.

Article 856. The provisions of the preceding three Articles shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case in which the ward has acquired property by a universal title after the guardian has assumed office.

Article 857. The guardian of a minor has, with regard to the matters mentioned in Arts. 820 to 823 inclusive, the same rights and duties as a person who exercises parental power; but he must obtain the consent of the supervisor of the guardian if there is any, in order to change the mode of education or the place of residence determined by the father or mother who exercised parental power, to place the minor in a disciplinary institution, to permit him to carry on business or to revoke or to restrict such permission

Article 858 The guardian of a person adjudged incompetent must be diligent in the medical treatment and care of the person adjudged incompetent, according to the latter's financial capacity

In order to place a person adjudged incompentent in a lunatic asylum or any other similart institution, or to put such a person under restrain in a private house, it is required to obtain the leave of the Court of Domestic Relations.

Article 859 A guardian manages the ward's property and represents the ward in juristic acts concerning the latter's property.

The provisions of the Proviso to Art. 824 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph

Article 860. The provisions of Article 826 shall apply with the necessary modifications to guardian, excepting, however, the case where there is a supervisor of the guardian.

Article 861. A guardian must, on assuming office, estimate the amount of money to be expended annually for the livelihood, the education, the medical treatment and care of the ward and for the management of his property.

Article 862. The Court of Domestic Relations may allow reasonable remuneration to the guardian out of the ward's property having regard to the financial capacity of the guardian and the ward and other circumstances.

Article 863. At any time, a supervisor of the guardian or the Court of Domestic Relations may demand a guardian to report his guardianship affairs or to submit the inventory, or may investigate such affairs or the state of the ward's property.

The Court of Domestic Relations may, on the application of a supervisor of the guardian, of any of the ward's relatives or of any other persons interested, or of its own motion, order such dispositions as may be necessary for the management of the ward's property or other guardianship affairs.

Article 864. A guardian must obtain, in case there is a supervisor of the guardian, his consent in order to conduct business or to do any of the acts mentioned in Art. 12, Par. 1 in place of the ward, or to give consent to its performance by the minor; but this shall not apply to the receipt of capital.

Article 865. Any act done or consented to by a guardian in contravention of the provisions of the preceding Article may be avoided by the ward or by the guardian. In this case the provisions of Article 19 shall apply with the necessary modifications.

The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall not preclude the application of Articles 121 to 126 inclusive.

Article 866. If a guardian has acquired by assignment the ward's property of a third person's right as against the ward, the ward may avoid the assignment. In this case the provisions of Art. 19 shall apply with the necessary modifications.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not preclude the application of the provisions of Arts. 121 to 126 inclusive.

Article 867 A guardian exercises parental power in place of a minor.

The provisions of Arts. 853 to 857 and 861 to 866 inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications to the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph

Article 868. In case where the person who exercises parental power does not possess the right of management, the guardian possesses only such powers as relate to the property.

Article 869. The provisions of Arts. 644 and 830 shall apply with the necessary modifications to guardianship.

Section IV. Termination of Guardianship

Article 870. When the duties of a guradian have terminated the guardian or his successor must render an account of his management within two months; but such period may be extended by the Court of Domestic Relations.

Article 871. The accounts of the guardianship must be made up, in case there is a supervisor of the guardian, in his presence.

Article 872. Any contract entered into between a minor and the gurdian or his successor, after the former has attained majority, but before the accounts of the guardianship have been completed, may be avoided by the former. The same shall apply to any unilateral act effected by such person towards the guardian or his successor.

The provisions of Arts. 19 and 121 to 126 inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 873. Money to be returned by a guardian to the ward or by a ward to the guardian shall bear interest as from the time when the accounts of the guardianship has been comleted.

If a guardian has expended the ward's money on his own behalf, such money shall bear interest as from the time of the expenditure, and if there has been any damage, he is bound also to make compensation for it.

Article 874. The provisions of Arts. 654 and 655 shall apply with the necessary modifications to guardianship

Article 875. The prescription provided in Art. 832 shall apply with the necessary modifications to obligatory rights which have arisen in respect to guardianship as between the guardian or the supervisor of the guardian and the ward.

In case where a juristic act has been avoided in accordance with the provisions of Art 872, the prescription mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be computed as from the time of the avoidance

Article 876. The provisions of Par 1 of the preceding Article shall apply with the necessary modifications as between a curator and a person adjudged quasi-incompetent

Chapter VI Support

Article 877 The lineal relatives by blood and brothers and sisters shall be under duty to furnish support each other

If there are special circumstances, the Court of Domestic Relations may impose a duty to furnish support as between the relatives within the third degree other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

If after the decision pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph had been rendered, any change has taken place in the circumstances, the Court of Domestic Relations may revoke the decision

Article 878 If, in cases where there exist two or more persons under a duty to furnish support, no agreement is reached or possible between the parties with respect to the order in which they are to furnish support, such order shall be determined by the Court of Domestic Relations.

If, in case where there exist two or more persons entitled to support, the financial capacity of the person who is under duty to furnish support is insufficient to support all of them, the same as provided above shall also apply with respect to the order in which they receive support

Article 879 If no agreement is reached or possible between the parties concerned with respect to the extent and mode of support, the Court of Domestic Relations shall determine such matters, taking into account the needs of the person entitled to support, the financial capacity of the person under duty to support and all other circumstances.

Article 880 If, after an agreement had been arrived at or a decision rendered with respect to the order in which the persons who are under duty to furnish support are to furnish support or in which the person entitled to support are to receive support or the extent and mode of support any change has taken place in the circumstances, the Court of Domestic Relations may alter or revoke the agreement or the decision.

Article 881 The right to be supported cannot be the subject of disposition.

BOOK V Succession

Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 882 Succession is opened by reason of death.

Article 883 Succession is opened at the permanent residence of the person to be succeeded to.

Article 884. The right to demand recovery of succession shall be extinguished by prescription, if it is not exercised within five years from the time when the successor or his legal representative became aware of the facts constituting a violence of the right of succession. The same shall also apply if twenty years have elapsed from the time of the opening of the succession

Article 885. Expenses relating to the property succeeded to shall be defrayed out of such property, excepting, however, such as are caused by the negligence of the successor.

A person entitled to a legally secured portion cannot be compelled to defray the expenses mentioned in the preceding paragraph out of any property acquired by him through an abatement of gifts

Chapter II Successors

Article 886. A child en ventre sa mere shall in respect of succession be deemed to have been already born

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply in case where the child en ventre sa mere is born dead

Article 887 The lineal descendants of a person to be succeeded to become successors in accordance with the following provisions:

1 As between persons standing in different degrees of relationship, those nearer in degree are preferred;

2 Persons standing in the same degree of relationship become successors in the same rank.

Article 888 If, in cases where a person who would become successor in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article dies or loses his right of succession previous to the opening of the succession, there exist lineal descendants of such person, the lineal descendants become successors in the same rank as that person, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article.

For the application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a child en ventre sa mere shall be deemed to have been already born, except however, in case where it is born dead

Article 889. In case where there exists no person who if to become successor in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two Articles, the persons mentioned below become successors in the order stated therein:

1. Lineal ascendants;
2. Brothers and sisters.

In the case mentioned in Item 1 of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 887, and in the case mentioned in Item 2 thereof, those of Article 887, Item 2 of the preceding Article shall respectively apply with the necessary modifications.

Article 890. The spouse of a person succeeded to becomes, in every case, a successor. In case if there is any person who is to become a successor in accordance with the provisions of the preceding three Articles, the order of succession of the spouse shall be in the same rank with such person.

Article 891. None of the persons mentioned below can become an successor·

1 Any person who has been sentenced to punishment for having intentionally caused or attempted to cause the death of the person to be succeeded to, or of any person who has a prior or the same rank with respect to the succession;

2. Any person who, knowing that the preson to be succeeded to has been killed by homicide, has omitted to give information or to bring a formal charge, except when such person has no capacity to discern right and wrong, or when the guilty party is the spouse or a lineal relative by blood of such person;

3. Any person who has by fraud or duress prevented the person to be succeeded to from making, revoking or altering a will relating to the succession;

4. Any person who has by fraud or duress induced the person to be succeeded to make, revoke or alter a will relating to the succession;

5. Any person who has forged, alterad, destroyed or concealed a will of the person to be succeeded to relating to the succession.

Article 892. In case a presumptive successor who is entitled to a legally secured portion has treated the person to be succeeded to with cruelty or has effected him a gross insult, or in case a presumptive successor has been guilty of any other gross misconduct, the latter may apply to the Court of Domestic Relations for the disinheritance of such presumptive successor.

Article 893 In case a person to be succeeded to has declared by will his intention to disinherit the presumptive successor, the executor of will must Apply to the Court of Domestic Relations for the disinheritance without delay after the will has become effective In this case, the disinheritance shall be effective retroactively as from the time of the death of the person succeeded to.

Article 894 A person to be succeeded to may at any time apply to the Court of Domestic Relations for the revocation of the disinheritance of a presumptive successor.

The provisions of the preceding Article shall apply with the necessary modifications to annulment of disinheritance

Article 895 If succession is opened after an application has been made for the disinheritance of a presumptive successor or for the revocation thereof, but beofre the desision on such application has become final and conclusive, the Court of Domestic Relations may, on the application of any relative or any person interested, or of a Public Procurator, order such disposition as may be necessary for the management of the estate. The same shall also apply when there exists a will disinheriting a successor

In case where the Court of Domestic Relations has appointed an administrator, the provisions of Articles 27 to 29 inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications.

Chapter III. Effect of Succession

Section I. General Provisions

Article 896. A successor succeeds, as from the time of the opening of the succession, to all the rights and duties pertaining to the property of the person succeeded to except such as are entirely personal to that person.

Article 897. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding Article, the ownership of genealogical records, of utensils for religious rites and of tombs and burial grounds is succeeded to by the person who, according to custom, is to hold as a president the worship to the memory of the ancestors. If, however, the person succeeded to has designated the person who is to hold as a president the worship to the memory of the ancestors, such person shall succeed to that ownership.

In case the custom mentioned in the preceding paragraph is unknown, the person who is to succeed to the right mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the Court of Domestic Relations.

Article 898. In case there exist two or more successors the property succeeded to is in their co-ownership.

Article 899. Each co-successor succeeds to the rights and duties of the person succeeded to in proportion to his share in the succession.

Section II. Shares in a Succession

Article 900. If there exist two or more successors in the same rank, their shares in the succession shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions:

1. Where lineal descendants and a spouse are successors, the shares in the succession of the lineal descendants shall, in all, be two thirds, and that of the spouse shall be one third;

2 Where the spouse and lineal ascendants are successors, the share in the succession of the spouse and of the lineal ascendants shall respectively be one half;

3. Where the spouse and brothers and sisters are successors, the share in the succession of the spouse shall be two thirds and those of the brothers and sisters shall be one third;

4 Where there exist two or more lineal descendants, or lineal ascendants, or brothers and sisters, their respective share in the succession shall be equal. But, the share in the succession of lineal descandant, who is not legitimate shall be one half of that of a legitimate lineal descendant, and the share in the succession of any of the brothers and sisters whose father or mother alone is the same with that of the person succeeded to, shall be one half of the share of any of the brothers and sisters whose father and mother both are the same with those of the person succeeded to.

Article 901. The share in a succession of a lineal descendant who is a successor in accordance with the provisions of Art. 888 shall be the same as that which would have been received by his lineal ascendant, but in case there exist two or more lineal descendants their shares in the succession shall, in respect of the share which would have been received by the lineal ascendant of each of them, be determined in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply with the necessary modifications in case where a lineal descendant of brothers and sisters is a successor in accordance with the provisions of Article 889, Paragraph 2.

Article 902. A person to be succeeded to may, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding two Articles, by will determine the shares of co-successors or commission a third person to determine them; but neither the person to be succeeded to nor the third person may contravene the provisions relating to legally secured portions.

In case a person to be succeeded to has determined or caused to be determined the shares of the other co-successors shall be determined in accordance with the preceding two Articles.

Article 903. In case any of the co-successors has received from the person to be succeeded to a testamentary gift, or a gift for the purpose of his marriage, adoption, or as a means of livelihood, the value of the property owned by the person to be succeeded to at the time of the opening of the succession plus the value of such gift shall be deemed to be the property succeeded to, and the amount remaining after deducting the value of the gift, whether testamentary or not, from what would have been his share in the succession, as computed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding three Articles, shall constitute his share in the succession.

If the value of the gift, whether testamentary or not, equals or exceeds the value of the share in the succession, the donee may not receive such share.

If the person to be succeeded to has declared any intention different from the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, such declaration of intention shall be effective in so far as it does not contravene the provisions relating to legally secured portions.

Article 904. The value of gift mentioned in the preceding Article shall be determined by treating the property which forms the subject of the same as if it still existed in its original condition at the time of the opening of the succession, even if it has been lost or increased or decreased in value by an act of the donee.

Article 905. In case one of the co-successors assigns his share in the succession to a third person before partition, other co-successors may have such share in the succession assigned to them upon effecting a reimbursement of its value and expenses.

The right mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be exercised within one month.

Section III. Partition of Estate

Article 906. For effecting partition of estate, the kind and nature of the things or rights constituting the estate, the profession of each successor and all other circumstances shall be taken into account.

Article 907. Except the case where partition of estate has been forbidden by the will of the person succeeded to in accordance with the provisions of Article 908, co-successors may, at any time, effect the partition of the estate by their agreement.

If no agreement is reached or possible between the co-successors for partition of the estate, each co-successor may apply to the Court of Domestic Relations for its partition.

If, in the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, any special reason exists, the Court of Domestic Relations may forbid partition of all or a part of estate for a fixed period.

Article 908. A person to be succeeded to may by will determine, or commission a third person to determine the mode of partition, or forbid partition for a period not exceeding five years from the time of the opening of the succession.

Article 909. Partition of estate shall be effective retroactively as from the time of the opening of the succession, but nothing in this Article shall prejudice any of the rights of third persons.

Article 910. If, in case where a person who has become successor by acknowledgment after the opening of the succession applies for the partition of estate, other co-successors have already effected the partition or other dispositions, he may claim only the payment of value of the estate to which he is entitled.

Article 911. Each co-successor shall in proportion to his share in the succession bear the same liability for warranty as that of a seller towards other co-successors.

Article 912. Each co-successor shall in proportion to his share in the succession warrant the solvency of the obligor as at the time of partition in regard to obligations acquired by other co-successors through partition.

In regard to an obligation which is not yet due or an obligation subject to a suspensive condition each co-successor warrants the solvency of the obligor as at the time when performance is to be effected.

Article 913. If any of the co-successors who incur a liability for warranty has not sufficient means to effect reimbursement, the part which he is unable to reimburse shall be borne by the person demanding reimbursement and the other solvent successors in proportion to their respective share in the succession; but in case the party demanding reimbursement is in fault, he cannot demand that the other co-successors shall bear their proportions.

Article 914. The provisions of the preceding three Articles shall not apply where the person to be succeeded to has declared any different intention by will.

Chapter IV. Acceptance and Renunciation of Succession

Section I. General Provisions

Article 915. A successor must, within three months from the time when he became aware that the succession had been opened in his favour, effect an acceptance, either absolute or qualified, or a renunciation; but such period may be extended by the Court of Domestic Relations on the application of any person interested or of a Public Procurator.

A successor may make a survey of the property to be succeeded to before effecting acceptance or renunciation.

Article 916. In case a successor dies without effecting either acceptance or renunciation, the period mentioned in Par. 1 of the preceding Article shall be computed as from the time when his successor became aware that the succession had been opened in his favour.

Article 917. In case a successor is a person under disability, the period mentioned in Art. 915, Par. 1, shall be computed as from the time when his legal representative became aware that the succession

had been opened in favour of the person under disability.

Article 918. A successor must manage the property succeeded to with the same care as he uses in respect of his individual property, except when he has effected either acceptance or renunciation.

The Court of Domestic Relations may, on the application of any person interested or of a Public Procurator, at any time order the adoption of such measures as may be necessary for the management of the property succeeded to.

In case where the Court of Domestic Relations appoints an administrator the provisions of Arts. 27 to 29 inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications.

Article 919. Acceptance and renunciation cannot be revoked even within the period mentioned in Art. 915, Par. 1.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not preclude the avoidance of acceptance or renunciation in accordance with the provisions of Book 1 and the preceding Book; but such right of avoidance shall be extinguished by prescription, if it is not exercised within six months from the time when it became possible to effect ratification, or if ten years have elapsed from the time of the acceptance or renunciation.

Section II. Acceptance

Sub-Section I. Absolute Acceptance

Article 920. If a successor effects an absolute acceptance he succeeds without limitation to the rights and duties of the person succeeded to.

Article 921. In the cases mentioned below a successor shall be deemed to have effected an absolute acceptance:

1. If he has disposed of the whole or part of the property succeeded to, but this shall not apply to effecting an act of preservation or a lease for any period not longer than those specified in Art. 602;
2. If he fails to effect either a qualified acceptance or a renunciation within the period mentioned in Art. 915, Par. 1;
3. If, even after having effected a qualified acceptance or a renunciation, he has concealed or secretly consumed, or failed in had faith to enter in the inventory, the whole or part of the property succeeded to; but this shall not apply after an acceptance has been effected by a person who has become successor in consequence of his having effected a renunciation.

Sub-Section II. Qualified Acceptance

Article 922. A successor may effect an acceptance with the reservation that he shall perform the obligations and testamentary gift of the person succeeded to only to the extent of the property acquired through the succession.

Article 923. If there exist two or more successors, qualified acceptance may be effected merely by joint acts of all co-successors.

Article 924. If a successor desires to effect a qualified acceptance he must prepare an inventory within the period mentioned in Art. 915, Par. 1 and present it to the Court of Domestic Relations with a declaration that he effects a qualified acceptance.

Article 925. In case a successor effects a qualified acceptance any rights and duties which he had towards the person succeeded to shall be deemed not to have been extinguished.

Article 926. A qualified acceptor must continue to manage the property succeeded to with the same care as he uses in respect of his individual property.

The provisions of Arts. 645, 646, 650 Pars. 1 and 2, and Art. 918, Pars. 2 and 3 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

Article 927. A qualified acceptor must, within five days after he has effected the qualified acceptance, give public notice to all obligees of the person succeeded to and to all testamentary donees to the effect that he has effected a qualified acceptance and that they are called upon to present their claims within a specified period which must not be less than two months.

The provisions of Art. 79, Pars. 2 and 3 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

Article 928. A qualified acceptor may refuse performance to obligees of the person succeeded to and to testamentary donees until the expiration of the period mentioned in Par. 1 of the preceding Article.

Article 929. Upon the expiration of the period mentioned in Article 927, Par. 1, a qualified acceptor must effect performance to those obligees who have presented their claims within such period and to all other obligees known to him, in proportion to the amounts of their respective obligation, out of the property succeeded to; but the rights of obligees who have priority may not be prejudiced thereby

Article 930. A qualified acceptor must perform in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article even those obligations which are not yet due.

Conditional obligations and obligations of uncertain duration must be performed according to the valuation of an expert appointed by the Court of Domestic Relations.

Article 931. A qualified acceptor may not effect performance to testamentary donees until after he has effected performance to each obligee in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two Articles.

Article 932. In case it is found necessary to sell the property succeeded to in order to effect performance in conformity with the provisions of the preceding three Articles, a qualified acceptor must offer it for sale by official auction, but he may dispense with the sale by official auction of the whole or part of the property succeeded to upon paying the value thereof according to the valuation of an expert appointed by the Court of Domestic Relations.

Article 933. An obligee of a person succeeded to or a testamentary donee may at his own expense intervene in the sale by official auction or the valuation of the property succeeded to. In this case the provisions of Art. 260, Par. 2 shall apply with the necessary modifications.

Article 934. If a qualified acceptor has neglected to give the public or peremptory notice as prescribed in Art. 927 or has effected performance to some obligees or testamentary donees within the peroid

mentioned in Par. 1 of the same Article, and in consequence has become unable to effect performance to the other obligees or testamentary donees, he shall be bound to make compensation for any damage arising therefrom. The same shall apply where performance has been effected in contravention of any of the provisions of Arts. 929 to 931 inclusive.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not prejudice the right of the other obligees or testamentary donees to demand reimbursement from such obligees or testamentary donees as have improperly received performance with knowledge of the circumstances.

The provisions of Art. 724 shall also apply in the cases of the preceding two paragraphs.

rticle 935. Obligees and testamentary donees who have failed to present their claims within the period mentioned in Art. 927, Par. 1 and who were unknown to the qualified acceptor can exercise their rights with respect to the surplus assets only, except those who have special securities in respect to the property succeeded to.

rticle 936. In case there exist two or more successors, the Court of Domestic Relations must appoint an administrator of the property to be succeeded to from among the successors.

The administrator manages the property to be succeeded to, and does all acts necessary for performing obligations on behalf of, and in place of the successors.

The provisions of Articles 926 to 935 inclusive shall apply with necessary modifications to the administrator; but the period to give public notice prescribed in the first paragraph of Article 927 shall be within ten days as from the time when the administrator was appointed.

rticle 937. If there exists any of the grounds mentioned in Item 1 or 3 of Article 921 with regard to one or several of the co-successors who effected an qualified acceptance, an obligee of a person succeeded to may exercise the right over such co-successor's in proportion to his (their)share(s) in the succession in respect of the amounts of obligations which have not been satisfied out of the property succeeded to.

Section III. Renunciation

rticle 938. A person who desires to effect a renunciation of a succession must make a declaration to the Court of Domestic Relations to that effect.

rticle 939. Renunciation shall be effective retroactively as from the time of the opening of the succession.

If, in case where there exist two or more successors, one of them has effected a renunciation, his share in the succession devolves on the other successors in proportion to their respective share therein.

rticle 940. A person who has effected a renunciation of a succession must continue to manage the property succeeded to with the same care as he uses in respect of his own property until the person who becomes successor by reason of his renunciation is able to commence the management of the property.

The provisions of Arts. 645, 646, 650, Pars. 1 and 2, and Art. 918, Pars. 2 and 3 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

Chapter V. Separation of Property

Article 941. An obligee of a person succeeded to or a testamentary donee may, within three months from the time of the opening of the succession, apply to the Court of Domestic Relations for the separation of the property succeeded to from the property of the successor. The same shall apply even after the expiration of that period so long as the property succeeded to has not been intermingled with the successor's individual property.

If the Court of Demestic Relations has ordered a separation of property on an application as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the person who made such application must, within five days, give public notice to the other obligees of the person succeeded to and to testamentary donees to the effect that an order for a separation of property has been made and that they are called upon to claim to intervene in the distribution within a specified period which must not be less than two months.

Article 942. A person who has applied for a separation of property and those who have claimed to intervene in the distribution in accordance with the provisions of Par. 2 of the preceding Article shall receive performance out of the property succeeded to in preference to the obligees of the successor.

Article 943. In case an application has been made for a separation of property the Court of Domestic Relations may order the adoption of such measures as may be necessary for the management of the property succeeded to.

In case where the Court of Domestic Relations has appointed an administrator, the provisions of Arts. 27 to 29 inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications.

Article 944. If, even after a successor has effected an absolute acceptance, an application is made for a separation of property, the successor must thenceforth manage the property succeeded to with the same care as he uses in respect of his individual property except when an administrator has been appointed by the Court of Domestic Relations.

The provisions of Arts. 645 to 647 inclusive and Art. 650, Pars. 1 and 2 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 945. As regards immovables a separation of property cannot be set up against a third person until it has been registered.

Article 946. The provisions of Art. 304 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case of a separation of property.

Article 947. A successor may refuse performance to obligees of the preson succeeded to and to testamentary donees until the expiration of the periods mentioned in Art. 941, Pars. 1 and 2.

In case an application for a separation of property has been made, the successor must, upon the expiration of the period mentioned in Art. 941, Par. 2, effect performance, out of the property succeeded to, to those obligees and testamentary donees who applied for the separation of property or claimed to intervene in the distribution in proportion to their respective obligation; but the rights of obligees who have priority may not be prejudiced thereby.

The provisions of Arts. 930 to 934 inclusive

shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 948. A person who applied for a separation of property or claimed to intervene in the distribution may exercise his rights with respect to the successor's individual property only in case where he could not receive full performance out of the property succeeded to. In this case the obligees of the successor may receive performance in preference to such person.

Article 949. A successor may prevent an application for a separation of property or extinguish its effect by effecting performance to the obligees of the person succeeded to and to testamentary donees out of his individual property or by furnishing adequate security to them; but this shall not apply where any obligee of the person succeeded to raises an objection with proof that he will thereby sustain damage.

Article 950. So long as a successor is at liberty to effect a qualified acceptance, or the property succeeded to is not intermingled with the successor's individual property, his obligees may apply for a separation of property against the Court of Domestic Relations.

The provisions of Arts. 304, 925, 927 to 934 inclusive, 943 to 945 inclusive and 948 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph; but the public and peremptory notice as prescribed in Art. 927 must be given by the obligee who has applied for the separation of property

Chapter VI. Default of Successors

Article 951. If it is unknown whether there exists a succeesor or not, the property to be succeeded to shall constitute a juristic person.

Article 952. In the case mentioned in the preceding Article the Court of Domestic Relations must, on the application of any person interested or of a Public Procurator, appoint an administrator of the property to be succeeded to.

The Court of Domestic Relations must without delay give public notice of the appointment of the administrator.

Article 953. The provisions of Arts. 27 to 29 inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications to an administrator of the property to be succeeded to.

Article 954. If a demand is made by any of the obligees of the person to be succeeded to or of the testamentary donees, the administrator must report to such persons on the condition of the property to be succeeded to.

Article 955. If it becomes known that there exists a successor the juristic person shall be deemed never to have existed, provided that the validity of acts done by the administrator within the scope of his authority shall not be effected thereby.

Article 956. The power of representation of an administrator shall be extinguished at the time when a successor effects an acceptance of succession.

In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph the administrator must without delay render an account of the management to the successor.

Article 957. If it does not, within two months after the public notice prescribed in Art. 952, Par. 2, has been given, become known that there exists a successor, the administrator must without delay, give public notice to all obligees of the person to be succeeded to and to all testamentary donees, calling upon them to present their claims within a specified period, which must not be less than two months.

The provisions of Art. 79, Pars. 2 and 3, and Arts. 928 to 935 inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, except those of the proviso to Art. 932.

Article 958. If, even after the expiration of the period mentioned in Par. 1 of the preceding Article, it is still unknown whether there exists any successor, the Court of Domestic Relations must, on the application of the administrator or of a Public Procurator, give public notice calling upon the successor, if any, to assert his right within a specified period, which must not be less than one year.

Article 959. If no one asserts his right as successor within the period mentioned in the preceding Article, the property to be succeeded to shall devolve on the National Treasury. In such case the provisions of Art. 956, Par. 2 shall apply with the necessary modifications.

Obligees of the person to be succeeded to and testamentary donees cannot exercise their rights as against the National Treasury.

Chapter VII. Wills

Section 1. General Provisions

Article 960. No will can be made otherwise than in conformity with the forms prescribed in this Code.

Article 961. Any person who has completed his fifteenth year may make a will.

Article 962. The provisions of Arts. 4, 9 and 12 shall not apply to a will.

Article 963. A testator must at the time of making a will be invested with capacity to do so

Article 964. A testator may make a disposition of the whole or part of his property under either a universal or special title; but provisions relating to legally secured portions may not be contravened.

Article 965. The provisions of Arts. 886 and 981 shall apply with the necessary modifications to testamentary donee.

Article 966. If, before the accounts of a guardianship have been completed, the ward makes a will under which the guardian, his spouse or any of his lineal descendants is to take a benefit, such will shall be void.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply in case where a lineal relative by blood, the spouse, or a brother or sister is the guardian.

Section II. Forms of Wills

Sub-Section I. Ordinary Forms

Article 967. A will must be made by means of a holographic, or a notarial, or a secret document, except when resort to special forms is permitted.

Article 968. In order to make a will by a holographic document, the testator must write with his own hand the whole text, the date and his full name and must affix his seal thereto.

Any insertion, deletion or other alteration in a holographic document shall be ineffective unless the testator indicates the place thereof, makes an additional entry to the effect that an alteration has been made, specially adds his signature to such entry and also affixes his seal at the place of alteration.

Article 969. In order to make a will by a notarial document, the following formalities must be complied with:

1. That two or more witnesses are present;
2. That the testator orally declares the tenor of the will to a notary;
3. That the notary writes down the testator's oral statement and reads it to the testator and the witnesses;
4. That the testator and each of the witnesses affix their signatures and seals to the writing after acknowledging it to be correct; but in case where the testator is unable to sign the notary may make an additional entry of the fact in substitution for the signature;
5. That the notary makes an additional entry to the effect that the document has been drawn up in compliance with the formalitites specified under the preceding four heads and affixes signature and seal thereto.

Article 970. In order to make a will by a secret document, the following formalities must be complied with:

1. That the testator affixes his signature and seal to the document;
2. That the testator closes up the document and seals the cover with the same seal as he has used upon the document;
3. That the testator produces the sealed document before a notary and at least two witnesses and declares that it is his testamentary document and also declares the full name and permanent residence of the writer thereof;
4. That, after the notary has written down on the sealed cover the date of the production of the document and the declaration of the testator, he, the testator and the witnesses affix their signatures and seals thereto.

The provisions of Art. 968, Par. 2 shall apply with the necessary modifications to a will made by a secret document.

Article 971. Even if a will made by a secret document is defective as regards the formalities prescribed in the preceding Article it shall be valid as a will made by a holographic document if it fulfils the formalities specified in Art. 968.

Article 972 In case where a person who is unable to speak makes a will by a secret document, the testator must, in substitution for the declaration mentioned in Art. 970, Par. 1, No. 3, write with his own hand in the presence of the notary and of the witnesses on the sealed cover a statement that the document is his testamentary one and also the full name and permanent residence of the writer thereof.

The notary must wirte on the sealed cover, in substitution for writing the declaration, a statement that the testator has complied with the formalities prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Article 973. In order to enable a person adjudged incompetent to make a will during a lucid interval, at least two medical practitioners must be present. The medical practitjoners present at the making of the will must make an additional entry upon the testamentary document to the effect that the testator was not in a condition of mental unsoundness at the time when he made the will and must affix their signatures and seals thereto; but in case where a will is made by a secret document such entry, signatures and seals must be affixed to the sealed cover.

Article 974. None of the persons mentioned below can become a witness to a will or a person required to be present at the making thereof:

1. A minor;
2. A person adjudged incompetent or quasi-incompetent;
3. A presumptive successor, a testamentary donee, and their spouses and lineal relatives by blood;
4. The spouse, any of the relatives up to the fourth degree of relationship and any of the clerks as well as of the servants, of the notary.

Article 975. No will can be made by two or more persons by one and the same document.

Sub-Section II. Special Forms

Article 976. In case a person who is in imminent danger of death through disease or from any other cause desires to make a will, he may do so in the presence of at least three witnesses by orally declaring its tenor to one of them. In this case the person to whom the oral declaration is made must write it down and read it to the testator and the other witnesses, and each witness, after having acknowledged the writing to be correct, must affix his signature and seal thereto.

A will made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not be valid, unless within twenty days from the day on which the will was made one of the witnesses or some person interested applies to the Court of Domestic Relations and obtains a confirmation thereof.

The Court of Domestic Relations may not confirm a will unless convinced that it represents the true intention of the testator.

Article 977 A person who is in a place communication with which is cut off by administrative measures on account of contragious disease may make a written will in the presence of a police officer and at least one witness.

Article 978. A person on board ship may make a written will in the presence of the master or one of the clerical staff of the ship and at least two witnesses

Article 979. A person who, in the event of a ship's distress, is on board the ship and is in immediate danger of death, may make a will orally in the presence of at least two witnesses.

A will made in compliance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not be valid, unless witnesses write down its tenor and verify such writing with their signatures and seal-impressions and one of the witnesses or some person interested also applies without delay to the Court of Domestic Relations and obtains a confirmation thereof.

The provisions of Article 976, Paragraph 3 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 980. In the cases mentioned in Arts. 977 and

978, the testator, the writer and the persons required to be present and the witnesses must each affix their signatures and seals to the testamentary document.

Article 981. If, in the cases mentioned in Arts. 977 to 979 inclusive, there is concerned a person who is unable to affix his signature or seal, persons required to be present or witneeses must make an additional entry of the fact.

Article 982. The provisions of Art. 968, Par. 2 and Arts. 973 to 975 inclusive shall apply to a will made in accordance with the provisions of Arts. 976 to 981 inclusive.

Article 983. A will made in accordance with the provisions of Arts. 976 to 982 inclusive shall not be valid if the testator survives for six months from the time when he becomes abble to make a will in compliance with ordinary forms.

Article 984. In case a Japanese resident in a place where there is stationed a Japanese Consul desires to make a will by means of a notarial or secret document, the duties of a notary shall be performed by such Consul.

Section III. Effect of Wills

Article 985. A will becomes effective upon the death of the testator.

If, in case where a will is subject to a suspensive condition, the condition is fulfilled after the death of the testator, the will becomes effective upon the fulfilment of the condition.

Article 986. A testamentary donee may effect a renunciation of the testamentary gift at any time subsequent to the death of the testator.

A renunciation of a testamentary gift shall be effective retroactively as from the time of the death of the testator.

Article 987. A person charged with a testamentary gift or any person interested may give a peremptory notice to the testamentary donee to effect either an acceptance or a renunciation of the testamentary gift within a reasonable period fixed by him. If the testamentary donee fails to declare his intention to the person charged with the testamentary gift within such period, he shall be deemed to have accepted the testamentary gift.

Article 988. In case a testamentary donee dies without effecting either an acceptance or a renunciation of the testamentary gift, his successor can effect either an acceptance or a renunciation within the scope of his own right of succession, but if the testator has declared a different intention in his will, such intention shall prevail.

Article 989. An acceptance or a renunciation of testamentary gift cannot be revoked.

The provisions of Art. 919, Par. 2 shall apply with the necessary modifications to an acceptance or a renunciation of a testamentary gift.

Article 990. A testamentary donee by a universal title has the same rights and duties as a successor.

Article 991. So long as a testamentary gift is not yet due, the testamentary donee may demand adequate security from the person charged with the testamentary gift.

The same shall apply as respects a testamentary gift subject to a suspensive condition during the pendency of the condition.

Article 992. A testamentary donee acquires fruits as from the time when he can demand fulfilment of the testamentary gift; but if the testator has declared a different intention in his will, such intention shall prevail.

Article 993. In case a person charged with a testamentary gift incurs any expenses in respect of the subjectmatter of the testamentary gift after the death of the testator, the provisions of Art. 299 shall apply with the necessary modifications.

As regards ordinary necessary expenses incurred for the purpose of collecting fruits, the reimbursement thereof may be demanded to the extent of the value of the fruits.

Article 994. A testamentary gift shall not take effect if the testamentary donee dies before the death of the testator.

The same shall apply with respect to a testamentary gift subject to a suspensive condition if the testamentary donee dies before the fulfilment of the condition; but if the testator has declared a different intention in his will, such intention shall prevail.

Article 995. In case a testamentary gift does not take effect, or becomes void of effect by reason of renunciation, whatever the testamentary donee would have received devolves on the successor; but if the testator has declared a different intention in his will, such intention shall prevail.

Article 996. A testamentary gift shall not take effect if the right which forms the subject thereof is not comprised in the property succeeded to at the time of the death of the testator, except when it appears that such right has been made the subject of the testamentary gift notwithstanding that it may not be comprised in the property succeeded to.

Article 997. In case a testamentary gift having for subject a right which is comprised in the property succeeded to is effective in accordance with the provisions of the Proviso to the preceding Article, the person charged with the testamentary gift is under a duty to acquire that right and transfer it to the testamentary donee. If he cannot acquire it or if excessive expense would be required in order to acquire it, he must pay over the value thereof; but if the testator has declared a different intention in his will, such intention shall prevail.

Article 998. If, in case where a non-specific thing has been made the subject of a testamentary gift, the testamentary donee is deprived by eviction of the thing delivered, the person charged with the testamentary gift shall assume the same liability in respect of warranty as that of a seller.

If, in the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, any defect exists in the thing, the person charged with the testamentary gift must substitute in its place a thing free from any defect.

Article 999. In case a testator has a right to demand compensation from a third person by reason of the loss or alteration of the subject-matter of the testamentary gift or the loss of the possession thereof, such right shall be presumed to have been made the subject of the testamentary gift.

If, in case where the subject matter of a testamentary gift has been united to or mixed with another thing, the testator has become the sole owner of a

co-owner of the composite thing or the mixture in accordance with the provisions of Arts. 243 to 245 inclusive, the ownership or the co-ownership of the whole shall be presumed to have been made the subject of the testamentary gift.

Article 1000. If the thing or right which constitutes the subject of a testamentary gift at the time of the death of the testator is the subject of a right belonging to a third person, the testamentary donee may not demand from the person charged with the testamentary gift that such right be extinguished; but if the testator has declared a different intention in his will, such intention shall prevail.

Article 1001. If, in case where an obligation has been made the subject of a testamentary gift, the testator has obtained performance and things which he has so received still remain among the property succeeded to, such things shall be presumed to have been made the subject of the testamentary gift.

As regards an obligation which has money for its subject, the amount of such money shall be presumed to have been made the subject of the testamentary gift even though there is in the property succeeded to no sum of money corresponding to the amount of the obligation.

Article 1002. A person who has received a testamentary gift subject to a charge is bound to perform the duty which he has assumed only to the extent of the value of the subject of the testamentary gift.

In case the testamentary donee has effected a renunciation, the person who is to receive the benefit of the charge may himself become testamentary donee; but if the testator has declared a different intention in his will, such intention shall prevail

Article 1003. In case the value of the subject of a testamentary gift which is subject to a charge is reduced by reason of a qualified acceptance of the succession or an action for the recovery of a legally secured portion, the testamentary donee shall in proportion to such reduction be relieved of the duty which he has assumed; but if the testator has declared a different intention in his will, such intention shall prevail.

Section IV. Carrying Wills into Effect

Article 1004. Upon becoming aware of the opening of the succession the custodian of a testamentary document must without delay present it to the Court of Domestic Relations and apply for probate thereof. In case where there exists no custodian of the testamentary document, the same shall apply upon the discovery of the document by the successor.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to a will made by means of a notarial document.

A testamentary document closed up with a seal may not be opened except in Court of Domestic Relations and in the presence of the successors or their representatives.

Article 1005. Any person who neglects to present a testamentary document in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, or who carries a will into effect without first procuring probate, or who opens a will out of Court of Domestic Relations, shall be held liable to an administrative penalty of not exceeding two hundred *yen*

Article 1006. A testator may designate one or more executors by will or commission a third person to designate them.

A person who has been commissioned to designate executors must without delay effect the designation and give notice thereof to the successors.

If a person who has been commissioned to designate executors desires to decline such commission, he must without delay give notice to that effect to the successors

Article 1007. An executor who has consented to assume office must at once enter upon its duties.

Article 1008. Successors or any other person interested may give a permptory notice to the executor to make a definite answer within a reasonable period fixed by them as to whether he consents to assume office or not. If the executor fails to make a definite answer to the successor within such period, he shall be deemed to have consented to assume office.

Article 1009. Person under disability and bankrupts cannot become executors.

Article 1010. If there exists no executor or if no executor remains, the Court of Domestic Relations may appoint one on the application of any person interested.

Article 1011. An executor must without delay prepare an inventory of the property succeeded to and hand it over to the successors.

If an application is made by the successors, an executor must prepare an inventory in their presence or cause a notary to prepare it.

Article 1012. An executor has the right and duty to manage the property succeeded to and to perform all acts necessary for carrying the will into effect.

The provisions of Arts. 644 to 647 inclusive and 650 shall apply with the necessary modifications to an executor.

Article 1013. In case where there exists an executor, the successors may not in any way dispose of the property succeeded to or do any act which would obstruct the carrying of the will into effect.

Article 1014. In case where a will relates to some specific property, the provisions of the preceding Articles shall apply to such property only.

Article 1015. An executor shall be deemed to be the representative of the successors.

Article 1016. An executor may not procure a third person to perform his duties except for unavoidable reasons; but if the testator has declared a different intention in his will, such intention shall prevail.

In case where an executor procures a third person to perform his duties in accordance with the terms of the Proviso to the preceding paragraph, he shall assume towards the successors the responsibility as prescribed in Art. 105.

Article 1017. In case where there exist two or more executors, the conduct of their duties shall be decided by the majority; but if the testator has declared a different intention in his will, such intention shall prevail.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, each executor is entitled to effect acts of preservation.

Article 1018. The Court of Domestic Relations may

determine the remuneration of an executor having regard to the conditions of the property succeeded to or other circumstances, except, however, when a testator provided the remuneration in his will.

In case where an executor is to receive remuneration, the provisions of Art. 648, Pars. 2 and 3 shall apply with the necessary modifications.

Article 1019. If an executor neglects his duties or if there exists any other reasonable ground, any person interested may apply to the Court of Domestic Relations for his removal.

If reasonable ground exists, an executor may resign his office with leave of the Court of Domestic Relation.

Article 1020. The provisions of Arts 654 and 655 shall apply with the necessary modifications in case where the duties of an executor have terminated

Article 1021 Expenses relating to carrying a will into effect shall be borne by the property succeeded to; but legally secured portions cannot be diminished thereby

Section V. Revocation of Wills

Article 1022 A testator can at any time revoke the whole or part of his will in accordance with any of the forms prescribed for wills.

Article 1023. If a prior will is inconsistent with a subsequent will the prior will shall be deemed to have been revoked by the subsequent one in respect of the parts in which they are inconsistent.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply with a necessary modifications in case where a will is inconsistent with a disposition inter vivos or any other juristic act effected subsequently to the will.

Article 1024. If a testator intentionally destroys his testamentary document he shall be deemed to have revoked the will in respect of such parts as have been destroyed. The same shall apply when a testator intentionally destroys the subject-matter of a testamentary gift.

Article 1025. A will revoked in accordance with the preceding three Articles shall not be revived even though the act of revocation is avoided or becomes ineffective, except when such act has been induced either by franud or duress.

Article 1026. A testator cannot waive the right to revoke his will.

Article 1027. If a person who has received a testamentary gift subject to a charge does not perform the duty which he has assumed, the successors may fix a reasonable period and give peremptory notice demanding its performance and may apply to the Court of Domestic Rations for the revocation of the will, if no performance is effected within such period

Chapter VIII Legally Secured Portions

Article 1028. Any successors, with the exception of brothers and sisters of the person succeeded to, shall receive, as their legally secured portion, the following sum:

1 In case where all of the successors are lineal descendants, or all of them are lineal descendants and the spouse, one half of the property of the person succeeded to;

2 In all other cases, one third of the property of the person succeeded to.

Article 1029. A legally secured portion shall be calculated on the basis of adding to the value of the property which the person succeeded to had at the time of the opening of the succession the value of any property of which he had made gifts and deducting therefrom the total amount of his obligations.

The value of a conditional right or of a right of uncertain duration shall be determined according to the assessment of an expert appointed by the Court of Domestic Relations.

Article 1030. The value of gifts shall be taken into account in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article only if they were made within one year prior to the opening of the succession. But the rule shall apply even to gifts which were made more than a year before if both the parties acted with knowledge that loss would be caused to the person entitled to a legally secured portion.

Article 1031. .A person entitled to a legally secured portion or his successor may demand an abatement of testamentary gifts and of gifts inter vivos as mentioned in the preceding. Article to the extent necessary for the protection of the legally secured portion.

Article 1032. If, in case where a conditional right or a right of uncertain duration is made the subject of a gift inter vivos or a testamentary gift, such gift or testamentary gift is to abate partially, persons entitled to a legally secured portion must at once pay to the donee or the testamentary donee the value of the remaining part according to the value as determined in accordance with the provisions of Art. 1029, Par 2

Article 1033. Gifts do not abate until testamentary gifts have abated.

Article 1034. Testamentary gifts abate in proportion to the value of their subject; but if the testator has declared a different intention in his will, such intention shall prevail.

Article 1035. Abatement of gifts shall commence with the latest and extend in a successive order to the earliest.

Article 1036 In addition to the property to be returned, donee must also return its fruits as from the day on which a demand for an abatement was made

Article 1037 Any loss arising from the insolvency of a donee whose gift is to abate shall be borne by the persons entitled to a legally secured portion

Article 1038. As to a gift subject to a charge, an abatement may be demanded in respect of the value of the subject less that of the charge.

Article 1039. An act for value performed for an inadequate consideration shall be deemed to be a gift only if both the parties acted with knowledge that loss would be caused to the person entitled to a legally secured portion. In such case, the person entitled to a legally secured portion who demands abatement must make reimbursement for the consideration

Article 1040. In case a donee whose gift is to abate has assigned the subject of the gift to another person, he must pay its value to the person entitled to a legally secured portion; but if the assignee knew

at the time of the assignment that loss would be caused to the person entitled to a legally secured portion, the latter may also demand an abatement as against the assignee

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case where a donee has created rights over the subject of the gift

Article 1041 A donee inter vivos or a testamentary donee may relieve himself of the duty of restoration by paying to the person entitled to a legally secured portion the value of the subject of the gift inter vivos or the testamentary gift to the extent that such gift is to abate

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case mentioned in the Proviso to the preceding Article, Par. 1

Article 1042. The right to demand abatement shall be extinguished by prescription, if it is not exercised with one year from the time when the person entitled to a legally secured portion became aware that the succession had been opened and that gifts inter vivos or testamentary gifts which are to abate had been made, or if ten years have elapsed from the time of the opening of the succession.

Article 1043. The renunciation of a legally secured portion effected before the opening of the succession shall be effective, if, and only if, the approval of the Court of Domestic Relations is obtained.

No renunciation of a legally secured portion effected by one of the co-successors shall affect the legally secured portion of any other co-successors

Article 1044. The provisions of Arts. 888, 900, 901, 903 and 904 shall apply with the necessary modifications to a legally secured portion.

Supplementary Provisions

Article 1 The present Law shall come into force as from January 1, 1948.

Article 2. Law No. 37 of 1902 is hereby repealed.

Article 3. Within the meaning of these Supplementary Provisions, the New Code shall be taken to refer to the Civil Code as amended by the present Law, the Old Code shall to the Civil Code which have hitherto been in force and the Law concerning Temporary Measures shall to the Law No. 74 of 1947.

Article 4. Except for cases otherwise provided, the New Code shall apply to any of the matters which have occurred before the coming into force of the New Code. But nothing in this Article shall prejudice any of the effects which have arisen under the Old Code and the Law concerning Temporary Measures.

Article 5. No act can be avoided which has been done by a wife in contravention of the provisions of Article 14, Paragraph 1 of the Old Code before the coming into force of the Law concerning Temporary Measures.

Article 6. In case where retirement from the headship of a House effected before the coming into force of the Law concerning Temporary Measures could be annulled under the Old Code, such retirement can be annulled in accordance with the Old Code. In this case, the provisions of Article 760 of the Old Code shall apply.

Article 7. If, before the coming into force of the Law concerning Temporary Measures, rights of the head of a House have been lost by reason of retirement from the headship of the House or by reason of marriage with an incoming husband, the provisions of Article 761 of the Old Code shall continue to apply.

Article 8. Even in case where a marriage contracted before the coming into force of the New Code one be annulled under the Old Code, such marriage may not be annulled, if none of the matters constituting the grounds for the annulment is provided in the New Code.

Article 9. The period of time fixed in Article 747, Paragraph 2 of the Civil Code which is applicable with the necessary modifications in the provisions of Article 764 of the New Code shall be computed as from the day on which the New Code comes into force, if the party concerned discovered the fraud or became free from the duress before the coming into force of the New Code.

Article 10. Each of the parties who have effected divorce after the coming into force of the Constitution of Japan and before the coming into force of the New Code, may demand distribution of property from the other party in accordance with the provisions of Article 768 of the New Code.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply with the necessary modifications to annulment of marriage.

Article 11. With respect to an application for divorce by reason of any of the grounds which have occurred before the coming into force of the New Code, the provisions which are hitherto in force shall continue to apply.

The provisions of Article 770, Paragraph 2 of the New Code shall apply with the necessary modifications to cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 12. In case where a minor child has entered into the house of its father or mother in accordance with the provisions of any of Arts. 737 and 738 of the Old Code before the coming into force of the Urgent Measures Law, the child may resume its prior surname within one year as from the day on which he attained majority. If the child attains majority before the coming into force of this Law, the same shall apply also with regard to within one year as from the coming into force of this Law.

Article 13. The provisions of Articles 8, 9 and 10 shall apply with the necessary modifications to adoption.

Article 14. In case where the father and mother not in matrimonial relation exercise jointly the parental power ever the minor child at the time of coming into force of the New Code, they shall exercise jointly the parental power continually after the coming into force of this Law. But the father and mother may determine one of them to have the parental power by agreement.

If no agreement mentioned in the latter part of the preceding paragraph is reached or possible, the Court of Domestic Relations may frender decision in place of agreement on an application of the father or mother,

The provisions of Art. 819, Par 6 of the New Code shall apply with the necessary modifications to the cases mentioned in any of the latter part of Par. 1 and the preceding paragraph.

Article 15. An act done or consented to in contravention of the provisions of Article 886 of the Old Code by a mother exercising parental power before the coming into effect of the Law concerning Temporary Measures cannot be avoided.

Article 16. The provisions of Article 21 shall apply with the necessary modifications to a step-father or a step-mother, or a woman who is the wife of the father of an acknowledged child and belongs to the same House as that of the child (Chakubo), if such person has been exercising parental power before the coming into force of the Law concerning Temporary Measures.

Article 17. The provisions of Article 894 of the Old Code shall continue to apply to any obligatory right which has arisen, with respect to the management of the property, as between any of the members of family council and a child who is subject to parental power, before the coming into force of the New Code.

Article 18. Even if a mother resigned the management of property of her child according to the old provisions, her resignation shall have no effect after the enforcement of the New Code, in case where guardian-ship for the child has not been commenced at the time of the coming into force of the New Code.

Article 19. If either a father or mother occupies the position of a guardian in accordance with the provisions of Article 902 of the Old Code, or if there is a guardian appointed in accordance with the provisions of Article 904 of the Old Code at the time of the coming into force of the New Code the guardian shall not automatically forfeit such position by reason of the coming into force of the New Code. But such person shall forfeit the position mentioned above as a matter of course, if the guardianship terminated as a result of the coming into force of the New Code, or if there exists a legal guardian assuming his office under the New Code.

Article 20. The provisions of the preceding Article shall apply with the necessary modifications to a supervisor of the guardian or to a curator.

Article 21. An act done or consented to in contravention of the provisions of Article 929 of the Old Code by a guardian before the coming into force of the New Code can be avoided in accordance with the Old Code.

Article 22. The provisions of Article 17 shall apply with the necessary modifications to relations between any of the members of a family council on one hand and a ward or a person adjudged incompetent on the other.

Article 23. In respect of discontent with a resolution adopted at a family council before the coming into force of the New Code, the Old Code shall continue to apply.

Even if a judgment annulling a resolution adopted at a family council has become final and conclusive, it is not allowed to vote and pass a resolution at the family council again.

Article 24. The provisions of Article 880 of the New Code shall apply with the necessary modifications to a judgment delivered with respect to support before the coming into force of the New Code.

Article 25. With respect to succession which opened before the coming into force of the Law concerning Temporary Measures, the Old Code shall apply even after the coming into force of the New Code excepting the ecase mentioned in Paragraph 2.

As to case where a succession to the headship of a House has been commenced before the coming into force of the Law concerning Temporary Measures and, according to the Old Code, it is necessary to appoint the successor to the headship of a House after the coming into force of the New Code, the New Code shall apply with respect to the succession. But as to case where such succession has been commenced by reason of annulment or dissolution of marriage with incoming husband or by reason of annulment of adoptive relation, the provisions of Article 28 shall apply with the necessary modification, in consideration of the fact that succession has not been commenced as yet in respect to property.

Article 26. In case where a person who is the head of a House at the time of the coming into force of the Law concerning Temporary Measures is one who has entered therein from another House by reason of marriage or of adoption, any of such person's stepchildren who have originally belonged to the former House shall have the same rights not assume the same liabilities as those of the legitimate children, in so far as succession to be commenced after the coming into force of the New Code concerned.

In case where succession with respect to a person who was the head of a House mentioned in the preceding paragraph opened after the coming into force of the Law concerning Temporary Measures and before the coming into force of the New Code the stop-children mentioned in the preceding paragraph may demand distribution of a part of the property succeeded to from the successor. The provisions of Article 27, Paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply with the necessary modifications to those cases.

The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall not apply to cases where the person who was the head of a House mentioned in Paragraph 1 has changed his or her surname by reason of annulment of marriage or of adoption or by reason of divorce or of dissolution of adoptive relation after the coming into force of the Law concerning Temporary Measures.

Article 27 With the exception of the case mentioned in the former sentence of Article 25, Paragraph 2, in case where succession to the headship of a House by reason of the death of the head thereof opened after the day of the coming into force of the Constitution of Japan, any person who would have become one of the co-successors under the New Code, may demand distribution of a part of the property succeeded to from the successor to the headship of the House.

In case where no agreement is reached or possible between the parties in respect of the distribution of the property succeeded to in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph,

any of the parties concerned may apply to the Court of Domestic Relations for measures to take the place of such agreement. But this shall not apply after the elapse of one year from the day of the coming into force of the New Code

In case mentioned in the preceding paragraph the Court of Domestic Relations shall determine whether the property be distributed or not and, if it be distributed, the sum of each share and the method of distribution, taking into account the condition of the property succeeded to the number and financial capacity of the person who is to receive the distribution, the facts as to whether such person has received any distribution of property by an act inter vivos or by a will of the person succeeded to, and all other circumstances.

Article 28 If a person who was the head of a House at the time of the coming into force of the Law concerning Temporary Measures changes his or her surname, after the coming into force of the Law concerning Temporary Measures, by reason of annulment of marriage, divorce, annulment or dissolution of adoptive relation, the other spouse or adoptive parents, and in case where there is no such spouse or adoptive parents their successors may, according to the New Code, demand the distribution of a part of the property from such person. In this case the provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the preceding Article shall apply with the necessary modifications

Article 29 If, a presumptive successor to the headship of a House or a successor to an estate has been disinherited in accordance with the provisions of Article 975, Paragraph 1, Item 1 or Article 998 of the Old Code, such person shall, for the application of the New Code, be deemed to have been disinherited in accordance with the provisions of Article 892 of the New Code.

Article 30. In case succession is to be governed by the New Code pursuant to the provisions mentioned in the main part of Paragraph 2 of Article 25, any dispositions made with respect to the management of an estate in accordance with Article 978 of the Old Code (including the cases where the same Article is applicable with the necessary modifications in Article 1000), shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with the provisions of Article 895 of the New Code.

Article 31. For the application of the provisions of Article 903 of the New Code, any property which has been donated, before the coming into force of the Law concerning Temporary Measures, for the purpose of establishment of a branch House or re-establishment of an abolished or extinct House, shall be deemed to have been donated as a means of livelihood.

Article 32. The provisions of Articles 906 and 907 of the New Code shall apply with the necessary modifications to cases where the Old Code applies to succession to estate, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 25.

Article 33 With respect to a will which, before the coming into force of the New Code, has been made in accordance with the provisions of Article 1079, Paragraph 1, of the Old Code, but has not been confirmed in compliance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the said Article, the provisions of Article 979, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the New Code shall apply with the necessary modifications.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall also apply to a will wich has been made, before the coming into force of the New Code, in the event of a distress of a ship belonging to the navy in accordance with the provisions of Article 1079 Paragraph 1 of the Old Code which are applicable in Article 1081 thereof with the necessary modifications, but has not been confirmed in compliance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the Article.

Law No. 223

Article 1. Prison Law shall be partially amended as follows:

In Article 56, "the members of a House" shall be deleted.

Article 2. The Reformatory Law shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 1, "Article 882" shall read "Article 822."

Article 3. The Notary Law shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 12, Paragraph 1, Item 1, "the subject of the Japanese Empire" and "man of full age and upwards" shall respectively read "the Japanese national" and "adult."

In Article 22, Item 1, "the head or the members of a House" shall read "relatives."

In Article 34, Paragraph 3, Item 6, "the Head or the members of a House living together," shall be deleted.

Article 4. The Law concerning the Disposing of Persons who got ill or died during their Travels shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 3, Paragraph 1, "the members of a House" shall be deleted.

In Article 6, "Articles 955 and 956" shall read "Article 878."

In Article 10, Paragraph 1, "the members of a House" shall read "relatives living together."

Article 5. The National Tax Collection Law shall partially be amended as follows:

The Proviso of Paragraph 1 of Article 4-(3), shall be deleted and in Paragraph 2 of the same Article, "successor by reason of the loss of nationality or" shall be deleted.

In Article 16, Items 1, 2 and 8, "the members of a House" shall read "relatives" and in Item 5 of the same Article, "the House of" shall be deleted.

In Article 21, "the members of a House" shall read "relatives living together."

Article 6. The National Eugenic Law shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 4, "if he or she has not completed his or her thirtieth year or," "if the father and mother are unable to declare their intention....." the consent or application of guardian....." and "the consent or application (of the father and mother shall be replaced by) that of family council" shall respectively read "if he or she it a minor or a (feebleminded) person having no spouse," "(if the father and mother are) unable to declare their intention., the consent of guardian....., and "the consent (of the father and mother shall be replaced by) the permission of a Court of Domestic Relations"; "who are in his or her House," "(in case of a person who has entered the House of his or her spouse by reason of marriage, the father and mother of his or her spouse and hereinafter the same shall apply)," "(if the father and mother) have left the House," and "(the consent or application) of the head of a House, and if the head of a House is unknown, a minor, or unable to declare his or her intention," shall be deleted; and the Proviso of Paragraph 4 of the same Article shall be deleted; and the following Paragraph shall be added to the same Article:

With regard to the application of the provisions of the Law for Adjudgment of Domestic Relations, the permission mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be the matter mentioned in Article 9, Paragraph 1 (A) of the said Law.

In Article 5, "(if the person concerned) has not completed his or her thirtieth year of" shall read "(if the person concerned) is a minor or a (feebleminded) person having no spouse," and "who are in his or her House" shall be deleted.

In Article 7, Paragraph 2, "who are in his or her House" shall be deleted.

Article 7. The Industrial Association Law shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 1, Paragraph 3, "a person who is in the same House" shall read "a person living together."

Article 8. Regulations of Bailiffs shall partially be amended as follows:

In Articles 8 and 9, "wife" shall read "spouse."

Article 9. The Vaccination Law shall partially be amended as follows:

Article 20. A protector within the meaning of this Law is a person who exercises parental power over a minor or a guardian.

Article 10. The Juvenile Law shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 55, "The Head of a House" shall be deleted.

Article 11. The Commercial Code shall partially be amended as follows:

In Articles 5 and 6, "or wife" shall be deleted.

In Article 7, Paragraph 1, "a legal representative with the consent of the family council (carries on .... on behalf of) a person under disability" shall read "a guardian (carries on .....on behalf of) a ward" and in the same Article, Paragraph 2, "a legal representative" shall read "guardian."

Article 12. The Law of Trusts shall partially be amended as follows:

Article 5, Paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be deleted.

Article 13. The Law concerning the Custody of the Lunatics shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 1, Paragraph 1, "relatives up to the fourth dagree of relationship or the head of a House" and "Article 908" shall respectively read "or relatives up to the fourth degree of relationship" and "Article 846," and in the same Article, Paragraph 2, "a father or mother who exercises parental power," "the head of a House" and "a family council" shall respectively read "a person who exercises parental power," "deleted" and "the Court of Domestic Relations," and the following paragraph shall be added to the same Article:

With regard to the application of the provisions of the Law for Adjudgment of Domestic Relations, the appointment mentioned in the preceding paragraph Item 5, shall be deemed to be the matter mentioned in Article 9, Paragraph 1 (A) of the said Law.

In Article 3, Paragraph 3, "Article 922" shall read "Article 858."

In Article 23, "the court in accordance with the provisions of Article 50 or 60 of the Law of Procedures in Personal Matters" shall read "the Court of Domestic Relations."

Article 14. The Local Taxes Law shall partially be amended as follows:

The Provisos of Article 5, Paragraph 3 and of Article 29, Paragraph 3, shall read as follows:

But a successor who has effected a qualified acceptance assumes duties to the extent of the value of the property acquired through the succession.

In Article 50, Paragraph 4, Item 1 and Article 53, Paragraph 2, Item 1, "succession to the headship of a house or succession to estate" shall read "succession"

Article 15. The Epidemic Prevention Law shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 4, Paragraph 2, and Article 14, "the head of a House" shall read "the head of the family household."

Article 16. The Patent Law shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 91, Item 1, "wife" shall read "spouse", and in the same Article, Item 3, "the head of a House or the members of a House" shall read "relatives living together"

Article 17. The Land Expropriation Law shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 40, Paragraph 2, "the head of a House, the members of a House" shall read "relatives living together"

Article 18. The Trachoma Prevention Law shall partially be amended as follows:

Article 11, Item 1 shall read as follows:

1. The person who exercises parental power over a minor or the guardian of a minor or of a person adjudged incompetent.

Article 19. The Bankruptcy Law shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 9, Paragraph 1, "succession to estate" shall read "succession"

In Article 11, Paragraph 2, "Article 1089" shall read "Article 987"

Article 13 deleted.

Article 14, Paragraph 3 shall be deleted.

The latter part of Article 31 shall be deleted.

Article 35 to 37 inclusive deleted.

In Article 42, " or the credit of the ereditor of the former head of a House after the opening of a succession " shall be deleted.

Article 45 deleted.

In Article 68, " Article 796 ", " Article 797 " and " Article 897 " shall respectively read " Article 758 ", " Article 759 " and " Article 835 "; and the following paragraph shall be added to the said Article:

With regard to the application of the Law for Adjudgment of Domestic Relations, the disposition relating to the alteration of an administrator of estate and the partition of the common estate in accordance with the provision of Article 758, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Civil Code to be applied with the necessary modifications in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be the matters mentioned in Article 9, Paragraph 1 (B) of the Law for Adjudgment of Domestic Relations, and the judgment of loss of administrative right in accordance with the provisions of Article 835 of the Civil Code to be applied with the necessary modifications in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be the matters mentioned in Article 9, Paragraph 1 (A) of the Law for Adjudgment of Domestic Relations.

In Article 72, Item 3, " the head of a House, the members of House " shall be deleted.

In Article 80, " and the act performed by the former head of a House regarding the property prescribed in Article 13 " shall be deleted.

In Article 83, Paragraph 1, Item 2, " the head of a House, the members of a House " shall be deleted.

In Article 97, Paragraph 1, " the person who has the right of seizing the hereditary property of a peer and " shall be deleted.

Article 130, Paragraph 2 shall be deleted.

In Article 131, " Article 1041 " shall read " Article 941 ".

In Article 152, " former head of a House, " shall be deleted.

In Article 153, Paragraph 1, " former head of a House, administrator of estate of inheritance, executor of will and agent of heir or former head of a House " shall read " his or her agent, administrator of estate of inheritance and executor of will

In Article 315, " or former head of a House " and " creditors of the former head after beginning of inheritance " shall be deleted.

In Article 345, Paragraph 2, " Article 1021 " shall read " Article 918 " and the following paragraph shall be added to the said Article:

With regard to application of the said Law, for Adjudgment of Domestic Relations, the disposition relating to the preservation and management of an estate of inheritance in accordance with the provisions of Article 918, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Civil Code to be applied with the necessary modifications in the preceding paragraph, shall be deemed to be the matters mentioned in Article 9, Paragraph 1 (A) of the Law for Adjudgment of Domestic Relations.

In Article 376, "Former head of a House " shall be deleted.

Article 20. The law concerning the Registration of Immovables shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 12, Paragraph 1, " wife " shall read " spouse ".

Article 21. The Law concerning the Application of Laws in General shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 13, Paragraph 2, " Article 777 " shall read " Article 741 ".

Article 14, Paragraph 2 and Artcile 15, Paragraph 2 shall be deleted.

Article 22. The Law concerning Prohibition of Minors from Drinking shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 1, Paragraphs 1 and 3 and Article 2, " minors " shall read " persons under the full twenty years of age ".

In Article 4, Paragraph 2, " the head of a House members of House " shall be deleted.

Article 23. The Law concerning Prohibition of Minors from Smoking shall partially be amended as follows:

In Articles 1 and 4, " minors " shall read " persons under the full twenty years of age "

Article 24. The Law concerning Publication by Subscription shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 5, Paragraph 2, " the head of a House or " shall be deleted.

Article 25. In the following provisions, " the head and members of a House " shall be deleted:

Article 12—(3) of the Opium Law

Article 15 of the Law of Management of Plants Exported or Imported

Article 26. In the following provisions, " the head of a House, members of a House, " shall be deleted:

Article 10 of the Law of Management of the Compressed and Liquidized Cases

Article 18 of the Law concerning Encouragement of Deep-sea Fishery

Article 45, Paragraph 2 of the Law concerning Associations of Owners of Houses for Rent

Article 21 of the Law concerning Live-stock Markets

Article 64 of the Fishery Law

Article 104, Paragraph 1 of the Mining Law

Article 77 of the National Medical Treatment Law

Article 17 of the National Physical Strength Law

Article 49, Paragraph 1 of the Silk Industry Law

Article 20, Paragraph 2 of the Law concerning Buildings in Urban Districts

Article 16 of the Social Work Law

Article 21 of the Law of Management of Firearms and Explosives

Article 15 of the Law concerning Control of Important Exports

Article 29 of the Breeding Hores Control Law

Article 8 of the Law of Management of Merchandise Certificates

Article 103 of the Forest Law

Article 10 of the Silk-reeling Industry Law

Article 24 of the Central Wholesable Market Law

Article 15 of the Butchery Law

Article 13 of the Law of Management of Fertilizers

Article 25–(8) of the Pasture Law

Article 149 of the Insurance Business Law

Article 42 of the Law concerning Medicine Affairs

Article 10 of the Law of Management of Exported Silk Fabrics

Article 7 of the Law of Management of Exported Woolen Farbics

Article 12 of the Law of Management of Exported Marine Products

Article 22 of the Dairy-farming Adjustment Law

Article 17 of the Forestry and Seedling Law

Article 36 of the Trade Union Law

Article 14 of the Law No. 67 of the 14th year of Showa (1939) (Law concerning agency of copyright)

Article 27. In the following provisions, "the head of a House, members of a House" shall read "persons living together":

Article 26 of the Gas Industry Law

Article 16, Paragraph 1 of the Express Business (Kounso) Law

Article 12 of the Rehabilitation Work Law

Article 15 of the Warehousing Business Law

Article 46 of the Ship-building Industry Law

Article 37 of the Electrical Industry Law

Article 16 of the Law concerning the Weights and Measures

Article 9 of the Law concerning Increase of Production and Control of Rationing of Ammonia Sulphate.

Article 28. The following Laws shall hereby be abolished:

The Law No. 94 of the 32nd year of Meiji (1899) (Law concerning rights of those who have lost nationality)

The Law No. 13 of the 33rd year of Meiji (1900) (Law concerning confirmation of a will in accordance with the provisions of Articles 1079 and 1081 of the Civil Code)

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 29. The present Law shall come into force as from January 1, 1948.

Article 30. The acceptance of trust which was made by a wife without any permission of her husband, before the enforcement of the Law No. 74, the 22nd year of Showa (1947) (Law concerning temporary Measures of the Civil Code pursuant to the Enforcement of the Constitution of Japan cannot be rescinded.

Article 31. Bankruptcy in case of applying, relating to succession, in accordance with the provisions of Article 25, Paragraph 1 of the supplementary provisions of the partial amendments to the Civil Code which comes into force on the same day as the present Law (hereinafter referred to as the New Codes) shall be governed by the provisions hitherto in ferce regardless of the provisions of Article 19.

The same as the preceding paragraph shall apply to cases where an adjudication of bankruptcy has been given to the property succeeded to relating to succession of the provisions of Article 25, Paragraph 2 of the supplementary provisions of the New Code, before the enforcement of this Law

Article 32. Effect of marriage and the property system of husband and wife in case of an alien having married a woman who is the head of a House or become an adopted child of a Japanese as a husband of his daughter shall, regardless of the provisions of Article 21, be governed by the provisions hitherto in force.

The Law for the Revision of the Census Rigis tration Law

Promulgated, Dec. 22, 1947
Enforced, Jan. 1, 1948

CENSUS REGISTRATION LAW

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CENSUS REGISTRATION LAW

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1. The business concerning census registration shall be managed by a City mayor, Town headman or Village headman.

Article 2. No City mayor, Town headman or Village headman may perform his functions with respect to any census registration relating to himself, his spouse, his lineal ascendant or lineal descendant.

Article 3. The business concerning census registration shall be subject to the supervision of the headman of Judicial Bureau having jurisdiction over the district in which the office of City, Town or Village is situated.

Article 4. In respect of the areas which constitute regions of the wards of the Metropolis, the provisions of this Law relating to a City, City mayor and City office shall apply with the necessary modifications to a Ward, Ward headman and Ward office respectively. The same excepting the provisions of Art. 5, Par. 1 shall also apply to the special cities and the cities mentioned in Art. 155, Par. 2 of the Local Autonomy Law.

Article 5. All fees to be received in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall belong to the revenue of the City, Town or Village concerned.

The sum to be paid as the fees abovementioned shall be fixed otherwise by Law.

Chapter II

Census Register

Article 6. Any family-register shall be made up for each husband and wife who have their registered locality within the district of a City, Town or Village and their children whose surnames are the same as that of such husband and wife, but in cases where a family-register is newly made up for any person having no spouse, it shall be made up for such person and his children whose surnames are the same as that of such person.

Article 7. Family-registers shall be bound together and compiled into books.

Article 8. Every family-register shall be made up in duplicate, the original and the copy thereof.

The original shall be placed at an office of City, Town or Village and the copy shall be kept at a supervising Judicial Bureau or its branch.

Article 9. Family-register shall be indicated by the full name and registered locality of the person who appears first in the family-register. The same shall also apply after such person has been struck off the family-register.

Article 10. Any person who wishes to inspect a census register or to get a copy of or an abstract from a family-register may apply therefor upon paying the fixed fee. The same shall also apply to any person who wishes to get the certification for non-alteration of any of the matters stated in a copy of or an abstract from a family-register and any person who wishes to get the certification in respect of any of the matters registered in a family-register; provided that a City mayor, Town headman or Village headman may refuse the application mentioned in this paragraph only in where he has a reasonable cause therefor.

If such person pay postage in addition to the fixed fee, he may apply for the sending by mail of the copy, abstract or certificate mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

In making a copy, the transcription of any of the matters relating to a person whose registration was already struck off may be omitted, if it is demanded by the applicant.

Article 11. If a census register or any part trereof has been or is apprehended to be destroyed, the Attorney-General shall order such disposition as to be deemed necessary for its remanufacture or complement; but in case where it has been destroyed, it is necessary to give the public notice thereof.

Article 12. If all of the contituent members of a family have been struck off the family-register, such family-register shall be detached off from the census register and the family-registers of such kind shall be bound together and compiled into a book, which is to be kept as a Struck-off Census Register.

The provisions of Arts. 9 to the preceding Article inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications to a struck-off census register and a family-register detached off from a census register.

Chapter III

Registration in Family-Register

Article 13. In addition to the registered locality, every family-register shall state the following particulars for each person in the same family:

1. The full name;
2. The date of birth;
3. The cause for which such person is entered in the family-register and the date of the said entrance;
4. The full names of such person's natural parents and his connection in point of personal relationship with the natural parents;
5. If such person is an adopted child, the full names of his parents by adoption and his connection in point of personal relationship with the parents by adoption;
6. In respect of husband and wife, the statement to that effect;
7. In respect of a person who has been entered in the family-register from another one, the indication of the latter family-register;
8. Other matters as specified by ordinaince.

Article 14. The statement of the full names shall be made in the following order:

1. If husband and wife assume the surname of husband, the husband and if they assume the surname of wife, the wife;
2. The spouse;
3. The children.

As between children the priority shall be given according to the order of their birth

With respect to a person who is to be entered

in a family-register for any of the causes occurred after the making up thereof, the entry shall be effected at the end of the family-register.

Article 15. Any registration in a family-register shall be effected upon a notification, report, application or demand, a copy of a document or of a log-book, or a judicial decision.

Article 16. If a notification of marriage is given, a new family-rgeister shall be made up for the husband and wife. But this shall not apply if in case the husband and wife assume the surname of husband, the husband, and if they assume the surname of wife, the wife is the person who appears first in the family-register.

In the cases mentioned in the proviso of the preceding paragraph, a wife who assumes the surname of her husband shall be entered in the family-register of the husband and a husband who assumes the surname of his wife shall be entered in the family-register of the wife.

Article 17. If any person other than the person who appears first in the family-register and the spouse thereof comes to have a child assuming the same surname as that of the said person or an adoptive child, a new family-register shall be made up for the said person.

Article 18. A child who assumes the surname of its father and mother shall be entered in the family-register of the father and mother

Except in cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, a child who assumes the surname of its father shall be entered in the family-register of the father and a child who assumes the surname of its mother shall be entered in the family register of the mother

An adopted child shall be entered in the family register of its parents by adoption

Article 19. If a person who has altered his or her surname as a result of marriage or adoption, resumes the surname assumed by such person prior to the marirage or adoption by reason of divorce or dissolution of the adoptive relation or by reason of annulment of the marriage or of the adoption, such person may be entered into the family-register wherein such person was registered prior to the marriage or adoption, provided, however, that if the said family-register has already been removed or if such person declares his or her intention to have a new family-register made up, a new family-register shall be made up.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply with the necessary modifications in cases where the surname assumed prior to marriage is resumed in accordance with the provisions of Art. 751, Par. 1 of the Civil Code and where the former surname is resumed in accordance with the provisions of Art 791, Par. 3 of the Civil Code.

Article 20. If a person who is to be entered in another family-register in accordance with the preceding two Articles has the spouse, a new family-register shall be made up for such husband and with, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding two Articles.

Article 21. A person who has attained majority may effect separation from the present family-register, provided, however, that this shall not apply to the person who appears first in the family-register and such person's spouse.

If a notification has been given of separation from the present family-register, a new family-register shall be made up.

Article 22. If registration in a family-register is to be effected for the first time for a person who is not registered in a family-register, excepting a person who is to be entered in the family-register of such person's father or mother, a new family-register shall be made up therefor.

Article 23. A person who enters in a new or another family-register in accordance with any of the provisions of Arts. 16 to 21 inclusive shall be struck off the present family-register. The same shall also apply to a person who has died, or against whom a judicial declaration of disappearance has been made, or who has lost Japanese nationality.

Article 24. Upon finding that any statement in a family-register is legally not permissible or there is any mistake or omission in respect of the statement, the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman shall, without delay, given notice thereof to the person who had given the notification upon which such statement was made, or to the person to whom the matter notified occurred; but this shall not apply if the aforesaid mistake or omission has been caused through the negligence of the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman.

If the notice mentioned in the preceding paragraph is unable to be given, or, although such notice has been given, no person applies for the rectification of the statement, the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman may, with leave of the supervising Judicial Bureau, rectify the statement. The same shall also apply in the case mentioned in the proviso of the preceding paragraph.

A court or any other governmental authority, a Public Procurator or any other governmental official who has found, in the performance of his duties, that any statement in a family-register is legally not permissible or there is any mistake or omission in respect of the statement, shall, without delay, give notice thereof to the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman whose administrative district includes the registered locality of the family of the person to whom the matter notified occurred.

Chapter IV
Notifications
Section 1
General Provisions

Article 23. Any notification shall be given in the district within which the family of the person to whom a matter to be notified occurred has been registered or within which the notification-giver is staying.

A notification in respect of a person who has not Japanese nationality shall be given in the district within which such person's temporary residence is situated or within which the notification-giver is staying.

Article 26. In cases where a notification was received in respect of a person whose registered locality had been unknown or who had not yet been registered anywhere and thereafter the registered locality of such person has become known or such person has been registered in a family-register, the person who gave the notification or the person to whom the matter notified occurred shall; within ten days of his becoming aware of such fact, give the notification thereof to the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman who had accepted the aforesaid notification, indicating the matter formerly notified.

Article 27. Any notification may be given either in writing or orally.

Article 28. The Attorney-General may, having regard to the nature of a matter, fix a form in accordance with which the written notification of that matter shall be given.

In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the notification of that matter shall be given in accordance with the form; but this shall not apply in cases where there exists any reason for which non-compliance with the form is rendered imperative.

Article 29. Any written notification shall be signed and sealed by the notification giver and state the following particulars:

1. The matter notified;
2. The date of the notification;
3. The date of birth and the residence of the notification-giver as well as the indication of the family-register in which he is registered;
4. If a notification-giver is not the person to whom the matter notified occurred, the full name, the date of birth and the residence of such person, the indication of the family-register in which such person is registered, and the qualification of the notification-giver

Article 30. If, by reason of the matter notified, the notification-giver or the person to whom such matter occurred is to be entered in another family-register, the written notification shall contain the indication of the family-register, and in case such person is to be struck off the present family-register, the indication of the said present family-register and also in case a new family-register is to be made up for such person, the statement to that effect together with the cause for the making-up of the new family-register and the new registered locality of such person.

If, by reason of the matter notified, any other person than a notification-giver or the person to whom such matter occurred is to be entered, into other or new family-register, the written notification shall contain in addition to the full name and the date of birth of such person, the matters mentioned in the preceding paragraph according to discrimination as to whether such person is to enter into other family-register or a new family-register is to be made up for such person.

If a new family-register is to be made up for a person other than a notification-giver, it shall be deemed that the new registered locality of such person shall be the same as the former registered locality.

Article 31. If the person who shall give a notification is a minor or a person adjudged incompetent, it shall be the duty of the person exercising parental power over or the guardian of such person to give that notification in place of him; but notification may be given also by a minor or a person adjudged incompetent.

In cases where a person exercising parental power or a guardian gives a notification, the written notification shall state the following particulars;

1. The full name, the date of birth and the registered locality of the person who is to give the notification;
2. The reason of the disability of such person;
3. The statement that the notification-giver is the person exercising parental power or the guardian.

Article 32. In respect of an act which may be validly conducted by a person under disability without the consent of his legal representative such person shall give the notification thereof.

If a notification-giver is a person adjudged incompetent, a diagnosis which is able to prove his sufficient ability to understand the nature and effect of the matter notified shall be annexed to the written notification.

Article 33. For the notification of a matter for which witnesses are necessary, the witnesses shall state their dates of birth, the residences and the registered localities in the written notification and shall sign and impress their seals thereon.

Article 34. If any matter which is prescribed to be stated in a written notification does not exist or is unknown, the statement to that effect shall be contained in the written notification.

No City mayor, Town headman or Village headman shall accept any written notification which

fails to contain the statement of any of the matters deemed essentially important.

Article 35. In addition to the particulars prescribed to be stated by this Law or by other Laws or ordinances, any written notification shall state such particulars as are necessary for bringing out clearly the matters to be registered in a family-register.

Article 36. In cases where registration in a family-register is to be effected at two or more City offices, Town offices or Village offices, as many written notifications as the number of such offices shall be presented.

If a notification is given at a place outside the district which includes the registered locality of the person to whom a matter to be registered occurred, one more written notification shall be presented in addition to those which shall be presented in pursuance of the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

In the cases mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, a City mayor, Town headman or Village headman may, if he deems it proper, make copies of the written notification presented, and substitute such copies for the written notifications required.

Article 37. In order to give the notification of a matter orally, the notification-giver must attend at the appropriate City office, Town office or Village office and state orally the particulars which is to be stated in the written notification of such matter.

The City mayor, Town headman or Village headman shall put the oral statement of the notification-giver in writing, enter the date of the notification in the writing, read it to the notification-giver, and make him sign and impress his seal on the writing.

If, by reason of sickness or for any other causes, the notification-giver is unable to attend personally, he may give the notification by his representative; but this shall not apply to the notification mentioned in Arts. 60, 61, 66, 70 to 72 inclusive, 74 and 76.

Article 38. If, in respect of a matter to be notified, it is necessary to obtain any consent or assent, of a father or mother or any other person, a writing which proves such consent or assent, shall be annexed to the written notification of the matter; but it shall be sufficient for the person who has given the consent or assent, to make the statement to that effect in the written notification verified with such person's signature and seal-impression.

If, in respect of a matter to be notified, it is necessary to obtain the licence of a court or a governmental authority, a copy of the decision or the certificate of such licence shall be annexed to the written notification.

Article 39. The provisions in this Law relating to written notifications shall apply with the necessary modifications to the writings mentioned in Art. 37, Par. 2 and in Par. 1 of the preceding Article.

Article 40. Any Japanese who is in a foreign country may, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, give a notification to the Japanese ambassador, minister or consul residing in the coutry.

Article 41. If any Japanese who is in a foreign country has, in accordance with the established form of that country, had a document executed in respect of a matter to be notified, he shall, within one month, present a copy of such document to the Japanese ambassador, minister or consul residing in that country.

If no Japanese ambassador, minister or consul resides in that country, a copy of such document shall, within one month, be dispatched to the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman within whose administrative district such person has been registered.

Article 42. The ambassador, minister or consul who has received papers in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two Articles shall, without delay, send them through the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman whose administrative district includes the registered locality of the person to whom the matter to be notified occurred.

Article 43. The periods of time within which notifications are to be given shall be computed as from the day on which the matter to be notified occurred.

If, in cases where a period of time is to be computed as from the day on which a judicial decision became final and conclusive, that judicial decision has become final and conclusive before it is served or delivered to the party concerned, such period of time shall be computed as from the day on which the service or the delivery is effected.

Article 44. If a City mayor, Town headman or Village headman has become aware of any person's default of giving a notification, he shall give a peremptory notice to the person bound in duty to give the notification requiring him to do so within a reasonable period fixed by the former.

If the person bound in duty to give the notification fails to do so within the period fixed in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman may further give a peremptory notice fixing therein a reasonable period within which the notification is to be given.

In cases where the peremptory notices mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs are unable to be given or in cases where, although such peremptory notices have been given, the notification required is not given, the provisions of Art. 24, Par. 2, and in cases where a Court or other gov-

ernmental authority or a Public Procurator or other governmental official has become aware of any person's default of giving a notification in the performance of his duties the provisions of Par. 3 of the same Article, shall respectively apply with the necessary modifications.

Article 45. If, in cases where a City mayor, Town headman or Village headman has received a notification, he is unable to effect registration in the family-register by reason of any defect in the written notification presented, he shall have it complemented by the person bound in duty to give such notification. In this case, the provisions of the preceding Article shall apply with the necessary modifications.

Article 46. Even if a notification is given after the lapse of the period of time within which it shall be given, the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman must receive the notification.

Article 47. A City mayor, Town headman or Village headman shall receive a written notification even after the death of the notification-giver, if it has been sent by mail before his death.

If a written notification has been received in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the notification shall be deemed to have been given at the time of the death of the notification-giver.

Article 48. Any notification-giver may apply for the issue of a certificate of the acceptance or non-acceptance of the notification; but if he applies for the issue of a certificate of acceptance, he must pay a fixed fee.

Any person interested may, only in cases where there exists a special reason therefor, apply for the inspection of the written notification and other papers received by the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman or for the issue of a certificate in respect of any of the particulars stated in such papers. But in case of an application to the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman, a fixed fee must be paid.

The provisions of Art. 10, Par. 2 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the cases mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs.

Section II

Birth

Article 49. A notification of birth shall be given within fourteen days.

A written notification of birth shall state the following particulars:

1. The sex of the child born and the discrimination as to whether the child born is a legitimate child or a child who is not legitimate;
2. The date, the hour and minute and the place of the birth;
3. The full names of the father and mother and the registered locality of their family, and if either or both of them has or have not Japanese nationality, the statement to that effect;
4. Other matters as specified by ordinance.

In cases where a medical practitioner, midwife or any other person attended at the birth, a certificate of birth made in accordance with the provisions of ordinance made by the medical practitioner, or the midwife or lastly the other person shall be annexed to the written notification. However, this shall not apply in cases where there are unavoidable reasons.

Article 50. In order to indicate the name of a child, it is required to use ordinary and plain characters.

The characters which are within the limit of ordinary and plain characters shall be determined by ordinance.

Article 51. Except in cases where a child is born in any foreign country or any district determined by ordinance, a notification of birth shall be given in the district within which the birth occurred.

But if the birth occurred in a train or other means of communication (excepting a ship; the same shall apply hereinafter) a notification shall be given at the place where the mother has got out of such means of communication, and if a child was born on board a ship which keeps no logbook, at the place of first arirval of such ship.

Article 52. A notification of birth of a legitimate child shall be given by its father, and in case the father is unable to give the notification or in case the father and mother divorced before the bird of a child, by the mother of the child.

A notification of birth of a child who is not legitimate shall be given by its mother.

In case where the persons who shall give the notification in accordance with the preceding two paragraphs are unable to give the notification, such persons as enumerated below shall give the notification in the order of the enumeration:

1. The co-habitants;
2. The medical practitioner, midwife or other person who attended at the child-birth.

Article 53. Even if an action for the denial of the legitimacy of a child has been instituted, the duty to give the notification of the birth of the child shall not be exempted thereby.

Article 54. In case where the paternity is to be determined by a Court in accordance with the provisions of Art. 773 of the Civil Code, the notification of birth of the child in question shall be given by its mother. In this case the reason for which the paternity still remaines undetermined shall be stated in the written notification.

The provisions of Art. 52, Par. 3 shall apply with the necessary modifications in the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 55. If a child was born during a voyage, the captain of the ship shall, within twenty-four hours, state the particulars enumerated in Art. 49, Par. 2 in the log-book and verify it with his signature and seal-impression.

If, after the proceedings mentioned in the preceding paragraph had been taken, the ship arrived at a port in Japan, the captain shall, without delay, send a copy of the log-book concerning the birth to the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman of the port.

If the ship arrived at a port in a foreign country, the captain shall, without delay, send a copy of the log-book concerning the birth to the ambassador, minister or consul residing in that country, and the ambassador, minister or consul shall, without delay, send it through the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman within whose administrative district the family to be entered by the aforesaid child had been registered.

Article 56. If, in cases where a child was born in a hospital, prison or any other public institution, both of its father and mother are unable to give the notification of the birth, the chief or manager of such public institution concerned shall give the notification.

Article 57. Any person who found a deserted child or any police-officer who was informed of the finding of a deserted child shall, within twenty-four hours, give information thereof to a City mayor, Town headman or Village headman.

The City mayor, Town headman or Village headman who has received the information mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall give a full name to the deserted child, select the locality of register and state in a record the articles worn or possessed by the child, the place, the date and time as well as other circumstances of the finding, together with the full name, sex, presumptive date of birth and the locality of register of the child. This record shall be deemed a written notification.

Article 58. If a deserted child died before the proceedings prescribed in Par. 1 of the precednig Article are taken, such proceedings shall be taken together with the notification of its death.

Article 59. The father or mother of a deserted child shall, if he or she takes back the child, within one month, give the notification of birth and apply for the rectification of the family-register of the child.

Section III
Recognition

Article 60. A person who wishes to effect recognition of a child shall state the following particulars and give the notification to that effect:

1. In cases where the recognition is effected by the father, the full name and the registered locality of the mother;
2. In cases where a dead child is recognized, the date of death of the child and the full name, the date of birth and registered locality of the lineal descendants thereof.

Article 61. In cases where a child *en ventre sa mere* is recognized, the written notification of the recognition shall contain the statement to that effect as well as the full name and the registered locality of the mother, and such notification shall be given in the district within which the mother had been registered.

Article 62. If, for a person who is to become a legitimate child by virtue of the provisions of Art. 789, Par. 2 of the Civil Code, the father and mother of such person give the notification of the birth stating the person as their legitimate child, such notification shall have the same effect as the notification of the recognition..

Article 63. If a judgment of judicial recognition has become final and conclusive, the person who had instituted the action therefor shall, within ten days of its becoming final and conclusive, give the notification to that effect, annexing a copy of the judgement. The written notification of the aforesaid matter shall contain the date on which the judgment became final and conclusive.

Article 64. In the case of recognition by will, the executor of the will shall, within ten days of his assumption of the office, give the notification of the recognition in accordance with the provisions of Art. 60 or 61, annexing a copy of the will.

Article 65. Where a child *en ventre sa mere* who had been recognized was born still, the person bound in duty to give the notification of the birth shall, within fourteen days of his becoming aware of such fact, give the notification to that effect in the district where the notification of the recognition was given; but in cases where the executor of a will has given the notification prescribed in the preceding Article, the aforesaid notification shall be given by the executor.

Section IV
Adoption

Article 66. A person who wishes to effect adoption shall give the notification to that effect.

Article 67. In cases where either one of a couple effects an adoption in the name of both of the couple, the reason therefor shall be stated in the written notification.

Article 68. If an assent to an adoption has been given in accordance with the provisions of Art 797 of the Civil Code, the notification of the adoption shall be given by the person who has given the assent.

Article 69. The provisions of Art 63 shall apply with the necessary modifications in case where a judgment of annulment of adoption has become final and conclusive

Section V

Dissolution of Adoptive Relation

Article 70. A person who wishes to effect dissolution of adoptive relation shall give the notification to that effect.

Article 71. In cases where an agreement of dissolution of adoptive relation has been made in accordance with the provisions of Art. 811, Par. 2 of the Civil Code, the notification thereof shall be given by the person who has made the agreement.

Article 72. In cases where dissolution of adoptive relation is effected in accordance with the provisions of Art. 811, Par. 3 of the Civil Code, the notification thereof may be made only by the adopted child.

Article 73. The provisions of Art. 63 shall apply with the necessary modifications in case where a judgment of judicial dissolution of adoptive relation or of annulment of dissolution of adoptive relation has become final and conclusive.

Section VI

Marriage

Article 74. A person who wighes to effect marriage shall state the following particulars in the written notification and give the notification to that effect:

1. The surname assumed by husband and wife;
2. Other matters as specified by ordinance.

Article 75. The provisions of Art. 63 shall apply with the necessary modifications case where a judgment of annulment of a marriage has become final and conclusive.

If a Public Procurator had instituted the action on which the aforesaid judgment was rendered, he shall demand the registration of such judgment in the family-register, without delay after the judgment became final and conclusive.

Section VII

Divorce

Article 76. A person who wishes to divorce shall state the following particulars in the written notification and give the notification to that effect:

1. The full names of the party who is determined to exercise the parental power and of the child subject to such parental power;
2. Other matters as specified by ordinance.

Article 77 The provisions of Art. 63 shall apply with the necessary modifications in case where a judgment of judicial divorce or of annulment of divorce has become final and conclusive.

The written notification of divorce mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall state the following particulars:

1. The full names of the party who has been determined to exercise the parental power and of the child subject to such parental power;
2. Other matters as specified by ordinance.

Section VIII

Parental Power and Guardianship

Article 78. A person who wishes to determine the parent having parental power by agreement in accordance with the proviso of Art. 819, Par. 3 or Par. 4 of the same Article of the Civil Code, shall give the notification to that effect.

Article 79. The provisions of Art. 63 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the parent having parental power in case a judgment substituting for the agreement mentioned in the proviso of Art. 819, Par. 3 or Par. 4 of the same Article of the Civil Code or a judgment changing the parent having parental power has become final and conclusive, or in case one of father and mother has been adjudged forfeiture of his or her parental power or right of management and the other exercises the said power or right and to the person who has applied for judgment in case where a judgment of annulment of adjudication of forfeiture has become final and conclusive.

Article 80. A person who declines to exercise the parental power or right of management or wishes to recover it shall give the notification to that effect.

Article 81. A notification of commencement of guardianship shall be given by the guardian within ten days of his assumption of the office.

The written notification of that matter shall state the following particulars:

1. The cause for and the date of the commencement of the guardianship;
2. The date on which the guardian assumed his office.

Article 82. If a guardian has been changed, his successor shall give the notification to that effect within ten days of his assumption of office. In this case, the provisions of Par. 2 of the preceding Article shall apply with the necessary modifications.

Article 83. In case the guardian is a guardian who has been designated by will, a copy of the will concerning the designation shall be annexed to the written notification.

In case a judgment appointing a guardian has been rendered, a copy of the judgment shall be annexed to the written notification.

Article 84. A notification of termination of guardianship shall be given by the guardian within ten days of its termination. The written notification of that matter shall state the cause for and the date of the termination of the guardianship.

Article 85. The provisions in this Section relating

to a guardian shall apply with the necessary modifications to a supervisor of guardian or a curator.

Section IX

Death and Disappearance

Article 86. A notification of death shall be given within seven days of the day on which the person bound in duty to give the notification become aware of the death, presenting therewith a diagnosis or a post-mortem examination report.

The written notification of that matter shall state the following particulars:

1. The date and the hour and minute as well as the place of the death;
2. Other matters as specified by ordinance.

If no diagnosis or post-mortem examination report is obtainable for an imperative reason, any writing which is able to prove the fact of the death may be substituted therefor. In this case, the reason for which no diagnosis or post-mortem examination report is obtainable shall be stated in the written notification of the death.

Article 87 The persons enumerated below shall give a notification of death according to the order of the enumeration; but this shall not preclude that the notification is given irrespective of the order

1. The relative who was living with the deceased;
2. The person other than relative who was living with the deceased,
3. The owner of the house or the land wherein the death occurred or the manager of such house or land.

Article 88. Any notification of death shall be given in the district within which the death occurred, except in case the death occurred in a foreign country or a district designated by ordinance. But it shall be given, in case the district within which the death occurred is unknown, in the district within which the dead body was found first, in case the death occurred in a train or other means of communication, in the district within which the dead body was brought down from such means of communication, and in case the death occurred on board a ship which keeps no log-book, in the district at which such ship arrived first.

Article 89. In cases where any person died in consequence of a water calamity, fire or any other disaster, the governmental or public authorities who have made the investigation thereof shall make report of the death to the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman within whose administrative district the death occurred. But in cases where the death occurred in a foreign country or a district mentioned in the preceding Article, the report of the death shall be made to the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman within whose administrative district the deceased has been registered.

Article 90. If a death-penalty has been executed, the chief of the prison concerned shall, without delay, make report of the death to the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman within whose administrative district the prison is situated.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply with the necessary modifications to the case where no person undertakes to take the corpse of a person who died during imprisonment. In this case, a diagnosis or post-mortem examination report shall be annexed to the written report given in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Article 91. Any of the written reports of the matters mentioned in the preceding two Articles shall state such particulars as are enumerated in Art. 86, Par. 2.

Article 92. In cases where the registered locality of the deceased is unknown or it is unable to identify a deceased, the police officer shall prepare the post-mortem inspection record and, without delay, make report of the death to the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman within whose administrative district the death occurred.

If the registered locality of the decreased has become known or it has become able to identify the deceased, the police officer shall, without delay, make the report to that effect.

If any of the persons enumerated in Art. 87, Item 1 or 2 identified the deceased after the report of the death mentioned in Par. 1 had been made, such person shall give the notification of the death within ten days of the identification.

Article 93. The provisions of Arts. 55 and 56 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the notification of death.

Article 94. The provisions of Art. 63 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the person who has applied for the judgment of judicial declaration of disappearance or of annulment of such declaration in case such judgment has become final and conclusive. In this case the written notification of judicial declaration of disappearance shall state the date on which the period of time fixed in Art. 30 of the Civil Code expired.

Section X

Resumption of Surname by Surviving Spouse and Dissolution of Matrimonial Relation

Article 95. A person who wishes to resume the surname assumed by him (or her) in accordance with the provisions of Art. 751, Par. 1 of the Civil Code shall give the notification to that effect.

Article 96. A person who wishes to declare the intention that he (or she) will dissolve the matrimonial relation in accordance with the provisions of Art. 728, Par. 2 of the Civil Code shall give the notification to that effect, stating the full

name, registered locality and the date of death of the dead spouse in a written notification.

Section XI

Disniheritance of a Presumptive Successor

Article 97. The provisions of Art. 63 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the person who has applied for a judgment of disinheritance of a presumptive successor or annulment thereof in cases where such judgment has become final and conclusive.

Section XII

Entry into a Census-Register

Article 98. A person who wishes to assume the surname of the father or mother in accordance with the provisions of Art. 791, Par. 1 or 2 of the Civil Code shall give the notification to that effect, stating the full name and the registered locality of such father or mother in a written notification.

Article 99. A person who wishes to resume the former surname in accordance with the provisions of Art. 791, Par. 3 of the Civil Code shall give the notification to that effect, stating the date on which such person altered the surname in accordance with the provisions of Par. 1 or 2 of the same Article in a written notification.

Section XIII

Separation from a Census-Register

Article 100. A person who wishes to separate from the present family-register shall give the notification to that effect.

In cases where a new registered locality is settled in another City, Town or Village, a copy of the family-register shall be annexed with the written notification.

Article 101. In cases mentioned in Par. 2 of the preceding Article, a notification of separation from the present family-register may be given at the place where such separation has been effected.

Section XIV

Acquisition or Loss of Nationality

Article 102. If an alien is to acquire Japanese nationality by reason of an adoption or a marriage, the original nationality of the acquisitor of Japanese nationality shall be stated in the written notification of the adoption or of the marriage.

Article 103. If an alien is to acquire Japanese nationality by reason of recognition, the original nationality of the recognized child shall be stated in the written notification of the recognition.

If the person who recognized a child is its father, the written notification shall state the nationality of its mother

Article 104 A notification of naturalization shall be given within ten days of the day on which the license thereof was granted.

The written notification of the aforesaid matter shall state the following particulars

1. The original nationality of the naturalized person;
2. The full names and nationalities of the father and mother of such person;
3. The date on which the license was granted;
4. Where any person has acquired Japanese nationality in company with the naturalized person, the full name and the date of birth of such person as well as the connection in point of personal relationship between such person and the naturalized person.

If the wife or any of the children of a naturalized person does not acquire Japanese nationality in company with the naturalized person, the reason therefor shall be stated in the written notification of the naturalization.

Article 105. A notification of loss of Japanese nationality of a person shall be given by the spouse or any of his relatives within the fourth degree of relationship within one month of the day on which he became aware of that fact, upon being annexed with a writing proving the loss of Japanese nationality.

The written notification of the aforesaid matter shall state the following particulars:

1. The cause for and the date of the loss of Japanese nationality;
2. If any other nationality has been newly acquired by such person, the statement of that nationality.

Where a person who has lost Japanese nationality is a person who had held Japanese governmental office, a writing whereby it is proved that he ceased to hold such office shall be annexed to the written notification of the loss of Japanese nationality.

Article 106. A notification of recovery of Japanese nationality shall be given within ten days of the day on which the license thereof was granted.

The written notification of the aforesaid matter shall state the following particulars:

1. The cause for which and the date on which the recoverer formerly lost Japanese nationality;
2. The nationality held by such person before his recovery of Japanese nationality;
3. The date of the aforesaid license;
4. Where any person has acquired or recovered Japanese nationality in company with the recoverer, the full name and the date of birth of such person as well as the connection in point of personal relationship between such person and the recoverer

The provisions of Art. 104, Par 3 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the notification mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Section XV
Alteration of Name

Article 107. If the surname is required to be altered by reason of imperative cause, the person who appears first in the family-register and the spouse thereof shall, upon obtaining the leave of the Court of Domestic Relations, give a notification to that effect.

A person who wishes to alter the (given) name by reason of reasonable cause shall, upon obtaining the leave of the Court of Domestic Relations, give a notification to that effect.

Section XVI
Transfer of Registered Locality and Establishment of a Census-Register

Article 108. If it is desired to transfer the registered locality, the person who appears first in the family-register and the spouse thereof shall give a notification to that effect, stating in the written notification the new locality of registration.

In cases where the registered locality is transferred to a place within other City, Town or Village, a copy of the family-register made up for the family shall be annexed to the written notification of the aforesaid matter.

Article 109 Any notification of transfer of the registered locality may be given in the district which includes the locality whereto the transfer is effected.

Article 110. Any person for whom there exists no family-register shall give a notification of the establishment of such family-register with leave of the Court of Domestic Relations within ten days of the day on which such leave was granted.

The written notification of the aforesaid matter shall state the date on which the leave for such establishment was granted, in addition to the particulars enumerated in Art. 13.

Article 111. The provisions of the preceding Article shall apply with the necessary modifications to the cases where a notification of the establishment of the family-register is to be given oy virtue of a final and conclusive judgment. In this case, a copy of such judgment shall be annexed to the written notification.

Article 112. Any notification of the establishment of family-register may be given in the district within which such family-register is to be established.

Chapter V
Rectification of Census-Registration

Article 113. If it is found that a statement in a family-register is legally not permissible or there is any mistake or omission in respect of the statement, any person interested may apply for the rectification of the statement, with the leave of the Court of Domestic Relations.

Article 114. If it is found that an act which is to become effective upon the notification thereof is null and void, after the registration in respect of such act has been effected in a family-register, the person who has given the notification or to whom the matter notified occurred may apply for the rectification of such registration with the leave of the Court of Domestic Relations.

Article 115. If a judicial decision granting any of the leaves mentioned in the preceding two Articles has been rendered, the rectification of the registration in the family-register shall be applied for, within one month and with the annexation of a copy of the decision.

Article 116. Where rectification of registration in a family-register is to be effected by virtue of a final and conclusive judgment, the person who had instituted the action on which the judgment was rendered shall, within one month of its becoming final and conclusive, apply for the rectification, annexing a copy of such judgment.

Where a Public Procurator had instituted the aforesaid action, he shall demand for the rectification without delay after the judgment became final and conclusive.

Article 117. The provisions of Art. 25, Par. 1, Arts. 27 to 32, 34 to 39 and 43 to 48 shall apply with the necessary modifications to an application for rectification of census registration.

Chapter VI
Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 118. Any person who, in respect of a matter concerning census registration, is discontented with a disposition taken by a City mayor, Town headman or Village headman may raise a complaint against it to the Court of Domestic Relations.

Article 119. The leave mentioned in Art. 107, Art. 110, Par. 1, Art. 113 or Art. 114 and the complaint mentioned in the preceding Article shall be deemed to be the matters enumerated in (A) of Art. 9, Par. 1 of the Law of Adjudgment of Domestic Matters with regard to the application of that Law.

Article 120. Any person who, without any reasonable cause, fails to give any notification or application which he is bound to give within a fixed time shall be liable to an administrative fine not exceeding five hundred yen.

Article 121. Any person who, in cases where, in accordance with the provisions of Par. 1 or 2 of Art. 44 (including the case where this Article

is applicable with the necessary modifications under Art. 117), a City mayor, Town headman or Village headman has given a peremptory notice to give a notification or to present an application within a period of time fixed by him, fails to give the notification or present the application within such time without any reasonable cause shall be liable to an administrative fine not exceeding one thousand yen.

Article 122. Any City mayor, Town headman or Village headman shall be liable to an administrative fine not exceeding one thousand yen in any of the following cases:

1. If, without any reasonable cause, he fails to accept any notification or application;
2. If he neglects to effect any registration in a family-register;
3. If, without any reasonable cause, he refuses to permit the inspection of Census Register, Struck-off Census Register, or the written notifications as other papers received;
4. If, without any reasonable cause, he fails to deliver any copy of or any abstract from a family-register or struck-off family-register, any certificates mentioned in Art. 10, Par. 1 including the case where this Article is applicable with the necessary modifications in Art. 12, Par. 2 or any of the certificates mentioned in Art. 48, Par. 1 or 2 (including the case where this Article is applicable with the necessary modifications in Art. 117);
5. If he otherwise neglects to perform any of his duties with respect to any matter concerning census registration.

Article 123. A judicial decision imposing an administrative fine shall be rendered by the Summary Court.

Article 124. Any person who gives a false notification in respect of a matter which need not be registered in a family-register shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a term not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding one thousand yen. The same shall apply also to any person who gives a false notification in respect of a matter relating to a person who has not Japanese nationality.

Article 125. The matters concerning written notification or the matters necessary for the transactions of business concerning census registration shall be provided for by ordinance, in addition to those prescribed by this Law.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 126. This Law shall come into force as from January 1, 1948.

Article 127. In the perview of this Supplementary Provisions, the new Law shall mean the Family Registration Law after amendment, the old Law, the present Family Registration Law; the new Civil Code, the Law for Partial Amendment of the Civil Code which shall come into force as from the same day as that of the enforcement of this Law; the old Civil Code, the present Civil Code; and the Emergent Measures Law, the Law No. 74 of 1947.

Article 128. The family-registers made up in accordance with the provisions of the old Law shall be deemed to have been made up in accordance with the provisions of the new Law. However, if ten years have elapsed as from coming into force of this Law, the family-registers made up in accordance with the provisions of the old Law shall be revised under the new Law pursuant to the provisions specified by ordinance.

The registered locality selected pursuant to the old Law shall be deemed to have been selected pursuant to the new Law.

Article 129. In respect of the case to which the old Civil Code is applicable, the provisions of the old Law shall remain applicable even after coming into force of the new Law.

Article 130. The provisions of the new Law shall be applicable even in cases where a registration is to be made in a family-register or a new family-register is to be made up by reason of a notification given or other cause occurred before coming into force of the new Law.

Article 131. In cases where a new family-register is to be made up for any person who is registered in the family-register mentioned in Art. 128, Par. 1, any child who is registered in the family-register mentioned in the said paragraph and has assumed continuously the same surname as that of such person shall be entered in the new family-register; provided, however, that this shall not apply to cases where such child has the spouse or a child registered in the same family-register.

In the case of the preceding paragraph, if a new registered locality is established in a city, town or village where the former registered locality was existed, the provisions of Art. 30, Par. 2 shall not apply.

Article 132. The provisions of Art. 19, Par. 1 and Art. 99 of the new Law shall apply with the necessary modifications in case the former surname is resumed in accordance with the provisions of Art. 12 of the Supplementary Provisions of the new Civil Code.

Article 133. A person registered in the family-register mentioned in Art. 128, Par. 1 who has the spouse cannot separate from the present family-register unless in company with such spouse.

Article 134. If an agreement determining as to who shall exercise the parental power has been arrived at in accordance with the provisions of the former part of Art. 6, Par. 2 of the Emergent Measures Law after coming into force of the Emergent Measures Law and before coming into force of the new Law, the parent having parental

power shall give a notification to that effect, annexing a writing which proves such agreement, within ten days of the day of coming into force of the new Law. In this case, the provisions of Art. 38, Par 1 proviso and Art. 39 shall apply with the necessary modifications

If a judgment mentioned in any of the latter part of Par. 2 and Par 3 of Art. 6 of the Emergent Measures Law has become final and conclusive after coming into force of the Emergent Measures Law and before coming into force of the new Law, the parent having parental power shall give a notification to that effect, annexing a copy of such judgment, within ten days of the day of coming into force of the new Law. The written notification of such matter shall state the date on which the judgment became final and conclusive

Article 135. The provisions of Art. 78 of the new Law shall apply with the necessary modifications to a person who wishes to determine the parent having parental power by agreement in accordance with the provisions of Art 14, Par. 1 of the Supplementary Provisions of the new Civil Code.

The provisions of Art. 63 of the new Law shall apply with the necessary modifications to the parent having parental power in cases where the judgment prescribed in any of Pars. 2 and 3 of Art 14 of the Supplementary Provisions of the new Civil Code has become final and conclusive.

Article 136 A person who is a supervisor of guardian at the time of coming into force of the new Law shall, within ten days of the coming into force of the new Law, give a notification prescribed in the provisions of Art. 81 or 82 of the new Law which are applicable with the necessary modifications under Art. 85 of the new Law.

Article 137 If a notification of transfer of registered locality has been given with regard to family-register mentioned in Art. 128, Par. 1, the family-register shall be made up pursuant to the former family-register notwithstanding the provisions of the new Law.

Article 138 The following laws and ordinances shall be abrogated

Proclamation of Dajokan No. 235 of 1872 (Ordinance concerning Alteration of Surname and Name),

Proclamation of Dajokan No. 118 of 1873 (Ordinance concerning the Use of Character Applied to the Posthumous Name and Name of Past Emperors or Empresses);

Law No 4 of 1940 (Law concerning Notification of Census Registration by Means of Commission or by Mail);

Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 47 of 1945 (Ordinance concerning Notification of Birth, Death and Others under the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 concerning the Orders to be issued consequence of the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration).

In respect of the commission of notification made before coming into force of this Law, the Law No. 4 of 1940 shall remain effective. In this case the confirmation mentioned in Art. 1, Par. 1 of that Law shall be made by the Court of Domestic Relations.

The provisions of Art. 119 of the new Law shall apply with the necessary modifications to confirmation mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 139. The Temporary Residence Law shall partially be amended as follows:

In Art. 2, Par. 2, "Arts. 5 and 6" shall read "and Art. 4".

In Art. 3, "an Imperial Ordinance" shall read "a Cabinet Order".

In Art. 4, Par. 2, "five yen" shall read "two hundred yen" and in Par. 2 of the same Article, "Art. 179" shall read "Art. 123"

Article 140. In application of provisions relating to administrative fine imposed against any act which has been done before coming into force of the present Law, the provisions hitherto in force shall be complied with.

Article 141. With respect to a case of administrative fine which is pending a Court at the time of coming into force of the present Law, the provisions hitherto in force shall be complied with.

Article 142. Before coming into force of Law concerning Establishment of Attorney-General, "the attorney-General" in Art. 11 and Art. 28, Par 1 of the present Law shall read "the Minister of Justice".

Article 143. Ths fees mentioned in Art. 5, Par. 2 may be levied according to the sum fixed by Cabinet Order before coming into force of the provisions of Art. 3, Finance Law, Law No. 34 of 1947.

The Finance Law

Promulgated Mar. 31, 1947
Enforced, Apr. 1, 1947

Contents of the Finance Law

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THE FINANCE LAW

Chapter I. General Provisions of Finance

Article 1. The budgetary estimates of the State and other fundamental ma ters relating to finance shall all be executed in accordance with the provisions of this Law..

Article 2. By the term 'Annual Revenue" are understood the cash receipts, which are to constitute the financial source for the payments that are to satisfy and cover the various demands of the State during the fiscal year, whereas the term "Annual Disbursement" means the defrayments in cash which are to satisfy and cover the various demands of the State.

The cash receipts as mentioned in the preceding paragraph comprise also the proceeds from the disposal of other properties or what are created as the result of the assumption of a new liability, whereas in the defrayments in cash also mentioned in the same paragraph are included likewise what produce the acquisition of other properties or the decrease of the liabilities.

It is to be understood further that in the Annual Revenue and the Annual Disbursement as mentioned in paragraph 1 are included likewise the transferred amounts moving between the different accounts, besides what is caused by the tranafer within the State Treasury, on the basis of the provisions of the Law.

The term "Annual Revenue" shall mean all kinds of income in one fiscal year, and the term "Annual Disbursement" shall mean all kinds of expenditure in one fiscal year.

Article 3. With the exception of the taxes, as regards the imports which are collected and received in consequence of the sovereign right of the State and the prices of monopoly and fees and charges connected with the enterprises which are exclusively operated by the State as the result of the provisions of the Laws or as a matter of fact, all must be provided for by means of the Laws or by the decision reached at the Diet.

Article 4. The Annual Expenditure of the State shall have its financial source in the Annual Revenue other than the public loans or borrowings. It is provided however that as concerns the financial source of the public work expenditure, the investments and the advances, it is authorized to issue public loans or to make borrowings, within the limits of the amounts sanctioned as the result of decision at the Diet.

In the case of the issue of a public loan or of making borrowings, in accordance with the proviso of the preceding paragraph, the plan for their redemption shall be submitted to the Diet.

The limits of the public work expenditure as provided for by paragraph 1, shall be subjected to the decision at the Diet every fiscal year.

Article 5. As regards the issue of public loans in general, it shall not be permitted to make the Bank of Japan undertake it, and as regards the making borrowings, it also not be permitted to make borrowings from the Bank of Japan.

It is provided, however, that in case there exists some special reason therefor, an exception shall be made, only within the limits of the amount sanctioned as the result of the decision reached at the National Diet.

Article 6. In case there is produced a surplus at the settlement of revenues and expenditures in the annual account in each fiscal year, a sum not less than a half of the surplus concerned shall be devoted to the purpose of redemption of public loans or borrowings, by the year after next of the year in which the said surplus was produced unless othe measures are taken by the provisions of some other Laws.

In respect of the computation of the surplus refered to in the preceding paragraph, necessary matters therefore shall be stipulated by Cabinet Order.

Article 7. The State is authorized to issue a Treasury bill or to make a temporary borrowing from the Bank of Japan when there is a necessity thereof by reason of the movements of the National Treasury money

The Treasury Bill or the temporary borrowing mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be redeemed with the Annual Revenue of the fiscal year concerned.

As regards the highest amount of the Treasury Bill or the temporary borrowing, it shall be subjected to the decision reached at the Diet each fiscal year.

Article 8. Remittal of the whole or part of State claims or alteration of the validity of the same must be made in accordance with law.

Article 9. No State property shall, except in accordance with law, be exchanged, used as means of payment, or transferred or leased without proper countervalue.

State Property shall always be managed in good condition and operated most efficiently in accordance with the object of its ownership.

Article 10. The charging of the whole or part of expenses required for specific State affairs to persons other than the State shall be done in accordance with law.

Chapter II. Division of Accounts

Article 11. The fiscal year of the State begins

on April 1 every calendar year and ends on March 31 in the following calendar year.

Article 12. The expenses for each fiscal year shall be defrayed with the revenue for the same fiscal year.

Article 13. The accounts of the State are divided into the general account and special accounts.

A special account is established by law in case the State carries on a specific undertaking, or holds a specific fund and conducts its operation, or only in case it is necessary to effect management separately from the general revenue and expenditure, by appropriating specific revenue for specific expenditure.

Chapter III. The Budget

Part I. General Provisions

Article 14. Revenue and expenditure shall all be included in the Budget.

Article 15. In case the State performs an act of bearing liability, excepting those provided for by law or those within the extent of amount of expenditure budget, such act shall be subjected to the decision of the Diet beforehand.

Besides those provided for in the preceding paragraph, in case of urgent necessity such as restoration from calamity or damages, the State may perform the act of bearing liability within the amount decided by the Diet each fiscal year.

The term of the years of the Treasury Liability Bearing act in the preceding two paragraphs shall be within three years of the present fiscal year, except the extraordinary cases such as, when the Diet approves the extension of the term, or the salaries and pensions to be paid to foreigners, guarantee of the liabilities or replenishment of the principal, and interest or the interest, of the liabilities of public bodies, rent of land or building, shares of money under international treaty, and other or cases under the authorization of the law.

The act of bearing liability according to the provision of the preceding two paragraphs must be reported to the Diet at its next ordinary session.

The act of bearing liability performed by the State in accordanee with the provision of paragraph 1 or 2 shall be called the National Liability.

Part II. Formulation of the Budget

Article 16. The Budget shall consist of general budget provisions, revenue and expenditure estimates, and national liability.

Article 17. The President of the House of Representatives, the President of the House of Councillors, the Director of the Supreme Court, and Director of Board of Audit, shall be obligaed to make the report of the estimate of revenues, penditures and national liability under their jurisdiction each fiscal year, and send it to the Cabinet for respective convenience of budget control and adjustment.

The Prime Minister and the Ministers of the respective Ministries shall be obliged to make the report of the estimates of revenues, expenditures and national liability under their respective jurisdiction each fiscal year, and send it to the Minister of Finance.

Article 18. The Minister of Finance shall examine the estimation of the preceding paragraph, and, after adding necessary adjustments to it, he shall make the provisional estimate revenues, expenditures, and national liability order to get the decision of the Cabinet.

Before the Cabinet makes the final decision of the preceding paragraph, it must ask for the opinions of the President of the House of Representatives, the President of the House of Councillors, the Director of the Supreme Court, and the Director of the Board of Audit with regard to the rough estimates of the expenditure of the Diet, the Court, and the Board of Audit.

Article 19. In case the estimated expenditures of the Diet, the Court and the Board of Audit are cut down by the Cabinet, the estimates sent in from the Diet, the Court and the Board of Audit shall also be given in the budget of revenue and expenditure in detail, together with the sources of revenue which may become necessary in case the expenditure of the Diet, the Court and the Board of Audit is to be amended by the Diet.

Article 20 The Minister of Finance shall prepare a detailed statement of estimated revenue for each fiscal year in accordance with the decision of the Cabinet referred to in Article 18.

The President of the House of Representatives, the President of the House of Councillors, Director of the Supreme Court, and the Director of the Board of Audit, the Prime Minister, and the Ministers of the respective Ministries (hereinafter called heads of the respective Ministries and other Government Agencies) shall, prepare in pursuance of what is determined by the Minister of Finance respectively within the range of the rough estimate decided upon by the Cabinet as referred to in Article 18, and send to the Minister of Finance a requisition each fiscal year for the estimated expenses and the national liability.

Article 21. The Minister of Finance shall prepare the budget in accordance with the detailed statement of estimated revenue and the requisition from the House of Representatives, House of Councillors, the Court, the Board of Audit.

the Cabinet and respective Ministries (hereinafter called the respective Ministries and Other Government Agencies each for the estimated expenses and the national liability, and ask for the decision of the Cabinet.

Article 22. In the general provisions for the budget estimates, in addition to summary regulations pertaining to revenue and expenditure estimates and national liability, the following matters shall be provided:

1. The limit to the amount of public loans or borrowings as provided for in the proviso of paragraph 1, Article 4;
2. The limit to the amount of public work expenditure as provided for in paragraph 3, Article 4;
3. The limit to the amount of public loans to be undertaken by, or of the borrowings to be borrowed from the Bank of Japan as provided for in the proviso of Article 5;
4. The maximum amount of the Treasury bill to be issued by the Ministry of Finance or of the temporary borrowing to be borrowed from the Bank of Japan as provided for in paragraph 3, Article 7;
5. The limit to the amount resulting from the national liability as provided for in paragraph 2, Article 15;
6. Matters necessary for the execution of the budget in addition to those mentioned in the preceding items.

Article 23. As regards the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure, they shall be divided mainly into Parts, accorping to their nature in the case of revenue, and according to their purposes in the case of expenditure, and each Part shall be divided into Titles and Items. Again a clear statement shall be made therein of departments, bureaus, etc. concerned with the receipts or disbursements.

Article 24 In order to meet an unforeseen deficit in the estimates, the Cabinet shall include in the budget of revenue and expenditure an amount deemed proper as a reserve.

Article 25. Of the estimated expenditure, those expenses, whose defrayal is not expected to be completed within a given fiscal year on account of their nature, shall be shown expressly in the budget so that they may be asked for the approval of the Diet for carrying them over to, and used in the ensuing fiscal year.

Article 26. As regards the national liability, the reason of its necessity for each item, the fiscal year in which the acts of liability are performed, and the limit to the amount of national liability, shall be made clear, and the fiscal year the term or the annual defrayal of the disbursement resulting from the national liability shall be shown in case of necessity.

Article 27. It is usual that the Cabinet shall present to the Diet the budget estimates for each fiscal year during the month of December of the previous fiscal year.

Article 28. The budget estimates to be submitted to the Diet shall accompany the following documents for reference:

1. Detailed statement of estimated revenue;
2. Requisitions for the estimated expenses, requisitions for the national liability, from the respective Ministries and other Government Agencies;
3. Summary showing and net totals of the settlement of the account of revenues and expenditures for the preceding fiscal year before last, the same of the provisional settlement of the account of the same of revenues and expenditure for the last fiscal year, and the budget of revenues and expenditures of the present fiscal year;
4. Actual figures showing the conditions of treasury as of the end of the fiscal year before last and the estimated figures showing the conditions as of the end of last fiscal year and as of the end of the current fiscal year;
5. Lists of Government Bonds and borrowings outstanding at the end of the fiscal year before last and lists of estimated amounts of Government bonds and borrowings outstanding at the same as of the end of last fiscal year and the end of the current fiscal year, and a list showing the amounts of annual redemption;
6. Lists showing the amounts of state properties outstanding at the end of the fiscal year before the last and lists showing estimated amounts of state properties and at the end of last fiscal year and the same as of the end of the current fiscal year;
7. Documents showing the assets, liabilities, profits, losses and other conditions of principal corporations in which the Government has interested as of the end of the preceding fiscal year before last, last fiscal year and the present fiscal year;
8. Documents showing the disbursement and estimates of the disbursement, and estimated amount of expenditures after the present fiscal year, of the national liability which will be carried forward to the following fiscal year, and the same showing the total plan the progress and others of the business extending over several fiscal years;
9. Documents showing financial conditions and other data that are of help in clarifying the details of the budget;

Article 29. The Cabinet may formulate the Additional Budget in accorpance with the necessary budgetary procedures and present it to the Diet only when the deficiency arises in the expendi-

ture which is absolutely necessary on account of the reason arising after the formation of the Budget or in the expenditure of the national liability or the expenpiture belonging to the liability of the State legally of through contract.

Excepting the forgoing case, when it is necessary to make significant changes in the existing budget on account of the reason arising after the formation of the budget, the Cabinet may present a revised budget to the Diet.

Aritcle 30. The Cabinet may present to the Diet a provisional budget for a certain period of a fiscal year, in case it is necessary.

The provisional budget shall become extinct upon the formation of the regular budget for the current fiscal year and the payments made or liabilities originated according to the provisional budget shall be regarded as having been made or originated in accordance with the regular budget.

Part III. Execption of the Budget

Article 31. Upon formation of the budget, the Cabinet shall allocated the amounts of revenues and expenditures, and national liabilitiy to the heads of the respective Ministries and other Government Agencies who the responsible for the execution of the budget according to the resolutions adopted by the Diet.

The amount of revenues and expenditures allocated to each Ministry or board according to the provision of the foregoing paragraph shall be classified into divisions and items in case of the revenues and divisions, items and sub-items in case of the expenditures.

When the allocation referred to in the first paragraph is made the Minister of Finance shall notify the Board of Audit accordingly.

Article 32. The Heads of the respective Ministries and other Government Agencies shall not use the appropriation of the expenditure budget for other objects provided for in the respective items.

Article 33. The Heads of the respective Ministries and other Government Agencies shall not make the transfer among the divisions of the expenditure budget or among the amounts apportioned to respective Sections and Bureaus, but in case it is necessary in executing the budget to make the transfer among the Bureaus and Sections of the same Ministries and Boards, they may make the transfer Ministry or Government Agencies only within such amount of money under the item of the same name as designated by Cabinet Order.

The Heads as is the respective Ministries and other Government Agencies shall be authorized to make the transfer among the appropriation of the items and sub-items under the provision of the Cabinet Order.

The provision of the proviso paragraph 1 and the preceding paragraph shall not be applied in case a special regulation has been in the budget.

The Minister of Finance shall report of the transfer under the proviso to paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 to the Board of Audit. The amount of transfer under the proviso to paragrabh 1 and paragraph 2 be manifestly recorded with the reason there for in the settlement of the acount of revenues and expenditures.

Article 34. The heads of the respective Ministries and other Government Agencies, on the basis of the budget approtioned to them in accordance with the provisionl of paragraph 1, Article 31, and according to the terms as fixed by the Minister of Finance, shall prepare a plan concerning the payment or contracts, by determining the amounts needed for the payment, or the amounts needed for the contract and other acts (hereinafter to be referred to as contracts etc.) which cause the payment by the State separately for each of the personnels engaged in the business of defrayment and of contract, and forward the same plan to the Ministry of Finance, in order to obtain his regular recognition.

The Minister of Finance, by taking into due consideration the actual circumstances of the monetary market, the state of the Treasury money, and the Annual Revenue, and further, of the condition of the outlay of the expenditure concerned, shall prepare for each period as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the policy regarding the recognition of the plan as to the payment or contracts, etc., and submit the same to the Cabinet Conference in order to obtain its final decision.

When the Minister of Finance, on the basis of the policy as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, has given his recognition to the plan of payment or contracts, etc., he shall notify the heads of the respective Ministries and Boards thereof, as well as to the Board of Audit, and at the same time he shall also notify the Bank of Japan of the plan of payment.

Article 35. The reserve fund shall be controlled by the Minister of Finance

The Head of each Ministry or Government Agency shall make the report on the reason amount and bases of the computation in case of necessity to disburse from the reserve fund, and send it to the Minister of Finance.

The Minister of Finance must investigate the request of the preceding paragraph, and make the summary report of the reserve fund with necessary adjustment in order to get the approval of the Cabinet. But with regard to the expenses appointed by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the Cabinet, the Minister of Finance shall be able to decide specifically

without asking the permission of the Cabin

When the summary report of the reserve fund is decided, the expenses included in the report shall be regarded as appropriated under the provision of the paragraph 1st of Article 31.

The provisions of paragraph 2, the main clause of paragraph 3 and the preceding paragraph 4 shall be apply to the national liability under the provision of the paragraph 2 of Article 15.

Article 36 For disbursements made out of the reserve fund the Heads of the respective Ministries and other Government Agencies shall prepare a statement thereof and submit it to the Minister of Finance immediately after the opening of the following ordinary session of the Diet

The Minister of Finance shall prepare a summarized statement of such disbursements based upon each statement of the preceding paragraph.

The Cabinet shall introduce the summarized statement of disbursements made out of the reserve fund and also the statements of the respective Ministries and other Government Agencies into the following ordinary session of the Diet for its approval.

The Minister of Finance shall submit the summarized statement and the statements of the preceding paragraph to the Board of Audit.

Chapter IV. Settlement of Accounts

Article 37. The Heads of the respective Ministries and other Government Agencies shall, according to the decision made by the Minister of Finance, prepare a report on the settlement of revenues and expenditures under their jurisdiction and statement of Government debts for each fiscal year and submit them to the Minister of Finance.

The Minister of Finance shall prepare a detailed statement of settled revenue based on the report on the settlement of revenues of the preceding paragraph, using the same classification as that in the detailed statement of revenue budget.

Article 38. A settlement of revenues and expenditures shall be made out by the Minister of Finance based on the detailed statement of settled revenue and report on the settlement of expenditures.

The settlement of revenues and expenditures shall be prepared according to the same classification as that in the revenue and expenditure budget, clasifying therein the items given below.

(1) Resvenue
   1. Estimated revenue
   2. Revenue decided to collect
      (As regards revenue undecided to collect, the amount which was adjusted as "decided to collect" after it had been received)
   3. Revenue received
   4. Deficiencies due to default
   5. Revenue not yet received

(2) Expenditure
   1. Estimated expenditure
   2. Expenditure to be brought forward from the preceding fiscal year
   3. Reserve fund disbursed
   4. Amount of increase of decrease in accommodation
   5. Expenditure disbursed
   6. Expenditure to be carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year
   7. Amount unused

Article 39. The Cabinet shall submit the settlement of revenue and expenditure to the Board of Audit together with the detailed statement of settled revenue, the reports on the settlement of expenditures presented by the respective Ministries and other Government Agencies and the statement of Government debts, by the time November 30th of the subsequent year.

Article 40. The cabinet shall customarily present the settlement of revenue and expenditure examined by the Board of Audit to the ordinary session of the Diet to be convened in the following year.

The settlement of revenue and expenditure of the preceding paragraph shall be accompanied with the report of audit by the Board of Audit and the detailed statement of settled revenue, settlement and the reports on the settlemen expenditures submitted by the respective Ministries and other Government Agencies and the statement of Government debts.

Article 41. Any surplus arising in the annual budget for each fiscal year shall be transferred to the revenue for the following fiscal year.

Chapter V. Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 42. The appropriation of the respective fiscal year shall not be carried over to the subsequent fiscal year. However, appropriations approved by the Diet for carrying over in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 and expenditures, the payment of which was contracted for and has not been completed within a fiscal year on account of unavoidable circumstances, may be carried forward and used in the following fiscal year.

Article 43. In case where the carrying forward of an account is necessary in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article of each the heads the respective Ministry and other Governmeitt Agencies shall prepare a statement of carring forward explaining reasons and amount there of par item and should ask the approval the Ministry of Finance thereof.

In case where the approval mentioned in the preceding paragraph is given the budget shall be

deemed to have been allotted to the expenditure concerned in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 31.

Article 44. The State may posses special funds as far as it is stipulated by law.

Article 45. In case where it is necessary for special accounts, any other stipulation contrary to this law may be made.

Article 46. In case where a budget is approved, the Cabinet shall give, without delay, an account to the nation about the budget, the settlement of revenue and expenditure of the preceding fiscal year before last and the general items concerning finance such as the amount on hand of public loan, borrowings, state property, etc by means of printed matter, conferences, etc.

Except those stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the Cabinet shall give at least every trimester an account to the Diet and nation about the situation of appropriation that of national treasury and others concerning finance.

Article 47. Matters necessary for the application of the present Law shall be stipulated by Cabinet Order.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 1. The present Law shall come into force as from April 1, 1947, however, the provisions of Article 17, Article 18, paragraph 2, Article 19, Article 30, Article 31, Article 35 and Article 36 shall be put in force as from the day of the enforcement of the Constitution of Japan, and the date of enforcement of the provisions of Article 3, Article 10 and Article 34 shall be fixed by Cabinet Order.

The provisions of Articles 4 and 5 shall apply to public loans or receipts through borrowing to be included in the budget for the fiscal year 1948-49 onward, and the provisions of Article 7 and Chapter 3 (exclusive of paragraph 1 of Article 17, paragraph 2 of Article 18, Article 19, Article 28, Article 30, Artjcle 31, Article 34 and Article 36 inclusive) and the provisions of Chapter IV to the budget estimates and final accounts for the fiscal year 1947-48 onward.

Article 2. In this Law, "the Diet," "the Cabinet", "the Ministries and other Government Agencies," and "Cabinet Order" shall, until the enforcement of the Constitution of Japan, read respectively "the Imperial Diet", "the Government", "the Ministries" and "Imperial Ordnance".

Until the enforcement of the Constitution of Japan, in the second paragraph of Article 20, "The President of the House of Representatives, the President of the House of Councillors, the Director of the Supreme Court, the Director of the Board of Audit and the Prime Minister and the Ministers of the respective Ministries (hereinafter callep the head of respective Ministries and other Government Agencies)" shall read as "Minister of respective Ministries" and in Article 21, "the House of Representatives, the House of Councillors, the Court, the Board of Audit, Cabinet and respective Ministries (hereinafter called respective Ministries and other Government Agencies)" shall read in "Respective Ministries"

Article 3. With regard to disbursements from the reserve fund made prior to the enforcement of the present Law and the final accounts for the fiscal year 1945-46 and 1946-47, former provisions shall still prevail.

Article 4. Matters for which approval of the Diet has hitherto been obtained as relating to contracts to the charge of the National Treasury unprovided for in the Budget shall after the enforcement of the Constitution of Japan, be the national liability. But in that case the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 15 after the revision shall not be applicable.

Article 5. The following laws shall be abrogated.

Law No. 2 in the year of 1911, pertaining to the Use by Carry-over of Subsidies for Construction Work if public Corporations.

Dajokan Decree No. 17 in the year of 1872, pertaining to Contributions to the Government.

The Law Relating to the Prohibition of Private Monopoly And Methods of Preserving Fair Trade

Promulgated Apr. 14, 1947
Enforced, July 1, 1947

Law relating to Prohibition of Private Monopoly and Methods of Preserving Fair Trade

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Law relating to Prohibition of Private Monopoly and Methods for Preserving Fair Trade

Chapter I. General Rules

Article 1. This law, by prohibiting private monopolization, unreasonable restraints of trade and unfair methods of competition, by preventing excessive concentration of power over enterprises, and by excluding undue restrictions of production, sale, price, technology etc. through combinations and agreements etc. and all other unreasonable restraints of business activities, aims to promote free and fair competition, to stimulate the initiative of entrepreneurs, to encourage business activities of enterprises, to heighten the levels of employment and national income and, thereby, to promote the democratic and wholesome development of national economy as well as to assure the interest of the general consumer.

Article 2. The term "entrepreneur" as used in this Law shall mean a person, natural or juridical, who operates a commercial, industrial, financial or any other business enterprise.

The term "competition" or "competitor" as used in this Law shall include potential competition or potential competitor.

The term "private monopolization" as used in this Law shall mean such business activities by which an entrepreneur, individually, or by combination, conspiracy or any other manner, excludes or controls the business activities of other entrepreneurs, thereby causing, contrary to the public interest, a substantial restaint of competition in any particular field of trade.

The term "unreasonable restraint of trade" as used in this Law shall mean such business activities by which an entrepreneur, by contract, agreement or any other manner, in conjunction with other entrepreneurs, mutually restricts or conducts their business activities thereby causing contrary to the public interest, a substantial restraint of competition in any particular field of trade.

The term "undue substantial disparities in bargaining power" as used in this Law shall mean such substantial disparities in bargaining power which, when they exist between an entrepreneur and his competitors, the superior bargaining power of said entrepreneur is not justified on technological grounds, and whereby the said substantial disparities in bargaining power are of such extent as to render private monopolization possible for any one of the following reasons:

1. because an entrepreneur controls the business in such particular field of trade or controls the materials used therein to such extent as to render it extremely difficult for another entrepreneur to start a new enterprise;
2. because an entrepreneur controls production in a particular field of trade to such extent as to render it extremely difficult for another entrepreneur actually to compete;
3. because an entrepreneur restrains or restricts free competition to such extent as to render private monopolization possible.

The term "unfair methods of competition" as used in this Law shall mean such methods of competition which come under any one of the following items:

1. unwarranted refusal to receive from or to supply to other entrepreneurs commodities, funds and other economic benefits;
2. supplying of commodities, funds and other economic benefits at unduly discriminative prices;
3. supplying of commodities, funds and other economic benefits at unduly low prices;
4. inducing or coercing, unreasonably, customers of a competitor to deal with oneself by means of offering benefits or that of threatening disadvantages:
5. trading with another party on condition that said party shall, without good cause, refuse acceptance of supply of commodities, funds and other economic benefits from a competitor of oneself;
6. supplying of commodities, funds and other economic benefits to another party on such conditions that shall unduly restrain transactions between said party and his suppliers of commodities, funds and other economic benefits or customers or that shall unduly restrain relations between said party and his competitors, or on condition that the appointment of officers (hereinafter referring to directors, unlimited partners who are executive, auditors or persons similar thereto, manager or chief of the main or branch office) of the company of said party shall be subject to prior approval on part of oneself;
7. methods of competition other than those stipulated by the preceding items which are contrary to the public interest and which are designated by the Fair Trade Commission in accordance with such procedure as provided for by Article 71 and Article 72.

Chapter II. Private Monopolization and Unreasonable Restraints of Trade

Article 3. No entrepreneur shall effect a private monopolization nor shall be undertaken any unreasonable restraint of trade.

Article 4. No entrepreneur shall participate in any one of the following types of concerted activities:

1. establishment, stabilization or enhancement of prices;
2. restriction on volume of production or that of sales;
3. restrictions on technology, products, markets or customers;
4. restrictions on construction or expansion of facilities or on adoption of new technology or methods of production.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply in case the effects of such concerted activities on competition within a particular field of trade is negligible.

Article 5. No entrepreneur shall establish, organize or become a party to or a member of a juridical person or any other organization which controls distribution of all or a part of materials or products

by methods of exclusive purchase or sale or which undertakes the allocation of all or a part of materials or products.

Article 6. No entrepreneur shall participate in an international agreement or an international contract with a foreign entrepreneur or participate in an agreement or contract on foreign trade with a domestic entrepreneur with regard to any one of the following items:

1. any matter which comes under any one of the items of Article 4, paragraph 1;
2. an agreement or a contract relating to restrictions on exchange of scientific or technological knowledge or information necessary for business activities.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply in case the effects of such agreement or contract on competition in any particular field of international or domestic trade is negligible.

Any entrepreneur, when contemplating participation in an international agreement or an international contract with a foreign enterpreneur, or in an agreement or contract on foreign trade with a domestic entrepreneur, which agreement or contract shall continue for a considerable period of time (excluding such where delivery of the object due to one (1) transaction takes place over a considerable period of time), shall file an application with the Fair Trade Commission and receive its permission.

In such a case as provided for by the preceding paragraph, an entrepreneur shall not participate in said agreement or contract for a period of thirty (30) days from the day of filing said application.

Article 7. In case there exisits any act which comprises a private monopolization or an unreasonable restraint of trade, the Fair Trade Commission may order the entrepreneur concerned, in accordance with the procedures as provided for in Section 2 of Chapter 8, to cease such act, to transfer a part of his business, or take any other necessary measures for eliminating private monopolization or unreasonable restraints of trade.

Chapter III. Undue Substantial Disparities in Bargaining Power

Article 8. When undue substantial disparities in bargaining power exist, the Fair Trade Commission may order the entrepreneur concerned, in accordance with the precedures as provided for in Section 2 of Chapter 8, to transfer a part of his business facilities, or to take any other necessary measures for eliminating said substantial disparities in bargaining power.

In issuing an order prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the Fair Trade Commission shall give special consideration to the following items with respect to the entrepreneur concerned:

1. capital, reserves, and other aspects of the assets;
2. income and expenditures, and other aspects of operation;
3. composition of officers and directors;
4. location of factories, work yards and offices and other locational conditions;
5. aspects of business facilities and equipment;
6. existence or non-existence of patents, and other details thereof as well as other technological features;
7. capacity for and aspects of production and sales etc.;
8. capacity for and aspects of obtaining funds and materials etc.;
9. relations with other entrepreneurs through investments and other means;
10. comparisons with competitors on all points enumerated in the above items.

Chapter IV. Stock Holdings, Multiple Directorates, Mergers, and Transfer of Whole Business

Article 9. The establishment of holding company is hereby prohibited.

The term "holding company" as used in the preceding paragraph shall mean a company whose principle business is to control, by holding stock (including partnership shares; hereinafter the same) the business activities of another company.

Article 10. Any company whose business is other than financial (the definition of which shall be banking, trust, insurance, mutual financing or securities business; hereinafter the same) shall not acquire stocks (excluding those without voting rights; hereinafter the same) of another company.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to such a case where the Fair Trade Commission has concluded, when it receives application for acquisition of the whole stocks of a company which comes under all of the following conditions from a company (excluding one principally engaged in buying and selling of goods), that it does not constitute a substantial restraint of competition in any particular field of trade, and thereby is not contrary to the public interest and has granted permission:

1. a company which stands in continuous close relation with regard to the supply of raw materials, semi-finished products, accessory parts, byproducts, waste material or goods or other economic benefits necessary for its business activities, or a company which stands in relation of utilization of patent invention or model utility,
2. a company which does not own stock in another company.

In addition to such a case as prescribed in the preceding parapraph, in case a company (in case of acquisition of stock of an existing company, the company which desires to acquire stock and the company issuing the stock) desiring to acquire stock has explained the fact that such acquisition of stock complies with the conditions contained in each of the following items, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply if it complies with other conditions prescribed in said paragraph although it will not own the whole stock of said company.

1. acquisition of stock issued to raise necessary funds,
2. acquisition of stock issued because acquisition of capital by means other than issue of stock was practically difficult,
3. acquisition of stock is not due to unfair methods of competition,
4. acquisition of stock of a company whose stock is not owned by a company standing in com-

petition with the company which desires to acquire the stock; provided that, with regard to acquisition of stock of a company whose principal business is the purchase and sale of commodities, the foregoing shall apply only in case a company other than the company which desires to acquire stock does not own such stocks.

Article 11. Any company whose business is financial shall not own stocks in a company with which it is competing and which operates in the same field of financial business.

No company whose business is financial and whose total assets (excluding unpaid-up capital stock, unpaid-up partnership share or claim rights against unpaid-up fixed funds) exceeds five million (5,000,000) *yen* shall acquire stock of another company in case by so doing it holds in excess of five percent (5%) of the total issued stock of said company.

The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall not apply to such a case coming under any one of the following items:

1. in case of ownership of stocks by a company engaged in the securities business in the normal course of its business,
2. in case of ownership of stocks by a company other than one engaged in the securities business and whose business is financial by underwriting for the purpose of public sale,
3. in case of ownership of stocks by acceptance of a security trust wherein the truster is the benificiary, provided that the foregoing shall apply only when the truster exercises the voting right.

In case of ownership of such stocks as coming under item 1 or item 2, of the preceding paragraph, said ownership of stocks for a period in excess of one (1) year from the date of acquisition of said stocks shall be limited to such a case where previous permission of the Fair Trade Commission has been obtained.

Article 12. No company shall own debentures (excluding bank financing debentures) of another company in case by so doing it holds in excess of an amount equivalent to twenty-five percent (25%) of the capital (the definition of which shall be total capital stock, total amount of partnership shares, aggregate amount of total capital stock and total amount of partnership shares, or total fixed funds) of said company.

The provisions of paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to such a case as provided for by the preceding paragraph. In this case, "stocks" shall read "debentures."

Article 13. No officer or an employee (the definition of which shall be a person other than an officer in regular employment of a company in business) of a company shall hold concurrently a position as an officer in another company in any one of the following cases:

1. in case both of the companies are in competition with one another,
2. in case one fourth (1/4) or more of the officers of either of the two (2) companies are holding concurrently positions as officers in a third company.

No officer of a company shall, in any case, hold a position of officer in a company in four (4) or more companies.

Article 14. No person shall acquire stock in two (2) or more companies in competition with one another, when the effect of such ownership will substantially restrain competition in any particular field of trade and thereby is contrary to the public interest.

Any person whose ownership of stocks of two (2) or more companies in competition with one another will be in excess of ten percent (10%) of the issued stock of said companies shall receive the permission of the Fair Trade Commission with regard to acquisition of said stocks.

No officer of a company shall acquire stock of another engaged in competition with said company.

In case an officer of a company, when assuming his position as an officer in said company, owns stock of another company in competition with said company, he shall file a report of said fact with the Fair Trade Commission.

The Fair Trade Commission may, in case it receives such a report as provided for in the preceding paragraph, and when it deems that such ownership of stock may substantially restrain competition in any particular field of trade and thereby be contrary to the public interest, order the disposal of the whole or a part of said stocks or to take any other necessary measures.

Article 15. No company shall effect a merger without the permission of the Fair Trade Commission.

The Fair Trade Commission, in case it receives an application for permission as provided for by the preceding paragraph, shall not grant permission when the said merger falls under any one of the following items and thereby is deemed to be contrary to the public interest:

1. in case the merger does not contribute to the rationalization of production, supply or management,
2. in case substantial disparities in bargaining power will arise due to the merger,
3. in case the merger may cause a substantial restraint of competition in any particular field of trade,
4. in case the merger has been coerced by unfair methods of trade.

Article 16. No company shall, without receiving permission of the Fair Trade Commission, receive transfer of the whole or a part of the business of another company, lease the whole of the business of another company, receive entrustment of the management of another company, or enter into a contract which provides for a joint profit and loss account with another company.

The provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to such a case as provided for in the preceding paragraph, provided that "said merger" shall read "said act."

Article 17. No act, in whatever form or manner, shall be committed to evade such prohibitions or restrictions as provided for in Article 9 to the preceding Article inclusive.

Article 18. The Fair Trade Commission may, when a company is established in violation of the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 9, or when companies.

have merged in violation of the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 15, institute a suit to have said establishment or merger be declared null and void.

Chapter V. Unfair Methods of Competition

Article 19. No entrepreneur shall employ unfair methods of competition.

Article 20. In case there exists an act in violation of the preceding Article, the Fair Trade Commission may order the cessation of said act in accordance with the procedure provided for by Section 2 of Chapter 8.

Chapter VI. Exemptions

Article 21. The provisions of this Law shall not apply to such business activities relating to production, sales or supply of persons or parties operating railroad, electricity, gas and other enterprises whose business constitutes, by the very nature of said business, a monopoly.

Article 22. The provisions of this Law, in case a special law exists for a certain enterprise, shall not apply to such legitimate acts of an entrepreneur as are executed in accordance with the provisions of said Law or order under said Law.

Such special Law as mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be stipulated by separate law.

Article 23. The provisions of this Law shall not apply to such an act as recognized to be within the execution of rights under the Copy-right Law, the Patent Law, the Model Utility Law, the Design Law and the Trade-mark Law.

Article 24. The provisions of this Law shall not apply to an association (including federation of associations) which conforms with each of the following qualifications and which, moreover, has been established in accordance with the provisions of seperate law, provided that the foregoing shall not apply to such a case where there is employment of unfair methods of competition or a restraint of competition in any particular field of trade resulting in an undue enhancement of price.

1. the purpose shall be mutual-aid among small-scale entrepreneurs of consumers,
2. establishment shall be voluntary, and participation and with-drawal of members shall be at will,
3. each member shall possess equal voting rights,
4. in case distribution of profits among members is executed, limits for distribution shall be fixed by law or order, or under the articles of association.

Chapter VII. Indemnification of Damages

Article 25. Any enttepreneur who has effected private monopolization or undertaken unreasonable restraints of trade, or who has employed unfair methods of competition, shall be liable of indemnification of damages caused by said act to the person or party who sufferred damages.

No entrepreneur shall be exempted from the liability prescribed in the preceding paragraph by certification of the non-existance of wilfulness or negligence on his part.

Article 26. The right to claim indemnification of damages as provided for by the preceding Article may not be exercised in court until the decision under the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 48 or Article 52 has been declared final and conclusive.

The right stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall be barred by limitations after the elapse of three (3) years from the day of the decision in said paragraph has become final and conclusive.

Chapter VIII. The Fair Trade Commission

Section 1. Organization and Powers

Article 27. In order to ensure proper operation of this Law, there shall be established the Fair Trade Commission.

The Fair Trade Commission shall be under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister.

Article 28. The Commissioners of the Fair Trade Commission shall perform their functions independently.

Article 29. The Fair Trade Commission shall be composed of seven (7) Commissioners.

The Commissioners shall be appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of the House of Representatives from among persons whose age is thirty-five (35) years or more and who are of learning and experience in legal or economic fields.

The Commissioners shall be civil service officials.

Article 30. The term of office for the Commissioners shall be five (5) years. The term of office for a Commissioner who has been appointed to fill a vacancy shall be the remainder of the term of office for his predecessor.

A Commissioner may be reappointed.

A Commissioner shall retire from office upon reaching the age of sixty-five (65) years.

Measures to be taken when a Commissioner finishes his term of office or when a vacancy occurs during the period of time that the Diet is in recess or the House of Representatives is dissolved, shall be provided for by separate order.

Article 31. A Commissioner shall not be removed, against his will, from office during his tenure of office except in such a case coming under any one of the following items:

1. when he has been declared legally incompetent or quasi-incompetent,
2. when he has been dismissed from civil service by judgment,
3. when he has been sentenced for a violation of the provisions of this Law,
4. when he has been sentenced to imprisonment or heavier penalty,
5. when the Fair Trade Commission has decided that he is incapable of discharging his duties on account of Physical or mental disabilities.

Article 32. With respect to such a case as provided for in item 1 or item 3 to item 5 inclusive of the preceding article, the Prime Minister shall remove from office the Commissioner concerned.

Article 33. The Prime Minister shall appoint the Chairman of the Fair Trade Commission from among the Commissioners.

The Chairman shall preside over the affairs of the Fair Trade Commission and represent it.

The Fair Trade Commission shall select in advance a person from among the Commissioners who will act in place of the Chairman in case he is incapacitated.

Article 34. Meetings of the Fair Trade Commission shall not be opened nor shall decisions be made without the attendance of the Chairman and three (3) or more of the commissioners.

The proceedings of the Fair Trade Commission shall be decided by a majority vote. In case the votes are evenly decided, the Chairman shall have the power to decide.

Decisions of the Fair Trade Commission with respect to the provisions of item 5 of Article 31 shall be made, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, with the unanimous concurrence of all the commissioners except that of the commissioner concerned.

Article 35. In order to execute the business of the Fair Trade Commission, a staff office shall be established and attached to it, and necessary personnel shall be maintained.

Personnel provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be civil service officials.

Public prosecutors, attorneys practicing at the time of appointment and those qualified to become attorneys shall be included in the personnel as provided for by paragraph 1 of this Article.

Duties of public prosecutors included in the personnel as provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be limited to criminal offenses in violation of the provisions of this Law.

Article 36. Emoluments of the Chairman, other commissioners and personnel of the Fair Trade Commission shall be prescribed by separate order.

Emoluments of the Chairman, and other commissioners shall not be reduced in amount against the will of the recipients during their tenure of office.

Article 37. The Chairman and other commissioners as well as such personnel of the Fair Trade Commission as designated by separate order shall not engage in the following activities:

1. to become a member of the Diet or that of an assembly of a local public body or to engage actively in political activities,
2. to engage in any other remunerative work except in such a case as permitted by the Prime Minister,
3. to engage in commerce or any other occupation for pecuniary gain.

Article 38. Persons provided for in the preceding Article shall not express their views to the public on the existance or non-existence of facts pertaining to a case, or on the application of law to a case. However, the foregoing shall not apply where provided for in this Law and to publication of conclusions reached in critical studies on this Law.

Article 39. The Chairman and other commissioners and personnel of the Fair Trade Commission or persons who have held such positions in the Fair Trade Commission shall not divulge or make surreptitious use of trade secrets of entrepreneurs which they may have acquired in course of execution of their duties.

Article 40. The Fair Trade Commission may, if necessary for the performance of its functions, order government offices, juridical persons established by special law or ordinance, entrepreneurs or organization of entrepreneurs, or their personnel to appear before the Fair Trade Commission, or may require them to submit necessary reports information or data.

Article 41. The Fair Trade Commission may, if necessary for the performance of its functions, entrust government officers, juridical persons established by special law or ordinance, educational institutions, entrepreneurs or organizations of entrepreneurs, or their personnel or persons of learning and experience with the work of compiling necessary reports or research.

Article 42. The Fair Trade Commission may, if necessary for the performance of its functions, held public hearings and obtain views of the general pnblic.

Article 43. The Fair Trade Commission may, in order to ensure proper operation of this Law, make public necessary matters with the exception of the trade secrets of entrepreneurs.

Article 44. The Fair Trade Commission shall submit to the Diet, through the Prime Minister, an annual report on the various aspects of the enforcement of this Law.

The Fair Trade Commission may submit to the Diet, through the Prime Minister, its views on matters necessary to attain the purpose of this Law.

Section 2. Procedure.

Article 45. Any person may, when he considers that a violation of the provisions of this Law exists, report said fact to the Fair Trade Commission and demand necessary measures to be taken.

In case such a report as provided for by the preceding paragraph is received, the Fair Trade Commission shall make necessary investigations with respect to the case.

The Fair Trade Commission may, when it considers that a violation of the provisions of this Law exists, take upon its own authority suitable measures.

Article 46. The Fair Trade Commission may, in order to conduct necessary investigations with regard to a case, take the following measures:

1. summon and question persons connected with a case, or witnesses or cause them to submit their views or reports.
2. summon experts and cause them to give expert testimony.
3. order persons possessing accounting books, documents, and other matter to submit the same, and detain any submitted matter.
4. conduct spot inspections of any place of business or other necessary places of the persons connected with a case and examine conditions of business operation, accounting books, and other matter.

The Fair Trade Commission may, in case it deems it to be proper cause such of its personnel as prescribed by separate order to take such measures as provided for by the preceding paragraph.

In case a spot investigation is to be conducted by said personnel in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, they shall be required to carry with them a warrant.

Article 47. The Fair Trade Commission shall, when necessary investigation of a case has been made,

make a record of the gist thereof and, in case any measures as provided for in the preceding Article have been taken, specifically set forth plainly any result thereof

Article 48. The Fair Trade Commission may, when it deems that an entrepreneur has effected a private monopolization or has undertaken an unreasonable restraint of trade or has employed unfair methods of competition, or when it deems that undue substantial disparities in bargaining power exist, recommend said entrepreneur to take suitable measures.

In case a recommendation has been made pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the entrepreneur shall notify the Fair Trade Commission whether or not he will accept the said recommendation.

In case the entrepreneur has accepted the recommendation, the Fair Trade Commission may, render a decision on the lines of the recommendation without resorting to the procedure of a hearing.

Article 49. With respect to any case coming under paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the Fair Trade Commission may, in case it deems that to put the case to the procedure of a hearing would be in the public interest, open proceedings to hear the said case in a hearing.

The procedure of a hearing shall commence from the time a notice of decision to open proceedings of a hearing is sent to an entrepreneur.

Article 50. The notice of decision to open proceedings of hearing shall state the essential points of the case, and the date and place of hearing as well as the fact that the entrepreneur is required to attend.

The date of the hearing shall be fixed on a day later than thirty (30) days after the day that the notice of decision to open proceedings of a hearing is sent.

Article 51. An entrepreneur shall without delay, upon receipt of the delivery of the notice of decision to open proceedings of a hearing, file a reply with the Fair Trade Commission.

Article 52. An entrepreneur or his agent may, in the hearing, state its reasons why an order of the Fair Trade Commission to take measures in the particular case pursuant to the provisions of Article 7, paragraph 1 of Article 8 or Article 20 should be unreasonable, submit supporting evidence, demand of the Fair Trade Commission to interrogate necessary witnesses, to order expert testimony of experts, to order holders of accounting books and other matter to submit them or to make necessary spot investigation and examine aspects of operation and property, accounting books and other matter, or may interrogate witnesses or experts who have been ordered to attend the hearing by the Fair Trade Commission

An entrepreneur may appoint an attorney or any other appropriate person as his agent.

Article 53. All hearings shall be open. However, in case it is deemed necessary to protect the trade secrets of an entrepreneur or necessary in the public interest, a hearing may be closed to the general public.

A stenographer shall attend all hearings to record statements made therein.

Article 54. The Fair Trade Commission shall, when it is deemed after a hearing that an entrepreneur has effected private monopolization, has undertaken an unreasonable restraint of trade, or has employed unfair methods of competition or that substantial disparities in bargaining power exist, by a decision, order the party connected with the case to take such measures as provided for by Article 7, paragraph 1 of Article 8 or Article 20.

Article 55. Decisions shall be made by a meeting of the Chairman and other commissioners.

The provisions of paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of Article 34 shall apply mutatis mutandis to such a meeting as provided for in the preceding paragraph.

Article 56. Meeting of the Fair Trade Commission shall not be opened to the public.

Article 57. Decisions shall be rendered in writing together with such findings of fact made by the Fair Trade Commission and application of law thereto, and the Chairman and the commissioners attending the meeting shall sign them and affix seals thereto.

A minority opinion may be attached to the written decision.

Article 58. Decisions shall take effect from the time copies thereof are served upon the entrepreneur.

Article 59. The Fair Trade Commission may, if deemed necessary, on its own authority, require a third party interested in the result of the decision to participate in the proceedings for a decision as a concerned party, provided that it shall previously interrogate the entrepreneur and said third party.

Article 60. Any government office or public organization concerned with a case may, if deemed necessary in the public interest, participate in the proceedings for a decision as a concerned party.

Article 61. Any government office or public organization concerned with a case may, in order to protect the public interest, express its views to the Fair Trade Commission.

Article 62. In case the Fair Trade Commission orders the cessation of a violating act or any other measures to be taken in accordance with the provisions of Article 54, an entrepreneur may stay execution of said order until said decision becomes final and conclusive by depositing such bond of security as fixed by the Court.

Court action as provided by the preceding paragraph shall be executed in accordance with the Simplified Litigation Procedure Law.

Article 63. In case an entrepreneur posts bond in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article and when such a decision as provided for by paragraph 1 of the preceding Article becomes final and conclusive, the Court may, upon representation on part of the Fair Trade Commission, confiscate the whole or a part of such bond or security as posted.

The provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the court action stipulated in the preceding paragraph.

Article 64. The Fair Trade Commission may, after it has rendered a decision in accordance with the provisions of Article 57, if deemed specially necessary, take such measures as provided for by Article 46, or may have its personnel take said measures.

Article 65. The Fair Trade Commission shall, when it receives an application for permission or approval in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 6, paragraph 2 or paragraph 3 of Article 10, paragraph 4 of Article 11 (including where it is applied mutatis mutandis in paragraph 2 of Article 12), paragraph 2 of Article 14, paragraph 1 of Article 15, or paragraph 1 of Article 16, and when it deems said application to be without grounds, dismiss said application by a decision.

The provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 45 shall apply mutatis mutendis to such a case of application for permission as provided for in the preceding paragraph.

Article 66. The Fair Trade Commission may, with respect to an application for permission or approval as provided for by the preceding Article, revoke by a decision, after procedure of a hearing said permission or approval when conditions for said permission or approval have ceased to exist or have changed.

The Fair Trade Commission may, when certain facts serving as the basis for a decision have ceased to exist or have undergone a change due to changes in economic conditions and other reasons; and when it becomes apparent that further support of said decision is unreasonable as well as contrary to the public interest, revoke or modify its decision by separate decision after procedure of a hearing.

Article 67. The Court may, if deemed of urgent necessity, upon complaint of the Fair Trade Commission, order an entrepreneur temporarily to cease an act suspected of private monopolization, unreasonable restraint of trade or unfair method of composition, or may revoke or modify said order.

The provisions of paragraph 2 of the Article 62 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the court action stipulated in the preceding paragraph.

Article 68. Any entrepreneur may, by depositing such bond or security as fixed by the Court, stay execution of an order as provided for by paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.

The provisions of Article 63 shall apply mutatis mutandis to confiscation of such deposited bond or security as provided for by the preceding paragraph.

Article 69. Any interested party may demand of the Fair Trade Commission perusal or copying of the records of a case or may ask the Fair Trade Commission for the original, the copy or abridged copy of the decision.

Article 70. Necessary matters with respect to procedure for investigation and hearings of the Fair Trade Commission and other dispositions of cases as well as those with respect to deposits prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 62 and paragraph 1 of Article 68 other than those provided for in this Law shall be prescribed by separate order.

Section 3. Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 71. When the Fair Trade Commission designates unfair methods of competition in accordance with the provisions of item 7 of paragraph 6 of Article 2, it shall hear the views of such entrepreneurs as operating the same line of business as that of an entrepreneur who employs those methods of competition it is about to designate, and hold a public hearing to obtain the views of the general public and thereupon draw up a tentative plan for designation which shall be published, and should there be any objection by an entrepreneur to such tentative shall make the designation after giving due consideration to said objection.

Article 72. Designation of unfair methods of competition in accordance with the provisions of item 7 of paragraph 6 of Article 2 shall be executed by public notice.

Such designation as provided for in the preceding paragraph shall come into effect thirty (30) days after the date of its public notice.

Article 73. The Fair Trade Commission shall, if it considers that a criminal violation of the provisions of this law exists, file an accusation with the Public Procurator-General.

In case disposition has been made not to prosecute a case which is the subject of such accusation as provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Public Procurator-General shall, without delay, submit through the Minister of Justice a written report, stating the said fact as well as reasons therefore, to the Prime Minister.

Article 74. In case the Public Procurator-General considers that a criminal violation of the provisions of this law exists, he may notify the Fair Trade Commission of this fact and obtain an investigation and a report on the results thereof.

Article 75. Witnesses or experts who have been ordered to appear to give expert testimony in a hearing in accordance with the provisions of item 1 or item 2 of paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of Article 4 may claim such travelling expenses and allowances as provided for by separate order.

Article 76. The Fair Trade Commission may, with respect to its internal rules and to its procedure for handling cases, establish separate regulations.

Chapter IX. Legal Suits

Article 77. Any party having objection to a decision of the Fair Trade Commission may institute a suit for revocation or modification of such decision before the Court, provided that the foregoing shall not apply when thirty (30) days have elapsed after the day on which the decision has become effective.

In suits instituted under the preceding paragraph, the Fair Trade Commission shall be the defendant.

Article 78. In case a suit is received by the Court, it shall without delay call on the Fair Trade Commission for transmission of the records (including testimonies of parties concerned with a case, witnesses or experts and stenographic records and any other matter that may be used as evidence in court).

Article 79. Institution of a suit as provided for by paragraph 1 of Article 77 shall not suspend the execution of a decision of the Fair Trade Commission, provided that the Court may, if deemed necessary, at any time, upon complaint from the interested party or on its own authority order suspension of execution of the whole or a part of a decision of the Fair Trade Commission, or may revoke or modify such Court action.

Article 80. Finding of facts made by the Fair Trade

Commission, when substantial evidence exists to prove said finding, shall be binding upon the Court.

Whether such substantial evidence as provided for in the preceding paragraph exists or not shall be determined by the Court.

Article 81. A concerned party may plead to the Court to submit new evidence relevant to the said case only in such a case as coming under either of the following two items:

1. in case the Fair Trade Commission failed to take cognizance, without good cause of said evidence,
2. in case, at a hearing of the Fair Trade Commission, it was impossible to submit said evidence, without negligence, on the part of the party.

In either of the two cases provided for by both items of the preceding paragraph, the concerned party shall bear burden of showing cause for reasons thereof.

In case the Court deems that a necessity for examining such new evidence as provided for by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article exists, it shall return the case back to the Fair Trade Commission and order it to take suitable measures after examining said evidence.

Article 82. The Court may revoke any decision of the Fair Trade Commission when it comes under either one of the following items:

1. in case the facts upon which the decision is based are not supported by substantial evidence,
2. in case the decision is contrary to the Constitution and other law.

The Court may, when it deems that the contents of a decision with respect to application of the Constitution and other law is arbitrary or unreasonable, modify said decision.

Article 83. The Court may, when it deems that a decision of the Fair Trade Commission should be modified, return the case to it indicating such modifications to be made.

Article 84. When a suit for indemnification of damages has been filed in accordance with the provisions of Article 25, the Court shall without delay obtain the opinion of the Fair Commission with respect to the amount of damages caused by such violation of said Article.

In case a claim for indemnification in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 is being filed in Court in order to off-set a cross or counter claim, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Article 85. Jurisdiction of primary trials of any suit coming under any one of the following items shall rest with the Tokyo High Court:

1. a suit concerning a decision of the Fair Trade Commission,
2. a suit concerning indemnification of damages as provided for by Article 25,
3. a suit concerning an offence as provided for by Article 89 and Article 90.

Article 86. Any case provided for by paragraph 1 of Article 62, paragraph 1 of Article 63, (including such a case where said provisions are applied mutatis mutandis in paragraph 2 of Article 68), paragraph 1 of Article 67 and Article 97 shall become the exclusive jurisdiction of the Tokyo High Court.

Article 87. A panel of judges invested with the jurisdiction to hear exclusively all suit cases under Article 85 and such cases as provided for by the preceding Article shall be established within the Tokyo High Court.

The number of judges of the panel provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be five (5).

Article 88. No appeal shall be allowed against court procedings in such cases as provided for in the preceding Article except on grounds that an unreasonable determination was made during said court procedings to whether any law, order, regulations or disposition was in conformity with the Constitution, or that a court judgment was contrary to law.

Chapter X. Penalties

Article 89. Any person or party who, in violation of the provisions of Article 3, effects a private monopolization or undertakes an unreasonable restrain of trade shall be punished by a penal servitude for not more than three (3) years or by a fine not more than fifty thousand (50,000) *yen*.

Any attempted offense of the preceding paragraph shall be punished.

Article 90. Any person or party coming under any one of the following items shall be punished by a penal servitude for not more than two (2) years or by a fine not more than thirty thousand (30,000) *yen*:

1. one who, in violation of the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 4, undertook a concerted action,
2. one who, in violation of the provisions of Article 5, establishes or organizes a juridical person or other organization or participates in such organization,
3. one who, in violation of the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 6, participated in an agreement or contract,
4. one who fails to abide by such a decision as provided for by paragraph 3 of Article 98 or Article 54 after it became final and conclusive.

Article 91. Any person or party coming under any one of the following items shall be punished by a penal servitude for not more than one (1) year or by a fine not more than twenty thousand (20,000) *yen*:

1. one who, in violation of the provisions of paragraph 3 or paragraph 4 of Article 6, participated in an agreement or contract,
2. one who established a holding company in violation of the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 9,
3. one who acquired or owned stock in violation of the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 10 or paragraph 1, paragraph 2 or paragraph 4 of Article 11,
4. one who acquired or owned debentures in violation of the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 12 or paragraph 4 of Article 11 as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 12,
5. one who assumed a position as an officer of a

company in violation of the provisions of Article 13,

6. one who acquired stock in violation of the provisions of paragraph 1 to paragraph 3 inclusive of Article 14 and failed to report said fact in violation of the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 14, or who failed to abide with an order of the Fair Trade Commission as provided for by paragraph 5 of Article 14 after said order became final and conclusive,
7. one who, in violation of the provisions of Article 16, received transfer of the whole or a part of the business of another company, leased the whole business of another company, received entrustment of management of another company, or entered into a contract providing for a joint profit and loss account with another company,
8. one who violated the provisions of Article 17.

Article 92. Any person or party guilty of any of the offenses prescribed in the preceding three (3) Articles may, according to circumstances, be punished by both penal servitude and a fine.

Article 93. Any person or party who has violated the provisions of Article 39 shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than one (1) year or a fine not more than five thousand (5,000) *yen*.

Article 94. Any person who refuses, obstructs or evades such inspection as provided for by the provisions of item 4 of paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of Article 46 shall be punished by a penal servitude for not more than six (6) months or by a fine not more than one thousand (1,000) *yen*.

Article 95. When a representative of a juridical person or an agent, an employee, or any other person in the service of a juridical person or of an individual has committed a violation as provided for by Article 89, Article 90, item 1 to item 4 inclusive as well as item 6 to item 8 inclusive of Article 91, or Article 94 with respect to the business or property of said juridical person or individual, not only shall the offender be punished but said juridical person or said individual shall also be punished by such fine as provided for by the respective Articles.

Article 96. Any offience under Article 89 or Article 90 shall be considered after filing of an accusation by the Fair Trade Commission.

Such accusation as provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be made in writing.

The Fair Trade Commission may, when filing such accusation as provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article in case it deems that such sentence as provided for in item 1 of paragraph 1 of Article 100 is called for with respect to an offience in said accusation, state said fact in such written accusation as provided for in the preceding paragraph.

Such accusation as provided for by paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be revoked after institution of public prosecution.

Article 97. Any person or party who has violated a decision given under paragraph 3 of Article 48 or Article 54 shall be liable to a non-criminal fine for not more than fifty thousand (50,000) *yen*, provided that the foregoing shall not apply when said act should be punished by criminal penalty.

Article 98. Any person or party who has violated a court determination given under paragraph 1 of Article 67 shall be liable to a non-criminal fine for not more than thirty thousand (30,000) *yen*.

Article 99. Any person or party coming under any one of the following items shall be liable to a non-criminal fine for not more than five hundred (500) *yen*:

1. one who, in violation of measures taken by the Fair Trade Commission in accordance with the provisions of Article 40, failed to appear, failed to submit reports, information or data, or submitted false reports, information or data,
2. one who, in violation of measures taken against the parties concerned with the case and witnesses in accordance with the provisions of item 1 of paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of Article 46, failed to appear, failed to give testimony, gave false testimony, or failed to submit reports or submitted false report,
3. one who, in violation of measures taken against an export in accordance with the provisions of item 2 of paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of Article 45, failed to appear, failed to give export testimony or gave false export testimony,
4. one who, in violation of measures taken against a holder of matter in accordance with the provisions of item 3 of paragraph 1 of paragraph 2 of Article 45, failed to submit such matter.

Article 100. In such a case coming under Article 89 or Article 90, the Court may, according to circumstances, render the following sentences at the same time as when the verdict is given, provided that such a sentence as coming under item 1 shall be issued only when said patent right, or license right for patented invention belongs to the offender:

1. sentence to effect that said patent right or license right for patented invention shall be revoked,
2. sentence to effect that becoming a party to a contract with the Government shall be prohibited for a period of not less than six (6) months and not more than three (3) years after the date when the verdict becomes final and conclusive.

In case a verdict including such a sentence as provided for by item 1 of the preceding paragraph becomes final and conclusive, the Court shall transmit a copy of the verdict to the President of the Bureau of Patents and Standards.

The President of the Bureau of Patents and Standards shall, when he receives such a transmission as provided for by the preceding paragraph, revoke the patent under said patent rights of revoke said license right for patented invention.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 101. The date for enforcement of this law shall be fixed by separate order for each provision.

Article 102. Any contract which actually exists at the time for the enforcement of each provision of this law and which is in violation of said provision shall become null and void as from the date for enforcement of said provision.

Article 103. The provisions of this law shall not apply to such an act executed by an entrepreneur in accordance with the reorganization plan as provided for by the Enterprise Reconstruction and Reorgani-

zation Law or with the reorganization plan as provided for by the Financial Institutions Reconstruction and Reorganization Law.

Article 104. The disposition of any juridical person or other organization actually existing at the time for enforcement of the provisions of Article 5 and undertaking control of distribution of the whole or a part of materials and products by method of exclusive purchase or sale, or undertakes allocation of the whole or a part of materials and products shall be provided for by separate order.

Article 105. Disposition of a holding company actually existing at the time for the enforcement of this Law shall be provided for separate order.

Article 106. The provisions of Article 9, Article 10, Article 12, paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of Article 14, the preceding Article, Article 107 and Article 110 shall not apply to the North-east Development Co., Ltd. (the Tohoku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha).

Article 107. Disposition of stocks or debentures owned by a company other than one whose business is financial at the time for enforcemen of the provisions of Article 10 or Article 12 in violation of said provisions shall be provided for by separate order.

Article 108. Disposition of stocks or debentures owned by a company whose business is financial at the time for enforcement of the provisions of Article 11 or Article 12 in violation of said provisions shall be provided for by separate order.

Article 109. Any person holding concurrently positions as an officer of a company at the time for enforcement of the provisions of Article 13 in violation of the provisions of paragraph 1 of said Article shall resign from all except any one of such positions within a period of ninety (90) days of the date for enforcement of said article.

Any person holding positions as an officer in four (4) or more companies on the date for enforcement of the provisions of Article 13 shall resign from all except any one of such positions within a period of ninety (90) days of the date for enforcement of said article.

Article 110. Disposition of stocks actually owned at the time for enforcement of the provisions of Article 14 in violation of the provisions of said article shall be provided for by separate order.

Article 111. Any person or party coming under any one of the following items shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than one (1) year or by a fine not more than five thousand (5,000) *yen*:

1. one who violated the provisions of Article 109,
2. one who violated an order given in accordance with the provisions of Article 104, Article 105, Article 107, Article 108, or the preceding article.

Article 112. In case a representative of juridical person, or an agent, an employee or any other person is in service of a juridical person or of an individual violates the provisions of item 2 of the preceding article with respect to the business or property of said juridical person or individual, not only shall the offender be punished but said juridical person or said individual shall also be punished by such fine as provided for in the preceding article.

Article 113. The Chairman and commissioners of the Fair Trade Commission may attend meetings of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission or those of the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee and express their views.

Article 114. Terms of Office for the initial commissioners of the Fair Trade Commission shall be one (1) year for one (1) comissioner, two (2) years for two (2) commissioners, three (3) years for one (1) commissioner, four (4) years for two (2) commissioners and five (5) years for one (1) commissioner in accordance with such appointments as the Prime Minister may make.

The Partial Amendments of the Law Relating to the Prohibition of Private Monopoly and the Methods of Preserving Fair Trade

Promulgated, and
Enforced, July 31, 1947

The following amendments shall be made to the Law No. 54 of 1947:

In Articles 28 and 31, "the Commissioners" shall read "the Chairman and the Commissioners."

In paragraph 1 of Article 29, "seven (7) Commissioners" shall read "the Chairman and six (6) Commissioners" and in paragraphs 2 and 3 of said Article "The Commissioners" shall read "The Chairman and the Commissioners," and the following paragraph shall be added next to paragraph 2 of said Article,

The Emperor shall attest the appointment and dismissal of the Chairman.

In the main sentence of paragraph 1 and in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Article 30, "the Commissioners" shall read "the Chairman and the Commissioners" and in the Proviso to paragraph 1 of said Article, "a Commissioner who has been" shall read "the Chairman and a Commissioner who have been."

In Article 32, "the Commissioners" shall read "the Chairman or the Commissioners."

Paragraph 1 of Article 33 shall be deleted.

In Article 114, "one (1) year for one (1) commissioner, two (2) years for two (2) commissioners, three (3) years for one (1) commissioner, four (4) years for two (2) commissioners and five (5) years for one (1) commissioner" shall read "one (1) year, two (2) years, three (3) years or five (5) years, respectively for four (4) commissioners and four (4) years for two (2) commissioners."

Supplementary Provision

The present Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

listed in Item 1 and Item 6 to Item 8 inclusive of the preceding article and, for the period of time until October 31st, 1947, to these of such laws or orders based on said laws issued on the basis of such laws as listed in Item 2 to Item 5 inclusive of the preceding article.

Supplementary Provision:

This law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation; provided that the provisions of Article 1 shall be applied as from July 20, 1947

The Law Concerning Exemptions of the Law Relating to the Prohibition of Private Monopoly and the Methods of Preserving Fair Trade

Promulgated, and
Enforced, Nov. 20, 1947

Article 1. The provisions of Law No. 54 of 1947, Law relating to Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Methods of Preserving Fair Trade (hereinafter referred to as the Anti-monopoly Law) shall not apply to such legitimate acts of entrepreneurs as executed in accordance with the provisions of the following laws (including Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945) hereinafter the same or orders based upon the provisions of said laws; provided that with regard to acts of entreprenurs performed in accordance with the provisions of the laws listed in Item 2 to Item 5 inclusive or orders based upon said laws the foregoing exemption shall cover only such acts as executed prior to 31st October, 1947:

1. Local Railway Act, Article 25, Paragraph 1 (including such cases where said provisions are applied mutatis mutandis in Article 26 of the Tramways Act.);
2. Motor Transportation Enterprise Act, Article 10. Paragraph 1, Item 3 (including such cases where said provisions are applied mutatis mutandis in Article 16, Paragraph 1 of said Act) and Article 16-(6), Paragraph 1, Item 2;
3. Local Transportation Act, Article 4 (including such cases where said provisions are applied mutatis mutandis in Article 13 of said Act);
4. Land Transportation Enterprise Adjustment Act, Article 2, Paragraph 1, Item 6 and Item 7 as well as Paragraph 2 of said Article as provided in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing;
5. Insurance Act, Article 11;
6. Food Control Act;
7. Temporary Commodities Supply and Demand Adjustment Act;
8. Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945; Imperial Ordinance on orders to be issued as the Result of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration.

Article 2. The provisions of all laws and orders issued on the basis of said laws, which are actually in effect at the time of enforcement of this law and are contrary to the provisions of the Anti-monopoly Law, shall become null and void; provided that the foregoing shall not apply to the provisions of such laws or orders based on said laws issued on the basis of such laws as

The Elimination of Excessive Concentration of Economic Power Law.

Promulgated, and
Enforced, Dec. 18, 1947

Article 1. This law, by eliminating the excessive concentrations of economic power at the earliest possible date and rationally reorganizing the national economy, as a part of the series of measures taken for the reconstruction of the peace time and democratic nation, aims to lay the ground work for building a democratic and healthy national economy.

Article 2. "Enterprise" as used in this law shall include every kind of economic business of financial instrumentality or person, whether in the form of cartel, syndicate, combine, trust, stock company, partnership, association, concern, aggregate of firms or bodies, individuals, or otherwise.

"Independent enterprise" as used in this law shall mean any enterprise having separate juridical existence.

"Relationship" as used in this law shall mean every form of relationship, including agreement, combinations, associations, or understanding.

"Fields of activity" as used in this law shall include every kind of economic, business or financial activity.

With regard to the enforcement of this law, enterprise of monopolistic characteristics shall include any enterprise which has or may have influence in any field of activity which shall have resulted from merger of independent enterprises or which shall have resulted from excessive expansion of activities during the period between July 1, 1937 and September 1, 1945 in relation to its previously existing position in the field of activity. In this case, "influence" shall mean control sufficient to have a substantial effect upon the price or flow of capital, or upon the price or flow of goods or services, if the enterprise is to be withdrawn from the market.

With regard to the enforcement of this law, unrelated field of activity shall mean any field neither corresponding to those fields of production which are dependent upon each other in productive process, which are stages of production relating to production of same final product, nor to those fields of activity which are useful for each other in production, marketing on management rationalization.

"Competition" as used in this law concerning the enforcement of this law, competitor shall mean actual or potential competition or competitor.

"Production capacity" as used in this law shall mean degree of production obtainable by maximum operation of production facilities at normal condition.

"Family" as used in this law shall mean person, his or her spouse and relatives within third degree kinship.

With regard to the enforcement of this law, wealth of an individual or family shall include property of all enterprises as well as all other property owned or controlled by such individual or members of family.

Article 3. The HCLC shall designate excessive concentrations of economic power which exist on the effective date of this law or which shall have been in existence at any time between August 1, 1945 and the effective date of this law, and shall eliminate such excessive concentrations of economic power in interest of public welfare.

For this purpose, an excessive concentration of economic power shall be defined as any private enterprise conducted for profit, or combination of such enterprises, which by reason of its relative size in any line or the cumulative power of its position in many lines, restricts competition or impairs the apportunity for others to engage in business independently, in any important segment of business.

The HCLC shall designate excessive concentrations of economic power in accordance with the foregoing definition and in accordance with standards to be adopted under the provisions of Article 6.

Article 4. The designation by the provisions of the preceding Article shall be made on or prior to September 30, 1948.

Article 5. When the HCLC has made designation provided for by Article 3, it shall transmit such designation in writing to the interested persons. The cancellation of the designation of the same Article shall be transmitted in writing to the interested persons.

The transmission of designation of the preceding paragraph may be made by means of public notification.

Article 6. The HCLC shall decide and make public the specific standards for determining what shall constitute excessive concentrations of economic power upon consideration of the following factors and other necessary matters:

1. Percentage of amount of production or other economic activity of any enterprise in Japan proper to the total amount of production or other economic activity of Japan proper in the respective field of activity.
2. Comparison of present production capacity in Japan proper with maximum production capacity in Japan proper on or prior to June 30, 1937 of any enterprise.
3. Comparison of percentage of present production capacity or amount of other economic activity in Japan proper of any enterprise to the total production capacity or total amount of other economic activity of Japan proper in the respective field of activity with such maximum percentage on or prior to June 30, 1937.
4. Relationship of control over other enterprises.
5. The number, location and other geographic conditions of plants operated by any enterprise.
6. Whether plants are inter-related in productive processes and extent of such inter-relation, use of raw materials, products produced or in markets for products.
7. Control of raw materials by any enterprise.
8. History of expansion of business activity by means of merger of independent enterprise or other means.
9. Comparison of the efficiency of production of any enterprise with the efficiency of its separated parts or combination of separate parts.
10. Participation of any enterprise in or the existence of any arrangement or relationship including exclusive sales or purchasing or other similar arrangements of a monopolistic or restrictive character, or which provides for special privileges in the purchase or sale of materials, restrictions upon psoduction or distribution, fixing prices, restrictions upon business or sales areas, or the exclusive exchange of patents or technical information.
11. Control over substantial business activity operated by individuals or members of family.

In deciding "efficiency of production" of Clause 9 of the preceding paragraph, considerations shall be given whether quantity of output or unit costs will be affected by changing the organizational structure of the enterprise.

Article 7. The HCLC shall take such action in regard to the elimination of excessive concentrations of economic power designated by the provisions of Article 3, as are necessary to accomplish the purpose of this law.

The HCLC shall have the power mentioned below within necessary extent in taking such action as provided in the preceding paragraph:

1. To determine the principles, plans and procedures for the elimination of excessive concentrations of economic power designated by the provisrons of Article 3.
2. To collect, compile and investigate various information; to require the compilation and submission of informations; to order the keeping of records; to require production of report and views; to order persons possessing accounting books, documents and other matter to submit the same, and to detain any submitted matters.
3. To summon and question persons concerned or witnesses and to summon experts and cause them to give expert testimony.
4. To make any spot inspection of any place of business or other necessary places and examine

conditions of business operation and property, accounting books and other matters.

5. To order transfer or delivery of property; to require delegation by proxy the right to execute the voting rights of stocks and other securities; or to order acquisition of securities by money received in equivalent to the transferred properties or to deliver securities in equivalent to the transferred properties and to restrict voluntary transfer of such securities, in case properties belong to individuals or members of family.
6. To order the juridical person or other organizations to dissolve and to order to terminate any arrangement of monopolistic or restrictive characteristics such as cartels, syndicates, combines, combinations, trusts, or exclusive sales or purchasing; and to prohibit such actions as to perpetuate excessive concentrations of economic power.
7. To require the submission of plans for reorganization of enterprise, the disposal of assets and other necessary measures to eliminate excessive concentrations of economic power designated by the provisions of Article 3; to approve such plans; and to prepare plans of reorganization in case plans of reorganization are not submitted or the submitted plans of reorganization are not appropriate.
8. To appoint receivers with all legal and other powers to execute plans of reorganization; and to supervise the execution of plans of reorganization, disposal of assets, dissolution or liquidation of juridical person or other organizations, or other necessary measures for eliminating excessive concentration of economic power.
9. To prohibit unauthorized transfer of property or other activities prior to the approval of the HCLC.
10. To take such other measures as it may deem necessary to eliminate excessive concentrations of economic power designated by the provisions of Article 5 and consistent with the provisions of this law.
11. To issue necessary order to carry out the matters mentioned in the preceding items, and to decide and notify to public any rules necessary to execute the same.

In case the HCLC orders any juridical person or other organization to dissolve in accordance with the provisions of Item 6 of the preceding paragraph, the respective juridical person or other organization is to be dissolved by such order notwithstanding the provisions of any other laws, ordinances or contracts.

A person who conducts spot inspection by the provisions of Item 4 of Paragraph 2, shall be required to carry with him a specific warrant.

Article 8. In case the HCLC approves or directs any plans of reorganization, disposal of assets or such other necessary measures as eliminating excessive concentrations of economic power designated by the provisions of Article 3, directs measures provided in Item 5 or 6 of the second paragraph of the preceding Article or, if it is deemed necessary, directs any other measures, orders of such approval or direction shall be transmitted, in writing, to all interested persons and the FTC.

The proposed order by the provisions of the preceding paragraph (except in the case of voluntary plans of reorganization to be approved) shall be accompanied by written findings of fact. The written findings shall disclose in detail the economic, manufacturing, and other data upon which the order is based, or such information shall be transmitted with the order in memorandum form in addition to the findings.

The provisions of Article 5, Paragraph 2 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the transmission of order of the first paragraph.

Article 9. The HCLC shall hold a hearing with interested persons at a date not earlier than fifteen days after the date on which proposed order was transmitted.

At the hearing of the preceding paragraph, all interested persons may make objections or recommendations to such proposed order.

The HCLC may decide and notify the public rules for procedure for hearing provided in the first paragraph.

Article 10. In case the FTC deems there exists any conflict with the provisions of the Law No. 54 of 1947 relating to Prohibition of Private Monopoly and Methods of Preserving Fair Trade (hereinafter referred as Anti-Trust Law) in the proposed order, it shall indicate such conflict to the HCLC.

Article 11. The HCLC may make necessary changes in its proposed order on the basis of objections or recommendations of the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 2, or the indications by the provisions of the preceding Article.

In case the HCLC decided order, the final order shall be transmitted in writing, to all interested persons.

The provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 5 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the transmission of the final order of the preceding paragraph.

Article 12. The HCLC shall not approve a plan of reorganization unless it shall accord fair and equitable treatment of creditors, security holders and shareholders (including partner; hereinafter the same).

A plan of reorganization may provide the modification of the right of creditors, security holders or shareholders without approval of the same, such persons, however, shall have the right to raise objection at the hearing.

Article 13. If any findings of fact shall not be supported by substantial evidence, or if the HCLC shall have neglected to consider substantial evidence, in appeal may be raised to the Prime Minister by interested persons within thirty days of the transmission or public notice of the final order, providing, however, no such appeal shall be made unless such ommission of evidence shall have been specifically raised at the hearing or if such substantial evidence shall have been wilfully withheld from the HCLC.

Article 14. Within thirty days of such appeal as provided in the preceding Article is taken, the Prime Minister shall determine whether such ommission is such a substantial character as to render the order arbitrary.

In case the Prime Minister deems such ommission of evidence is of such a substantial character as to render the order arbitrary, the order shall be returned to the HCLC for proper modification by applying mutatis mutandis the procedures provided in Articles 8–11 to the extent necessary to correct ommiasion.

Article 15. The enforcement of the final order shall be suspended during the period an appeal may be taken as provided in Article 13 and until a decision shall have been made in case an appeal was made in accordance with the provisions of the same Article.

Article 16. The excessive concentration of economic power, whether or not based upon provisions of other laws and ordinances, or whether its creation shall have been voluntary or involuntary, may be eliminated in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 17. This law shall not be administered to contravene official rationing regulations.

Article 18. With regard to the excessive concentration of the economic power designated by the provisions of Article 3, the HCLC shall not be precluded from taking necessary action to prohibit the prepetuation of such excessive concentration of economic power in any other form in the event its organization shall have ceased to exist, been dissolved or Liquidated, or shall be in the process of dissolution or liquidation, or shall have been changed.

Article 19. The matters concerning the enforcement of the final order issued by the HCLC shall be charged by the FTC.

Petition for modification of the final order of the HCLC may be mado to the FTC.

The final order of the HCLC shall not be modified upon the petition for modification provided in the preceding paragraph without the prior approval of the HCLC before the date on which the functions of the HCLC shall be transferred to the FTC by the provisions of Article 26.

Article 20. The HCLC may delegate to FTC, in part, its function to be performed by the provisions of this law.

The HCLC may assign the business concerning the carrying out of functions to be performed by the provisions of this law to other government agencies to the extent necessary in carrying out such functions.

Article 21. Any person, coming under any one of the following items, shall be punished by a penal servitude for not more than three (3) years or by a fine not more than one hundred thousand (100,000) *yen*:

1. One who has violated the orders or requirements issued by the provisions of Article 7, Paragraph 2, Item 5 or who has violated the restrictions provided in the same Item.
2. On who has violated the orders to terminate any arrangement issued or the prohibition imposed by the provisions of Article 7, Paragraph 2, Item 6.
3. One who has violated the prohibition by the provisions of Article 7, Paragraph 2, Item 9.

Any person guilty of any of the offences prescribed in the preceding paragraph may, according to circumstances, be punished by both penal servitude and a fine.

Article 22. Any person who has refused, obstructed, or evaded such inspection as provided in Article 7, Paragraph 2, Item 4 shall be punished by a penal servitude for not more than six (6) months or by a fine not more than one thousand (1,000) *yen*.

Article 23. When a representative of a juridical person or an agent, an employee, or any other person in the service of a juridical person or of an individual has committed a violation as provided for by Article 21, Paragraph 1 or the preceding Article with respect to the business or property of said juridical person or individual, not only shall the offender be punished but said juridical person or said individual shall also be punished by such fine as provided for by the respective articles.

Article 24. Any person who has refused requirements to submit such plans as provided for by Article 7, Paragraph 2, Item 7 shall be liable to a non-criminal fine for not more than ten thousand (10,000) *yen*.

Article 25. Any person, coming under any one of the following items, shall be liable to a non-criminal fine for not more than one thousand (1,000) *yen*:

1. One who has refused requirements by the provisions of Article 7, Paragraph 2, Item 2, or who, in violation of orders issued by the same Item, has failed to compile information, to submit information, report, view, accounting books or documents etc., or to keep records, or who has submitted false information, report, or view.
2. One who has violated the order to appear by the provisions of Article 7, Paragraph 2, Item 3, who has failed to give testimony to the question made by the same clause or gave false testimony, or who has failed to give expert testimony or gave false expert testimony for the order to give expert testimony by the provisions of the same clause.

Article 26. The functions, powers, records, and such personnel as are necessary to secure the accomplishment of the aims of this law, of the HCLC, shall be transferred to the FTC in accordance with the provisions of separate law to be issued on or after September 1, 1948 and on or prior to December 31, 1948.

Article 27. The provisions of the Anti-Trust Law and the functions of the FTC based upon the provisions of the same law, shall not be modified by the provisions of this law and the functions of the HCLC.

Supplementary Provision:

This law shall come into force as from the date of its promulgation.

The Law concerning the Temporary Measures for Dividend of Profits and others of Corporations shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 4, after "which have submitted reorganization plan under the Enterprise Reconstruction

and Reorganization Law," "and companies which have been designated pursuant to the provision of Article 3 of the Elimination of Excessive concentration of Economic Power Law (hereinafter referred to as designated companies)" shall be inserted, and after" approved reorganization plan under the Enterprise Reconstruction and Reorganization Law," "or of the final order under the Elimination of Excessive Concentration of Economic Power Law" shall be inserted and the following new paragraph shall be added to the same Article.

In case where Minister of Finance is to give permission as provided for by the proviso of the foregoing paragraph, with respect to dividend of profits of designated companies (excluding designated companies which are special accounting companies), he shall obtain prior recommendation of the HCLC.

In Item 1 or Paragraph 1 of Article 7, before "Article 4," "Paragraph 1 of" shall be inserted.

The Foreign Trade Public Corporation Law

Promulgated Apl. 14, 1947
Enforced, Apr. 17, 1947

The Foreign Trade Public Corporation Law

Chapter 1. General Provisions

Art. 1. The Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall have for its object the performance of the business operation relative to import and export in accordance with the program and the procedures formulated by the competent Minister in accordance with the basic policy and program formulated by the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board.

The Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall be a juridical person.

Art. 2. There shall be following Foreign Trade Public Corporation:

The Foreign Trade Public Corporation for Minerals and Industrial Products

The Foreign Trade Public Corporation for Textiles

The Foreign Trade Public Corporation for Foodstuff

The Foreign Trade Public Corporation for Raw Materials

Items to be handled by the respective Foreign Trade Public Corporation provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be designated by Ordinances.

Art. 3. The main office of the respective Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall be established in Tokyo.

The Foreign Trade Public Corporation may with the approval of the competent Minister establish branch offices where essential for the performance of business operation relative to import and export.

Art. 4. The authorized fixed capitals of the respective Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall be as follows:

The Foreign Trade Public Corporation for Minerals and Industrial Products	¥15,000,000
The Foreign Trade Public Corporation for Textiles	30,000,000
The Foreign Trade Public Corporation for Foodstuff	15,000,000
The Foreign Trade Public Corporation for Raw Materials	20,000,000

The fixed capitals referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be subscribed exclusively by the Government.

The working capitals of the respective Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall be obtained by loan when necessary from the Foreign Trade Fund.

Art. 5. The respective Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall stipulate the following matters in their Articles of Incorporation:

1. Object
2. Name
3. Location of office
4. Matters relative to capital
5. Matters relative to officers
6. Matters relative to business and its execution
7. Matters relative to accounting
8. Matters relative to public notice

The Articles of Incorporation may be revised with the approval of the competent Minister and the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board.

Art. 6. The Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall register as prescribed by Imperial Ordinance.

The matters required to be registered as prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall not be valid against a third person unless they are registered.

Art. 7. The Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall not be levied income tax and corporation tax.

The prefecture, city, town, village and those corresponding to them shall not levy local taxes on the enterprise of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation. This shall not apply where the Minister for Home Affairs and the Minister of Finance have approved under a special circumstance.

Art. 8. The Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall be dissolved by the nullification of Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Law or by the order of the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board.

In addition to the matters referred to in the preceding paragraph, those necessary for dissolution of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. 9. Any person other than Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall not use the title of Foreign Trade Public Corporation or similar title in his firm name.

Art. 10. The provisions of Articles 44, 50, 54 and 57 of the Civil Code and Article 35, paragraph 1 of the Non-litigant Case Procedural Law shall apply correspondingly to the Foreign Trade Pubile Corporation.

Chapter 2. Officers and Personnels

Art. 11. The respective Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall have as their officers one president, one vice-president, two or more directors and one or more auditors.

The President shall represent the Foreign Trade Public Corporation and supervise its business in accordance with the provision of Art. 16.

The Vice-President shall as prescribed in the Articles of Incorporation represent the Foreign Trade Public Corporation, assist the President in conducting business, act for him in case he connot take his duty, and perform his function in case his post becomes vacant.

The Director shall as prescribed in the Articles of Incorporation represent the Foreign Trade Public Corporation, assist the President and the Vice-President in control of its affairs, and act for them in case they cannot take their duties, and perform their functions in case their positions become vacant.

The Auditors shall inspect the business of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation.

Art. 12. The President, Vice-president, Directors and Auditors shall be appointed by the competent Minister

Art. 13. The President, Vice-president, and Directors may in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation delegate power to personnels of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation who shall have authority to perform all juridical and non-juridical matters in regard to the affairs of the main or subordinate offices.

Art. 14. The officers and personnels shall not be permitted to be stockholders or employees or to have any beneficial interest in any company or enterprise engaged in the business relative to import and export.

Art. 15. The officers and the personnels of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall be government officials and personnels.

The ranking of the President shall be equal to that of the Director-General of the Board of Trade. The officers other than the President shall be of 1st class officials. Other personnels shall be of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class officials. The competent Minister shall fix the number of the above staff.

The officers and the personnels of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall be governed by all laws and ordinances relating to the government officials; provided the cases where the competent Minister will stipulate the special exception concerning the amount of salaries and other civil service rules with the approval of the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board may be exempted.

Chapter 3. Business

Art. 16. The Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall perform the following business relative to import and export under the supervision of the competent Minister in accordance with the basic policy and program formulated by the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board:

1. Placing order, purchase, storage, transportation and sale to the Government, of export commodities;
2. Taking delivery, storage, transportation and delivery of import commodities;
3. Acquisition and distribution of raw materials for manufacture of export commodities and of packing materials;
4. Business incidental to the matters provided for in the preceding items.

The business, mentioned in the preceding paragraph 3, shall be exercised only by the Foreign Trade Public Corporation for Raw Materials except for the acquisition and distribution of imports which will be exercised by any of the other 3 Foreign Trade Public Corporations.

The Foreign Trade Public Corporation for Raw Materials shall purchase only such quantities of materials as are needed for current production or for stockpiles where authorized by the competent Minister.

Art. 17. The Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall at the commencement of its functioning establish its method of doing business and submit the same to the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board for his approval. This shall also apply to where a change is to be made thereto.

The Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board shall inquire of the competent Minister and the Minister of Finance, in case he gives the approval provided for by the preceding paragraph. In this case, however, the final responsibility for approval shall lie with the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board.

Art. 18. The Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall at the beginning of each business year establish a business program and a financial program for every six months and submit the same to the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board for his approval. This shall also apply where a change is to be made. The Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board shall inquire of the competent Minister and the Minister of Finance, in case he gives the approval provided for by the preceding paragraph. In this case, however, the final responsibility for approval shall lie with the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board.

Chapter 4. Accounting

Art. 19. The business year of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall be from April each year to March of the following year, and divided into the first term and the second term.

Art. 20. The Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall prepare a statement of assets, a balance sheet, and a statement of profit and loss for each term stipulated in the preceding paragraph and submit them to the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board for his approval within two

months after the conclusion of the business year.

The Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board shall inquire of the competent Minister and the Minister of Finance, in case he gives the approval provided for by the preceding paragraph. In this case, however, the final responsibility for approval shall lie with the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board.

The Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall, when it has obtained the approval of the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board, prescribed in paragraph 1, make a public notice of the statement of assets, balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss and keep them together with the Articles of Incorporation in each office.

The statement of assets, balance sheet and statement of profit and loss of the preceding paragraph shall be verified, audited and approved by the Board of Audit.

The Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall, when it has obtained the approval of the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board pay the surplus fund to the National Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance.

All books, documents and records of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall be clearly written and available for inspection by the Board of Audit, the Economic Stabilization Board and the competent Ministry.

The Board of Audit shall make a continual and accurate audit as provided for by the preceding paragraph.

Chapter 5. Supervision and Fostering

Art. 21. The Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board shall direct and supervise the Foreign Trade Public Corporation in regard to the basic policy and program of import and export

The Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board may, when deemed necessary to secure the basic policy and program of import and export, issue for supervision a necessary order to the Foreign Trade Public Corporation through the competent Minister.

The competent Minister may, when deemed necessary, to secure appropriate execution of import and export program and procedures, issue for supervision a necessary order to the Foreign Trade Public Corporations in accordance with the basic policy and program set up or to be set up by the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board.

The Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board may, through the competent Minister, require the Foreign Trade Public Corporation submit reports or have an official concerned inspect a necessary place to examine the state of business, books, documents or any other necessary matters.

The competent Minister may require the Foreign Trade Public Corporation to submit reports or have an official concerned inspect a necessary place to examine the state of business, books, documents or any other necessary matters.

In case the official concerned is sent for inspection and examination in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph he shall carry an identification certificate to prove his post as prescribed by orders.

Art. 22. The Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall prepare rules on remuneration for its officers and personnels, when deemed necessary, to pay special payment to them, and submit them to the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board for his approval. This shall apply where a change is to be made thereto.

The Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board shall inquire to the competent Minister and the Minister of Finance when he gives the approval provided for by the preceding paragraph. In this case, however, the final responsibility for approval shall lie with the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board.

Art. 23. The competent Minister may remove an officer of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation in case he violates laws and ordinances, Articles of Incorporation or orders issued on the basis of this Law.

The Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board may remove an officer of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation, if he considers that he is not suitable or properly carrying out his duty in connection with the objects and business of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation.

Art. 24. The competent Minister may, when deemed necessary for the operation of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation order the liquidator of the Foreign Trade Associations and other organizations which perform control functions designated by Ordinance to lease any or all facilities owned by them to the Foreign Trade Public Corporation.

The competent Minister may, when deemed necessary for the operation of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation, order owners, exclusive holders or persons having custody including the Minister of Finance, of facilities required by the Foreign Trade Public Corporation to lease them to the Foreign Trade Public Corporation.

A fair and adequate rental for the use of such facilities prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs shall be determined by the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board based on policies established by him.

When the rental is determined in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall lease the facilities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 for period of time not exceeding its period of duration, prescribed in Art. 8, paragraph 1, with approval of the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board.

The competent Minister may, when deemed necessary for the operation of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation, order the liquidator of the Designated Import snd Export Agents to hand over to the Foreign Trade Public Corporation any or all materials owned by or in possession of the Designated Import and Export Agents.

In case the order of the preceding paragraph is issued, the Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall pay fair compensations to the parties concerned within one month of the materials, referred to in the preceding paragraph, being taken over by the Foreign Trade Public Corporation.

The competent Minister shall not issue the order of paragraph 5, unless necessary provisions are made for compensation of the preceding paragraph with the approval of the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board.

The competent Minister shall be responsible to have the Foreign Trade Public Corporation arrange for care, and when deemed necessary, for insurance of all facilities leased by it.

The competent Minister may order the Foreign Trade Public Corporation or other parties concerned including any Minister, to make prompt arrangement for execution of the preceding paragraphs.

Chapter 6. Penalties

Art. 25. Those who violate the provisions prescribed in paragraphs 1, 2 or 5 of the preceding Article shall be liable to penal servitude not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding ¥50,000.

Art. 26. Officers or personnels of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation who commit an act contrary to one of the following items shall be liable to penal servitude not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding ¥50,000:

1. Those who perform business which is not prescribed in Art. 16.

2. Those who violate an order relative to supervision of the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board or the competent Minister, prescribed in Art. 21, paragraph 2 or 3.

Art. 27. All persons who fail to report as required under this Law or submit a falsified report or refuse, interfere or evade inspections, shall be liable to penal servitude not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding ¥10,000.

Art. 28. Those who have committed offences provided for in Articles 25, 26 and 27, shall be liable to both a penal servitude and a fine, in case deemed necessary from the circumstances.

In case a representative of a juridical person or an agent, employee or any other person engaged by juridical person or a person commits the violation mentioned in Art. 25 with regard to the business of the respective juridical person or the person, the respective juridical person or the person shall be liable to a fine of the Article 25, in addition that the offender shall be punished.

Art. 29. Those who used the name of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation or a similar name in violation of the provision of Art. 9 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ¥10,000.

Supplementary Provisions:

Art. 30. The date of the enforcement of this Law shall be set forth by an Imperial Ordenance.

Art. 31. The competent Minister may have the Foreign Trade Public Corporation transfer the assets or liabilities of the designated agencies prescribed in the Art. 24, paragraph 1, to the Foreign Trade Public Corporation.

The competent Minister shall inquire of the Minister of Finance in case he takes the step prescribed in the preceding paragragh.

Art. 32. The Designated agencies prescribed in Art. 24, paragraph 1 shall be dissolved upon the establishment of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation.

The liquidation of the Designated Import and Export Agents prescribed in the preceding paragraph is to be finished by April 1, 1948.

Art. 33. The Government shall appoint an organizing committee to take charge of works relative to the establishment of Foreign Trade Public Corporation.

Art. 34. The organizing committee shall prepare Articles of Incorporation and obtain the approval of the competent Minister and the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board.

The organizing committee shall, when the approval referred to in the preceding paragraph has been given, demand payment of the authorized fixed capital without delay.

Art. 35. The organizing committee, when payment of the authorized fixed capital has been made, shall transfer its work to the President of the Foreign Trade Public Corporation without delay.

When the President has taken over the work referred to in the preceding paragraph, all of the President, Vice-president, Directors and Auditors shall effect the registration of the establishment without delay.

The Foreign Trade Public Corporation shall come into being upon the registration of the establishment.

Art. 36. The present Law shall be annulled upon the nullification of the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Law; provided that the present Law shall be valid after the abovementioned dissolution with regard to application of penal clauses to acts done by that time and to the liquidation of the Foreign Trade Public Corporations.

Art. 37. A part of the Foreign Trade Fund Special Account Law shall be amended as follows:

In Art. 2, paragraph 1, "and ¥950,000,000 transferred from the General Account" is added after "Foreign Trade Fund set up by the provision of Article 2 of Law No. 53, 1945."

The Law Concerning the Partial Amendments of the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law

Promulgated, Oct. 21, 1946
Enforced, Nov. 22, 1946

A part of the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law shall be amended as follows.

Article 1. This Law, has for its object the adjustment of matters relating to the agricultural land for the purpose of stabilizing the status of cultivators, maintaining, and promoting the agricultural productive power.

Article 4. The creation or transfer of the ownership, lease; superficies or other right in the agricultural land shall not be made unless the party obtains the permission of the prefectural governor or the approval of the Agricultural Land Commission of a City, Town or Village concerned in accordance with the provisions of an Ordinance.

The permission or admission mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be subject to condition.

The acts done without the permission or the approval mentioned in Paragraph 1 shall not take effect.

Article 4-2 to Article 5 shall be deleted.

In Article 6, items 2 and 3 shall be deleted; item 4 shall become item 2 and those that follow shall advance two items in order, and that Article shall become Article 5.

Article 6. If the owner, lessee, emphyteuta of the agricultural land or person who can cultivate the land on the ground of other title wants to use such agricultural land for purposes other than cultivation, he shall obtain the permission of the prefectural governor in accordance with the provisions of an Ordinance.

The permission mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be subject to condition.

In Paragraph 1 of Article 7 "of Article 4 Par. 1 or Article 6" shall read "prescribed by an Ordinance", and in Par. 2 of the same Article "of Article 4, Par. 1 or Article 6" shall read "prescribed in the same paragraph."

Article 7-2 shall be deleted.

In Paragraph 3 of Article 9 the words "terminate or" shall be added immediately before the word "rescind," and the following paragraph shall be added next to the same paragraph:

The acts done without the approval mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not take effect.

Article 9-8 shall become Article 9-9.

Article 9-8. In cases where the amount of farm-rent exceeds the amount corresponding to the fixed rate of the price of rice which is normally produced in respect of the paddy-field or of the price of main product which is normally produced in respect of the field, the lessee or emphyteuta of the agricultural land may demand the farm-rent to be reduced down to the amount corresponding to such fixed rate to the lessor or owner of the said agricultural land.

The fixed rate mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be provided by the Agricultural Land Commission of the metropolis, a district, urban prefecture or rural prefecture in compliance with the basis determined by the Central Agricultural Land Commission, provided that it cannot exceed the rate of 25% in respect of the paddy-field and of 15% in respect of the field.

The matters necessary for the operation of Par. 1, except those provided in the preceding paragraph, shall be provided by an Ordinance.

The rules concerning the Central Agricultural Land Commission shall be provided by an Imperial Ordinance.

Article 9-10. Any contract of lease or emphytheusis, which has cultivation for its object, shall be made in written form, and the amount of farm-rent, terms of its payment, the term of reduction, duration of lease as emphytheusis, the outlay of repair expense, drainage expense and beneficial expenses, and other content shall be clearly stated in the said writing.

In Article 15, Par. 2, Item 1, "other Laws" shall be added next to "this Law."

Article 15-2. The Agricultural Land Commission of a city, town or village shall consist of a chairman and commissioners.

The chairman shall be elected by co-optation by commissioners; but in cases where the chairman cannot be elected by co-optation by commissioners, the prefectural governor shall appoint the chaiman from among the commissioners who have been elected in accordance with the provisions of Par. 8.

The commissioners shall be elected by persons falling under any of the categories mentioned below and having a right to vote from among persons who fall under any of the categories mentioned below and who are eligible to election.

1. A person who engages in cultivation but does not own any agricultural land or whose cultivating area of agricultural land is more than twice as much as the area of agricultural land owned by him.
2. An owner of an agricultural land, who does not engage in cultivation of his land or whose land exceeds in area twice as much as his agricultural land cultivated by him.
3. A person who engages in cultivation and owns agricultural land, but who does not fall within any of the categories mentioned in the preceding two items.

In applying the provisions of the preceding paragraph, an agricultural land owned by a head of the house or family of a person engaging in cultivation who lives in the same house or a head of the house or family of a person engaging in cultivation who does not live in the same house for the reason as specified by Order shall be deemed to be an agricultural land owned by the person engaging in cultivation.

In applying the provisions of Par. 3 the head of the house or family of a person who lives in the same house falling within any of the items of the paragraph shall be deemed to be a person falling within the said item of that paragraph.

The prescribed number of commissioners to be elected in accordance with the provisions of

Items 1, 2 or 3 of Paragraph 2 shall be respectively five, three or two.

If the prefectural governor deems it necessary, he may increase the number of commissioners to be elected in accordance with the provisions of Par. 3 of this Article, but the number increased in respect of Item 1 shall be equal to the total of the number increased in respect of items 2 and 3, and the total number of commissioners to be increased shall not exceed ten.

The prefectural governor may, if he deems it necessary, appoint the commissioners to the extent of three besides the commissioners who are elected in accordarce with the provisions of Par. 3.

In order to appoint the commissioners mentioned in the preceding paragraph the consent of all the commissioners who have been elected in accordance with the provisions of Para. 3 shall be required; provided, However, that this shall not apply to the case where the commissioner to be the chairman is appointed.

A commissioner shall be an honorary post.

Article 15-3. A person who has his permanent residence within a city, town or village and who engages in cultivation of an agricultural land of an area such as may be specified by Order, or who owns within a city, town or village concerned an agricultural land of an area as may be specified by Order, or the head of the house or family of such a person who lives in the same house shall have a right to vote at and shall be eligible for an election of the commissioner of the Agricultural Land Commission of the city, town or village.

The provisions of Par. 4 of the preceding Article shall apply with the necessary modifications to cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 15-4. No person falling under any of the categories mentioned below shall neither possess a vote nor be eligible:

1. Minors;
2. Persons judicially declared incompetant;
3. Any person who has been sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of six or more years.
4. Any persons who has been sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six years, and of whom the execution of the sentence has been neither completed or excused.

The following persons shall not be eligible:

1. A person judicially declared quasi-imcompetent;
2. A bankrupt who is not yet rehabilitated.

In the proviso of Par. 3 of Art. 15-6 the words "voting for minors or persons judicially declared imcompetent shall be effected by their legal representatives" and Paragraph 4 of that Article shall be deleted.

In Article 15-9, Par. 1 the words "one year" shall read "two years", the proviso of that paragraph shall be deleted and the following three paragraphs shall be added to that paragraph.

A person who has the right to vote falling under any of the categories mentioned in the items of Par. 3 of Article 15-2 may, with the consent of majority of persons having the right to vote and falling under such category, demand the mayor, headman of town or village the re-election of all commissioners who have been elected in accordance with the provisions of that paragraph from among persons falling under such category.

Under the special circumstances the prefectural governor may remove a commissioner who has been appointed in accordance with the provisions of Art 15-2, Par. 8.

The provisions of Paragraph 9 of Art. 15-2 shall apply with the necessary modifications to cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

In Article 15-10 the words "or to fall under any of the categories mentioned in Par. 5 of Article 15-2" shall be deleted.

In Article 16-11 the following two paragraphs shall be added:

The meeting of the Agricultural Land Commission of a city, town or village shall be open to the public.

The chairman shall make up the minutes and put it on view.

In Article 15-13, Par. 2, Item 1, the words "other Laws" shall be added next to the words "this Law".

Article 15-14, Par. 3 shall be amended as follows:

Commissioners shall be appointed from among the following persons:

1. Ten persons who have been co-optioned by the commissioners who were elected in accordance with the provisions of Art. 15-2 Par. 3 in respect of person falling under the category mentioned in Item 1 of that paragraph;
2. Six persons who have been co-optioned by the commissioners who were elected in accordance with the provisions of Art. 15-2, Par. 3 in respect of persons falling under the category mentioned in Item 2 of that paragraph.
3. Four persons who have been co-optioned by the commissioners elected in accordance with the provisions of Art. 15-2 Par. 3 in respect of persons falling under the category mentioned in Item 3 of that paragraph.
4. Five to ten persons appointed by the Minister in charge from among persons who are distinguished for scholarship or actual experience.

Article 15-15. The provisions of Art. 15-2, Par. 10, Arts. 15-6 to 15-3 inclusive, Art. 15-9, Pars. 1 to 3 inclusive, Pars. 3, 5 and 6, and Arts. 15-10 to

15-12 inclusive shall apply with the necessary modifications to the Agricultural Land Commission of the Metropolis, District Urban Frefecture or Rural Prefecture; Provided, however, that the mayor or headman of town or villag referred to in Article 15-9, Par. 2 shall mean the prefectural governor referred to in Par. 3 of the same Article shall mean the Minister in charge; and Article 15-2, Par. 8 shall mean Item 4 of Par. 3 of Article 15-14.

In Article 15-16, the word "commissioner" shall read "commissioner or person engaging in the affairs of the Commission".

In Item 1 of Art. 15 for the words "by the association mentioned in Article 4, par. 1, made under the projects provided for in the said Article 3 or Art. 4, Par. 1" shall read "Article 7" and in Items 2 and 3, "mentioned in Article 4, Para. 1 and Article 6" shall read "mentioned in Article 7".

Article 17-2. In respect of the Agricultural Land Commission of a city, town or village to be established in a city, town or village in which the number of persons eligible with regard to any of the Items mentioned in Par. 3 of Article 15-2 is less than the prescribed number mentioned in Par. 6 of the said Article, an exception may be provided by an Imperial Ordinance,

In a city, town or village under special circumstances, an Agricultural Land Commission of a city, town or village may not be established in accordance with the provisions of an Imperial Ordinance. In this case the agricultural land commission in the adjacent city, town or village designated by the prefectural governor shall take charge of matters which fall under this Law within the scope of the power of the city, town or village agricultural land commission. The prefectural govenor may in accordance with the provisions of Order, divide the limits of a city, town or village into two or more divisions and form the Agricultural Land Commission of a Divisoin in respect of each division in place of the Agricultural Land Commission of a city, town or village.

The provisions concerning the Agricultural Land Commissions of a city, town or village, except the provisions of Par. 2, shall apply to the Agricultural Land Commissions of a Division mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

In Article 17-3, Par. 1 the words "in localities where there is a town and village union which manages all the affairs of towns and villages or the affairs of towns and villages offices, to the town and village union or the managing officers of the said town and village union" shall be added next to the words "the provisions relating to towns and villages or a town headman and village headman shall apply" and the Paragraph 2 of the same Article shall be deleted.

In Article 17-4, the words "Article 4" shall be added before the words "Article 6-2, Par. 1" and the words "Article 9-8" shall read Article 9-9."

In Article 17-5, Item 2 shall be Item 3 and Item 1 be Item 2, and the following Item shall be added to the same Article as Item 1:

1. Any person who contravenes the provisions of Article 6.

In Article 17-6, for the words "Item 1 or 2 of the preceding Article" shall read "Items 1, 2 or 3 of the preceding Article".

Supplementary Provisions:

The date of the enforcement of this Law shall be determined by an Imperial Ordinance.

The amended provisions of Article 4 shall apply also to the contract in respect of an agricultural land made in accordance with the provisions of the former Article 6, Item 3, without the approval mentioned in the former Article 5, even if the creation or transfer of the right in the said contract or the delivery of the said agricultural land has not been completed.

From the date of enforcement of this Law to the time fixed by an Imperial Ordinance "the approval of the Agricultural Land Commission of a city, town or village" referred to in Art. 9, Par. 3, shall read "the permission of the prefectural governor" and "the approval" referred to in the amended provisions of Article 4 shall read "the permission."

A part of the Registration Tax Law shall be amended as follows:

In Item 8-2 of Article 19 the words "Articles 4 and 6" shall read "Article 7"; in Item 9 of the same Article "Article 6" shall read "Article 7", and the words "or Article 4" and "Article 4" shall be deleted, in Item 9-2 of the same Article "the association mentioned in Article 4 for the project mentioned in Article 3 or 4 of the same Law" shall read "for the project mentioned in Article 7"; in Items 9-3 and 12 of the same Article "Article 4 and 6" shall read "Article 7."

The Law for Partial Amendment of the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law

Promulgated, and
Enforced, Dec. 26, 1947

Part of the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law shall be amended as follows:

"Prefectural governor" shall read "governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or prefecture" and "Imperial Ordinance" shall read "Cabinet Order."

In Art. 1, "relations as between the agricultural lands" shall real "relations as between the agricultural lands and etc."

In Art. 2, the following three paragraphs shall be inserted:

In the present Law, the forest used for making firewood and charcoal shall mean land (including trees growing on it) which is employed for gathering such material woods branches, fallen branches and the others, to serve as materials of firewood and charcoal for home-consumption of farmer.

In the present Law, grassland shall mean the land employed or capable of being employed for gathering such grasses and fallen leaves as may be used as fertilizers and foodstuffs or materials thereof.

In the present Law, pasture land shall mean the one employed or capable of being employed for feeding live-stock.

In Art. 3, Par. 1, "city, town or village Agricultural Association" shall be deleted.

In Art. 4, Par 1, for "the agricultural land" shall read "the agricultural land, the grassland or the pasture land (exclusive of agricultural land or land used chiefly for the object of afforestation or land rerely used as pasture or grassland)."

In Item 2 of Art. 5, "the Metropolis, Hokkaido, a Special Prefecture, a prefecture, or an Agricultural Land Development Corporation," shall read "or the Metropolis, Hokkaido, a prefecture."

In Art. 6-2, Par. 1 and Art. 6-(4), Par. 1, "the Land Tax Law" shall read "the Land Book Law."

In Art. 9, Par. 3, "rescind the lease" shall read "cancel the lease (including cancellation of the lease by agreement; hereinafter the same); in Par. 4 of the same Article, "the preceding paragraph" shall read "Par. 3," and a following paragraph shall be inserted neat to Par. 3 of the same Article:

The approval mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be subject to one or more conditions as the case may be

The provisoe of Art. 9-(2), Par. 1 shall be deleted.

In Art. 10, Art. 11, Par. 1 and Art. 12, Par. 1, "Farm Tenancy Officer" shall read "Farm Tenancy Officer of Farm Tenancy Local Officer (Kosaku-shuji).",

Article 14-(2). The provisions of Arts. 8, 9, and 9-(10) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the lease and other contracts for use made for a consideration respecting the forest fire-wood and charcoal grassland or pasture land.

Article 14-(3). In case the right of use of the land or tree is necessary for a farmer or association as specified by Ministerial Ordinance to gather such material woods, branches, fallen branches and the other to serve as materials of fire-wood and charcoal for home-consumption, to gather such grass and fallen leaves to serve as fertilizers and foodstuffs or those materials, or to feed live-stocks for the purpose of breeding and raising while engaged in cultivation, he may, with the approval of the city, town or village agricultural land commission demand the owner of the land or the trees or the person having right (excluding the government), with respect to creation of the right of use.

When city, town, or village Agricultural Land Commission intends to give the approval as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, it shall, in compliance with the rules established by Ministerial Ordinance, the opinion of the owner of the land or the trees, the person having any right concerning it, the person intending to obtain the approval as mentioned in the same paragraph, the headman of the city, town or village, and the representatives of the Agricultural Land Commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, Prefecture or the Reclamation Commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture, or the Forestry Association or the Pasture Association, which operates in the whole or part of the area of the city, town or village, and the other associations as specifiee by Ministerial Ordinance

If no agreement has been arrived at or no negotiation made in cases mentioned in Par 1, any person, who obtained the approval as mentioned in the same paragraph, may, in compliance with the rules established by Ministerial Ordinance, apply for a ruling by the city, town, or village Agricultural Land Commission with regard to the creation of the right of use concerning the land or the trees; however, this shall not apply to the case where two months have elapsed since the day on which the approval mentioned in the same paragraph had been obtained

Article 14-(4). When an application for ruling mentioned in Par 3 of the preceding Article has been made, city, town, or village agricultural land commission shall notify the owner of the land or tree and the other person having the right concerning it of the same, and shall publish it in compliance with the rules established by Ministerial Ordinance.

The Owner of the land or the trees, about which the application for ruling mentioned in Par. 3 of the preceding Article has been made and the other person having the right concerning it may send the statement of opinion thereon to the city, town, or village agricultural land commission within two weeks from the day on which the public notification had been made.

The city, town, or village agricultural land commission shall begin the deliberation after the day on which the period mentioned in the preceding paragraph has expired.

A ruling shall not exceed the range of the application.

In the ruling, the following matters shall be written:

1. Contents and period of duration of the right of use and land or trees on which the said right is created;
2. Consideration, and way and time of its payment;
3. Time of delivery of the land or the trees;
4. Time when the usufruct becomes valid.

When a ruling has been given, city, town, or village agricultural land commission shall notify without delay the person mentioned in Par. 2 of the preceding Article of the same, and shall publish it in compliance with the rules established by Ministerial Ordinance.

When a public notification has been effected in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the agreement between the parties shall be deemed to have been arrived at.

As to the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph the provisions of the proviso of Art. 272 and Art. 612 of the Civil Code shall not apply.

Article 14–(5). The provisions of the two preceding Article shall not apply to the land (including standing trees growing thereon) designated by the Minister in charge in accordance with the provisions of Ministerial Ordinance for the purpose of purchase under the provisions of Article 30 or Article 37 of the Owner-Farmer Establishment Special Measures Law.

City, town or village agricultural land commission shall not give the approval as mentioned in Article 14–(3), Paragraph 1 with respect to creation of the right of use for the purpose of gathering such material wood as to be used as materials of firewood and charcoal for home-consumption of the farmer, excepting the case where it falls under any of the categories mentioned below; however, this shall not apply to the case where the approval of a governor of the Metropolisr Hokkaido, Prefecture was obtained as Provided fo, by government order.

1. The cases where any person, who had the right of use with respect to land or tree on the date of November 23, 1945, and whose lease or the other contract for the purpose of gathering such material wood as to be used as materials of firewood and charcoal for home-consumption of the farmer was dissolved or cancelled, or its renewal was refused after the same day, seeks negotiation with respect to creation of the right of use of the said land or trees;
2. The cases where farmers or the association to which they belong, in pursuance of the practice of gathering material wood in the forest, seeks negotiation with respect to the said forest used for making fire-wood and charcoal.

Article 14–(6). In cases where the farmers or the association as specified by Ministerial Ordinance had applied for approval as mentioned in Article 14–(3), Paragraph 1, and failed to obtain the same within two months from the day of application as is provided for in the same paragraph, he may appeal to the agricultural land commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture to request the city, town, or village agricultural land commission to give the approval as mentioned in the same paragraph.

Article 14–(7). When the owner of the land or trees or the person having the right concerning it, about which the approval as mentioned in Article 14–(3), Paragraph 1, had b een obtained, entered into negotiation in accordance with the provisions of the same paragraph, he shall, except the cases where there exists no cause to apprehend that the creating of the right of use concerning the said approval might be prejudiced, neither create the right on the same land or trees nor alter the shape or quality of such land or destroy or remove such trees until the said agreement is arrived at, without the permission of the governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture The present provision, however, shall not apply to the case where no application for the ruling as mentioned in Article 14–(3), Paragraph 3 is made within the period as mentioned in the provise of the came paragraph, in cases where the said agreement was not arrived at.

Article 14–(8). The person mentioned in Article 14–(3), Paragraph 2, who is not satisfied with the ruling mentioned in Article 14–(4), may appeal to the governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture within one month from the day on which the notification as mentioned in Paragraph 6 of the same Article was received.

If the governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture receives the appeal, he shall make a decision within one month from the day on which the period mentioned in the same paragraph haexpired, when a governor of the Metropolis, Hokskaido, or Prefecture intends to make a decision as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he shall hear the opinion of the Forest For Fire-wood and Charcoal Grassland and Pasture Land Commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture.

The rules and regulations concerning the Forest For Fire-wood and Charcoal Grassland and Pasture Land Commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, a Prefecture shall be provided by Cabinet Order

In Article 15, Paragraph 2, for "the prefectural governor" shall read "the Minister in charge and the governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture."

In Item 2 of Article 15–(2), Paragraph 3, "of his land" shall be deleted, in Paragraph 4 of the same Article, "head of a family or family members" shall read "relative or his or her consert," in Paragraph 5 of the same Article, "head of a family or the family member" shall read "relative or his or her consort," and Paragraph 10 of the same Article shall be deleted.

In Paragraph 1 of Article 15–(3), "head of the family or the family member" shall read "relative or his or her consort."

Article 15–(4). Any person falling under any of the categories mentioned below shall not posses the right to vote and shall not be eligible:

1. Minors;
2. Persons adjudged incompetent and quasi-incompetent;
3. Any person who, sentenoed to imprisonment with or without hard labor, has not as yet undergone the execution of the same imprisonment nor has ceased to undergo the same.

Article 15–(5). Affairs relating to the election shall be administered by the city, town, or village electorial administration committee mentioned in Article 181 of the Local Autonomy Law.

In Article 15–(7) "preference shall be given to a senior; in cases person elected are of the same age," shall be deleted.

Article 15–(15) shall be deleted.

Article 15–(18) shall become Article 15–(22), and Article 15–(17) shall become Article 15–(21).

In Article 15–(16), "Article 15–(13)" shall read "Article 15–(15)," and the same Article shall

become Article 15-(19)

Article 15-(14), Paragraph 3 shall be deleted, the same Article shall become Article 15-(16), and Article 15-(13) shall become Article 15-(15).

In Article 15-(12), "or a person who shares with him one and the same house on the register" shall read "and his relatives or their consorts who live in the same house," and the same Article shall become Article 15-(13).

Article 15-(11) shall become Article 15-(12), and Article 15-(10) shall become Article 15-(11).

In Article 15-(9), Paragraph 2, "headman of a city, town or village" shall read "city, town, or village electoral administration committee," and in Paragraph 4 of the same Article the following proviso shall be inserted:

However, "all commissioners" shall read "majority of more than one-half of all commissioners."

Article 15-(8) shall become Article 15-(9).

Article 15-(8). Necessary matters, other than those mentioned in the six preceding Articles, for election of the city, town, or village agricultural land commissioner shall be determined by Cabinet Order.

Article 15-(14) The governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture may order the dissolution of the city, town, or village agricultural land commission on demand of the agricultural land commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture.

When the dissolution of the city, town, or village agricultural land commission takes place, the election shall be held within two weeks from the day of the dissolution.

Article 15-(17) The provisions of Article 15-(2), Paragraphs 3 to 6 inclusive, Paragraph 8, the body or Paragraph 9, and Articles 15-(3) to 15-(14) inclusive shall apply mutatis mutandis to the agricultural land commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture; provided, however, in Article 15-(2), Paragraph 5 "five" shall read "ten," "three" shall read "six," and "two" shall read "four"; in Paragraph 8 of the same Article "three" shall read "five" in Article 15-(3) and Article 15-(10), Paragraph 2, "the electoral administration committee of a city, town, or village" shall read "the electoral administration Committee of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture," in Article 15-(2), Paragraph 8, Article 15-(10), Paragraph 3 and Article 15-(14), Paragraph 1, "governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, a Special Prefecture or Prefecture" shall read "Minister in charge," in Article 15-(10), Paragraph 2, "those persons who have the right to vote and who fall under the same category" shall read "those persons who have the right to vote and who fall under the same category (in cases where electorial district is established, only those persons who belong to the same electorial district)" and "(in cases where electorial district is established, only commissioners who have been elected in the said electorial district)" shall be added next to "those persons who fall under the same category"; in Article 15-(14), Paragraph 1, "the agricultural land commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, a Special Prefecture or Prefecture" shall read "the Central Agricultural Land Commission."

Article 15-(18). In case the decision of the agricultural land commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture, or a city, town, or village is deemed to contravene the law and order or to be very unreasonable, the governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or Prefecture may demand, giving the reason thereof, to hold the meeting where the decision will undergo the inquiry; provided, however, that this shall not apply to the case where one month has elapsed since the day when the decision had been made.

In case the decision of the agricultural land commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture, or a city, town or village mentioned in the preceding paragraph is deemed to contravene the law and order or to be very unreasonable, the governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture may request the Central Agricultural Land Commission or the agricultural land commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, and Prefecture to cancel the said decision.

The prescription mentioned in the proviso of Paragraph 1 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

In case the Central Agricultural Land Commission or a prefectural agricultural land commission is in receipt of the demand made according to the prescription of Paragraph 2, the said commission shall decide on the advisability or otherwise of the same cancellation withing month following the day which witnessed the receipt of the said demand.

Article 15-(20). Member of city, town or village agricultural land commission or member of prefectural agricultural land commission may, together with the person engaged in the business pertaining thereto, demand, free of charge, the inspection of the register or the delivery of a copy of the same, necessary for the management of the maters mentioned in Articles 15 and 15-(15), to the register office, the authorities keeping the land-book or the register of dwelling-houses, or the city, town, or village office.

Article 17-(3). In the present Law, the provisions concerning the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture or its governor shall be applied to the previous Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture, within which Special City existed, or to its governor until such time as will be specified by order, in case special cities shall be designated in future; the provisions concerning the city or its mayor shall be applied to the Special Ward or its Chief in Tokyo Metropolis, or to the ward or its chief in the city mentioned in Paragraph 2 or Article 155 of the local Autonomy Law, or to the administrative ward or its Chief in Special City; in a town or village where the town or village association, which deals with either the whole work of the town or village or the task of the offices, operates, the provisions concerning the town or village shall be applied to the said association or the manager thereof.

In Article 17-(5), item 2, "(comprising cases where the provisions apply mutatis mutandis by virtue of Article 14-(2).)" shall be inserted next to "Article 9, Paragraph 3," in the same Articles, Item 3 shall become Item 4 and in the same Article the following item shall be added as Item

3:

3. Any person who contravenes the provisions of Article 14–(7).

In Article 17–(6), "the Items 1 and 2 or the former half of the Item 3" read "the Items 1, 2 and 3 or the former half of the Item 4."

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 1. This Law shall come into operation from the date of proclamation; however, the provisions amended of Article 15–(2), Paragraphs 4 and 5, Article 15–(3), Paragraph 1 shall take effect on and after May 3, 1947, and the provisions of Article 15–(17) amended to which shall apply mutatis mutandis the provisions of Article 15–(2), Paragraphs 3 to 5 inclusive and Articles 15–(3) to 15–(5) inclusive, shall come into operation as from January 1, 1948.

Article 2. The amended provisions of Article 4 shall apply to the present contract at the enforcement of this Law in respect to grassland or pasture land, (exclusive of agricultural land or land used chiefly for the object of afforestation or land rarely used as grassland or pasture land, hereinafter the same), in case where both the registration of the creation or transfer of the right in the said contract and the delivery of the said grassland or pasture land have not been effected as yet.

Article 3. Any leases of the agricultural land on November 23, 1945, which is not lease at present owing to the dissolution or cancellation of the lease (including concellation by agreement, hereinafter the same), or the refusal of its renewal after the same day previous to the day of enforcement of the provisions amended of Article 9, Paragraph 3, may demand, with the approval of the city, town, or village agricultural land commission, to the owner of the said agricultural land on November 23, 1945, or its successor (in case the said agricultural land been had leased by reason of right besides the ownership, any person who had held the right or successor thereof; hereinafter the same), to make the lease of the said agricultural land.

The city, town, or village agricultural land commission may not give its approval as provided for the provisions of the preceding paragraph, in any of the following cases:

1. In case the agricultural land, the lease of which was dissolved, or cancelled, or its renewal was refused, is used as farm land by the person besides the owner or successor of the said agricultural land on November 23, 1945;
2. In case the agricultural land commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture deems it lawful as well as proper, in consideration of the circumstances of the owner or the successor thereof and the tenant-farmer at the time, when lease had been dissolved, or cancelled, or its renewal had been refused, when the said lease had been dissolved or cancelled, or its renewal had been refused on and after November 23, 1945;
3. In case the application of the approval mentioned in the preceding paragraph is regarded by the city, town, or village agricultural land commission as unjustifiable, except the cases specified in preceding two items;
4. In case the person, who applies for the approval mentioned in the preceding paragraph, is engaged in cultivation, by right of ownership, lease, loan for use or emphyteusis of the agricultural land, the area of which exceeds the area mentioned in Item 3 of Paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Owner-Farmer Establishment Special Measures Law with respect to each of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture, or the area determined in place of it in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 3 of the same Article;
5. In case the living condition of the owner on November 23, 1945 of the agricultural land mentioned in Item 1 or the successor thereof becomes much worse than the person, who applied for approval in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, when he ceases to cultivate the said agricultural land, whereon he is engaged in farming.

If no agreement has been arrived at as regard lease or no negotiation could have been made in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1, the person who obtained the approval mentioned in the same paragraph, may, in accordance with the provisions of order, request for the decision of the city, town, or village agricultural land commission as regards the lease of the said agricultural land; however, this shall not apply to the case where two months have elapsed since the day when the approval mentioned in the same paragraph was obtained.

In case the city, town or village agricultural land commission has given the decision mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the same commission shall notify without delay the parties engaged in the negotiation made according to the prescription of the Paragraph 1, of the same decision

Any person who is not satisfied with the decision as mentioned in Paragraph 3, may file a petition with the agricultural land commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture within one month from the day when he was notified of the same decision.

In case the agricultural land commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture received the petition mentioned in the preceding paragraph, it shall make a ruling within one month from the day when the period of time mentioned in the same paragraph has expired.

In case the decision has been given to establish right of lease in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 3 as regards the agricultural land which constitutes the object of demand mentioned in Paragraph 3, with the dismissal of petition mentioned in Paragraph 5 or without the petition made within the period mentioned in the same paragraph, or in case the ruling has been given to establish right of lease in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the same right of lease shall be deemed to have been established on the said agricultural land in accordance with the matters of the said decision or ruling.

As the establishment of the right of lease in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provision of Article 612 of the Civil Code shall not apply.

Article 4. In case the city, town or village agricultural land commission gives neither the approval nor the decision in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 3 of the preceding Article, with two months from the day when the same commission received the demand of the approval mentioned in Paragragh 1 of the preceding Article or of the decision mentioned in Paragraph 3 of the same Article, and when, in consequence, any person, who make the same demand, has requested the agricultural land commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture within one month from the day when the said period has expired to make the city, town, or village agricultural land commission to approve or decide in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 3 of the same Article, the agricultural land commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture shall make the said city, town or village agricultural land commission approve or decide in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 3.

To the case mentioned in preceding paragraph shall be applied mutatis mutandis the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article; in this case, "city, town . or village agricultural land commission" in Item 3 shall read "the agricultural land commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or Prefecture."

Article 5. Any person shall institute an action of cancellation or alteration against the unlawful disposition by the administrative office by means of the preceding two paragraphs within one month from the day on which he had known that disposition; however, this shall not be applied to the cases where the two months have elapsed since the day on which the same disposition had been effected: this provision shall be applied, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 8 of the Bill for the Temporary Adjustment of the Code of Civil Procedure (Law No. 75, 1947).

The action mentioned in the preceding paragraph may not suspend the execution of administrative disposition.

Article 6. From the date of enforcement of the provisions amended of Article 9, Paragraph 3 to the time, fixed by order, in Article 9, Paragraph 3 amended (comprising cases where the provisions shall apply mutatis mutandis by virtue of Article 14-(2); hereinafter the same) "approval of the city, town or village agricultural land commission" shall read "permission of a governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or Prefecture," and in Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the same Article amended "approval" shall read "permission."

When a governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture intends to grant the permission as mentioned in Article 9-(3) amended and the preceding paragraph, he shall hear the opinion of the agricultural land commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or Prefecture with respect to the agricultural land or the opinion of the Forist For Firewoods and Charcoals, Grassland and Pasture land Commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or Prefecture with respect to the forest used for making fire-wood and charcoal, grassland or pasture land.

Article 7. The person, who at the enforcement of the provisions amended of Article 15-(14), is the agricultural land commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or Prefecture, shall be deemed to have been elected in accordance with the provisions of each item of Article 15-(2), Paragraph 3 which shall be applied to the provisions of Article 15-(17), in case he was coopted in accordance with the provisions of previous Items 1 to 3 inclusive of Article 15-(14), Paragraph 3, and shall be deemed to have been appointed in accordance with the provisions of Article 15-(2), Paragraph 3 which shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the provisions of amended Article 15-(17), in case he was appointed in accordance with the provisions of unamended Item 4 of Article 15-(14), Paragraph 3.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to the term of office of a commissioner.

Article 8. As regards the decision of the agricultural land commission of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or Prefecture, or a city, town or village made previous to the enforcement of the provisions amended of Article 15-(18), the term mentioned in the proviso of Paragraph 1 of the same Article will commence on the day when this Law shall come into operation.

The Fundamental Law of Education

Promulgated, and
Enforced, Mar. 31, 1947

THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF EDUCATION

Having established the Constitution of Japan, we have shown our resolution to contribute to the peace of the world and welfare of humanity by building a democratic and cultural state. The realization of this ideal shall depend fundamentally on the power of education.

We shall esteem individual dignity and endeavour to bring up the people who love truth and peace, while education which aims at the creation of culture general and rich in individuality shall be spread far and wide.

We hereby enact this Law, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of Japan, with a view to clarifying the aim of education and establishing the foundation of education for new Japan.

Article 1 Aim of Education

Education shall aim at the full development of personality, striving for the rearing of the people, sound in mind and body, who shall love truth and justice, esteem individual value, respect labour and have a deep sense of responsibility, and be imbued with the independent spirit, as builders of the peaceful state and society.

Article 2 Educational Principle

The aim of education shall be realized on all

occasions and in all places. In order to achieve the aim, we shall endeavour to contribute to the creation and development of culture by mutual esteem and co-operation, respecting academic freedom, having a regard for actual life and cultivating a spontaneous spirit.

Article 3 Equal Opportunity in Education

The people shall all be given equal opportunities of receiving education according to their ability, and they shall not be subject to educational discrimination on account of race, creed, sex, social status, economic position or family origin.

The state and local public corporations shall take measures to give financial assistance to those who have, in spite of their ability, difficulty in receiving education for economic reasons.

Article 4 Compulsory Education

The people shall be obligated to have boys and girls under their protection receive nine years' general education.

No tuition fee shall be charged for compulsory education in schools established by the state and local public corporations.

Article 5 Co-education

Men and women shall esteem and co-operate with each other. Co-education, therefore, shall be recognized in education.

Article 6 School Education

The schools prescribed by law shall be of public nature and, besides the state and local public bodies, only the juridical persons prescribed by law shall be entitled to establish such schools.

Teachers of the schools prescribed by law shall be servants of the whole community. They shall be conscious of their mission and endeavour to discharge their duties. For this purpose, the status of teachers shall be respected and their fair and appropriate treatment shall be secured.

Article 7 Social Education

The state and local public bodies shall encourage home education and education carried out in places of work or elsewhere in society.

The state and local public bodies shall endeavour to attain the aim of education by the establishment of such institutions as libraries, museums, civic halls, etc., by the utilization of school institutions, and by other appropriate methods.

Article 8 Political Education

The political knowledge necessary for intelligent citizenship shall be valued in enducation.

The schools prescribed by law, shall refrain from political education or other political activities for or against any specific political party.

Article 9 Religious Education

The attitude or religious tolerance and the position of religion in social life shall be valued in education.

The schools established by the state and local public bodies shall refrain from religious education or other activities for a specific religion.

Article 10 School Adiministration

Education shall not be subject to improper control, but it shall be directly responsible to the whole people.

School administration shall, on the basis of this realization, aim at the adjustment and establishment of the various conditions required for the pursuit of the aim of education.

Article 11 Additional Rule

In case of necessity appropriate laws shall be enacted to carry the foregoing stipulations into effect.

Supplementary Provision:

The present Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

The School Education Law

promulgated.
(March 29, 1947)

Chapter I. General Regulations

Article 1 The schools provided for in this law shall be primary schools, secondary schools, high schools, universities, schools for the blind, schools for the deaf, schools for the handicapped and kindergartens.

Article 2. The State, prefectural and local public entities and incorporations provided for in a separate law alone can establish schools.

The "Government schools" in this law means the schools established by the State, the "public schools" the schools established by prefectural and local public entities, and the "private schools" the schools established by incorporations provided for in the separate law.

Article 3. Those who want to establish schools shall do that in compliance with the school establishment standard of equipment, organization and others set up by the competent authorities according to the types of schools.

Article 4. The establishment and abolition of schools (including faculties of universities and their post-graduate schools), change of their establishers and other items to be decided by the competent authorities, except for government schools and those schools which are established by agencies incurring the responsibility of establishing schools in compliance with this law, shall be subject to the approval of the competent authorities.

Article 5. The establishers of schools shall manage the schools which they establish and defray the expenses of the schools except for the cases specifically stipulated by laws or ordinances.

Article 6. Schools may collect tuition fees. As to compulsory education, however, in government and public primary schools and secondary schools, or

schools for the blind, schools for the deaf and schools for the handicapped, which are equivalent to the above, no tuition fees shall be collected.

Matters regarding tuition fees and other expenses in government and public schools shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article 7. Schools shall have principals and an adequate number of teachers.

Article 8. Matters regarding certificates and other qualifications of principals and teachers shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article 9. Those who come under any of the following items shall be excepted from becoming principals or teachers:

1. Those persons who have been adjudged incompetent, and quasi-incompetent persons;

2. Those persons who have been condemned to six years' imprisonment or a heavier punishment;

3. Those persons who were sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment of less than six years and who have not completed the punishment or have not been acquitted of the punishment yet;

4. Those persons who were sentenced to the cancellation of their teachers' certificates mentioned in Article 8, and who have not spent two years;

5. Those persons who have been recognized as unacceptable to any position in educational service by the Imperial Ordinance No. 263 of 1946;

6. Those persons who have been recognized as inferior in character and conduct.

Article 10. Private schools shall appoint their principals and the appointment shall be reported to the competent authorities.

Article 11. Principals and teachers of schools may punish their students, pupils and children, when they recognize it necessary in the light of education, in compliance with the regulations issued by the competent authorities. They shall not, however, inflict corporal punishment.

Article 12. Schools shall conduct physical examinations in order to increase the health of students, pupils and children as well as teachers and provide adequate facilities for their hygiene and protection.

Matters regarding physical examinations and facilities for hygiene and protection shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article 13. The competent authorities may order the closing of schools in any of the following cases:

1. In cases where they have intentionally violated the provisions of laws and ordinances;

2. In cases where they have acted against the instructions issued by the competent authorities in compliance with the provisions of laws and ordinances;

3. In cases where they have not conducted teaching for more than six months.

Article 14. In cases where schools acted against the provisions of laws and ordinances or the regulations established by the competent authorities as to equipment, teaching and other items, the competent authorities may order changes of the items.

Article 15. Private schools shall make budgets for revenue and expenditure and report them to the competent authorities before the opening of every fiscal year, and shall settle accounts for both revenue and expenditure and report the settlement to the competent authorities within two months after the closing of every fiscal year.

Any important changes to be made in the budgets for revenue and expenditure shall be reported as well.

Article 16. Those persons who employ children shall not prevent the said children from receiving compulsory education because of the employment.

Chapter II. Primary School

Article 17. The primary school shall aim at giving children elementary general education according to the development of their minds and bodies.

Article 18. In primary school education efforts shall be made to attain the principles mentioned in each of the following items in order to effect the aim stated in the foregoing Article:

1. To cultivate a right understanding and the spirit of cooperation and independence in connection with relationship between human beings on the basis of children's experience in social life both in and outside the school;

2. To develop a proper understanding of the actual conditions and traditions both of children's native communities and of the country and, further, to cultivate the spirit of international cooperation;

3. To cultivate a basic understanding and skills on food, clothing, housing, industries, etc. needed in everyday life;

4. To cultivate ability to understand and use correctly words and expressions of the Japanese language needed in everyday life;

5. To cultivate ability to understand and manage correctly mathematical relations needed in everyday life;

6. To cultivate ability to observe and dispose natural phenomena met with in everyday life in a scientific manner;

7. To cultivate a habit needed for a sound, safe and happy life and to effect a harmonious development of minds and bodies;

8. To cultivate a basic understanding and skills on music, fine arts, literature, etc. which make life bright and rich.

Article 19. The course of the primary school shall cover six years.

Article 20. Matters concerning the curriculum of the primary school shall be decided by the competent authorities in compliance with the provisions of Articles 17 and 18.

Article 21. The primary school shall use the textbooks approved or published by the competent authorities.

Books other than the abovementioned textbooks and other teaching materials may be used if they are good and suitable.

Article 22. The protectors (i.e. those persons who exercise parental authority over the children, or, in case there are no such persons, the guardians, or those persons who exercise the duties of guardians; the word is hereinafter to be used in this sense) shall be obligated to send their children to the primary school or the school for the blind, the school for the deaf or the school for the handicapped, for the period from the beginning of that school year which is the first to begin on or after the following day of the children's attaining

full six years of age to the end of that school year in which the children attain full twelve years of age.

Matters regarding the pressing for fulfilment of the obligation mentioned in the foregoing paragraph and other necessary matters regarding the obligation shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article 23. As for the protectors of those children who are to be sent to school according to the provisions of the foregoing Article (such children are hereinafter to be called the school age children), but who are acknowledged as being difficult to attend school because of their invalidity, imperfect growth or other unavoidable obstacles, the managing agency of the primary school established by a city, town or village may allow them to postpone the fulfilment of their obligation stipulated in paragraph 1 of the foregoing Article or exempt them from their obligation according to the regulations stipulated by the competent authorities after obtaining the approval of the competent authorities which exercise jurisdiction over the area of the prefecture regarding education (such competent authorities are hereinafter to be called the prefectural competent authorities).

Article 24. The protectors of those school age children who live within such an area which is exempted from the responsibility of establishing primary schools according to the provisions of Article 33 shall be regarded as exempted from their obligation provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 22.

Article 25. The city, town or village shall give necessary aids to the protectors of those school age children who are recognized to be difficult to attend school for financial reasons.

Article 26. The managing agency of the primary school established by a city, town or village may suspend those children from attending school who are suffering from infectious diseases or feared to be in danger of suffering, or who are recognized as being so bad in their character and conducts that they may obstruct the education of other children.

Article 27. Those children who have not attained the age for entering the primary school shall not enter the school.

Article 28. The primary school shall have a principal, teachers, nurse-teachers and business clerks. Under special circumstances, however, it may dispense with the business clerks.

The primary school may have assistant teachers and other necessary personnel besides the above.

The principal shall administer school affairs and supervise the personnel of the school.

The teachers shall take charge of the education of children.

The nurse-teachers shall take charge of nursing and protection of children.

The business clerks shall engage in the office works.

The assistant teachers shall assist the teachers in their duties.

Article 29. Each city, town or village shall establish primary schools sufficient for admitting the school age children living within its own boundary through the deliberation of its assembly.

Article 30. In case some towns or villages recognize that it is impossible or improper for them to follow the provisions of the foregoing Article, they may organize a city-town-village school union or a town-village school union.

Article 31. In case some towns or villages recognize that it is impossible or improper for them to follow the provisions of the foregoing two Articles, they may, through the deliberation of their assemblies, commit the educational affairs of the whole or part of their school age children to other cities, towns or villages, or a city-town-village school union, or a town-village school union instead of establishing primary schools.

Article 32. In case the prefectural competent authorities recognize that some towns or villages are unable to afford the expenses which they are to defray in following any of the provisions of the foregoing Articles, the prefecture concerned shall, through the deliberation of its assembly, give necessary aids to the towns or villages.

Article 33. In case the prefectural competent authorities recognize that, although there are such circumstances as are mentioned in Article 31, which make it impossible or improper for town or village, or a city-town-village school union, or a town-village school union to follow the provisions of Articles 29 and 30 for a part of its area, the provisions of Articles 31 and 32 cannot be followed, the competent authorities may exempt the town or village, or the city-town-village school union, or the town-village school union from the responsibility of establishing a primary school, so far as that part is concerned.

Article 34. Public or private primary schools shall be under the jurisdiction of the prefectural competent authorities.

Chapter III. Secondary School

Article 35. The secondary school shall aim at giving the pupils secondary general education according to the development of their minds and bodies on the basis of the education given at the primary school.

Article 36. In secondary school education efforts shall be made to attain the principles mentioned in each of the following items in order to realize the aim stated in the foregoing Article:

1. To cultivate the qualities necessary as the members of a society and the State, securing the objectives of the primary school education more thoroughly;

2. To cultivate the foundamental knowledge and skill of the vocations required in the society, the attitude to respect laboring and the ability to select their future course according to their individuality;

3. To promote their social activities in and out of the school, to guide the sentiment rightly and to cultivate the fair judgement.

Article 37. The course of the secondary school shall cover three years.

Article 38. Matters concerning the subjects of the secondary school shall be decided by the competent authorities in accordance with the provisions of Articles 35 and 36.

Article 39. The guardians shall be obligated to send their children to the secondary school, the school

for the blind or the school for the deaf or the school for the handicapped from the beginning of that school year which is the first to begin on or after the following day of their finishing the course of the primary school to the end of that school year in which they attain full fifteen years of age.

The children whom the guardians are obligated to send to school according to the above provision shall be called school age pupils.

Article 40. The provisions of Article 21, paragraph 2 of Article 22, Articles 23 to 24 and Articles 28 to 34, shall apply to the secondary school.

Chapter IV. High School

Article 41. The high school shall aim at giving the students higher general education and technical education according to the development of their mind and bodies on the basis of the education given at the secondary school.

Article 42. In high school education efforts shall be made to attain the principles in each of the following items in order to realize the aim stated in the foregoing Article:

1. To cultivate the qualities necessary as the able members of the society and State, developing the results of the secondary school education;

2. To make them decide on the future course according to their individuality on the basis of their consciousness of the mission they are to carry out in the society, to cultivate the higher general culture and to make them skilled in technical arts;

3. To cultivate the broad and deep understanding and ability of sound judgement regarding the society and to attempt the establishment of their individuality.

Article 43. Matters concerning the courses and curricula of the high school shall be decided by the competent authorities in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing two Articles.

Article 44. The high school may have the night course or the part-time course in addition to the regular one.

The high school may have only one of the abovementioned courses without the regular one.

Article 45. The high school may conduct the education by correspondence.

Matters necessary in connection with the correspondence education shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article 46. The course of the high school shall cover three years. But in case of special technical education and in case of having the courses mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 44, the course may cover more than three years.

Article 47. Those who can enter the high school shall be those who have graduated from the secondary school or the equivalent school or those who have been recognized to have the scholastic attainments equal to them according to the provisions laid down by the competent authorities.

Article 48. The high school may have the graduate course and the special course.

The graduate course of the high school shall aim at giving instructions on special matters to the more advanced degree to the graduates of the high school or the equivalent school or those recognized to have the scholastic attainments equal to them according to the provisions laid down by the competent authorities and guiding them in their study. The course shall cover more than one year.

The special course of the high school shall aim at providing those mentioned in the foregoing Article with special technical education to the simpler degree. The course shall cover more than one year.

Article 49. Necessary matters concerning the textbooks, entrance, withdrawal, transfer, etc. shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article 50. The high school shall have the director, teachers and business clerks.

Article 51. The provisions of paragraphs 2 to 4, 6 and 7 of Article 28 and Article 34 shall also apply to the high school.

Chapter V. University

Article 52. The university, as a centre of learning, shall aim at teaching and studying higher learning and technical arts as well as giving broad general culture and developing the intellectual, moral and practical abilities.

Article 53. The university, as a general rule, shall provide for several faculties, but a university be formed with only one faculty, if special need be.

Article 54. The university may have the faculty giving instructions in the evening.

Article 55. The course of the university shall cover four years.

As to the faculties teaching and studying special professional matters or the faculties mentioned in the above Article, however, the course may cover more than four years.

Article 56. Those who can enter the university shall be those who have graduated from the high school or completed the twelve year schooling with the regular course (including those who have completed the schooling equivalent to this, with the course other than the regular one), or those who have been recognized to have the scholastic attainments equal to the persons mentioned above under the provisions laid down by the competent authorities.

Article 57. The university may have the graduate course and the special course.

The graduate course of the university shall aim at providing instructions on the special matters to more advanced degree to those who have graduated from the university or those recognized to have the scholastic attainments equal to them under the provisions laid down by the competent authorities and guiding them in their study. The course shall cover more than one year.

Article 58. The university shall have the president, professors, assistant professors, assistants and business clerks.

The university may have others in addition to those mentioned above.

The president shall govern all the affairs of the university and supervise all the staff of the university.

The professors shall give instructions to the students, guiding them in their study and pursuing their own study.

The assistant professor shall assist the professors in their duties.

The assistants shall assist the professors and assistant professors in their duties.

Article 59. The university shall have a faculty meeting to discuss and deliberate over important matters.

The faculty meeting may include the assistant professors and others in its organization.

Article 60. The competent authorities shall consult the University Creation Committee in regard to the approval of the establishment of a university.

Matters concerning the University Creation Committee shall be decided by the ordinance.

Article 61. The university may have the research institutes or other research facilities attached to it.

Article 62. The university may have the post-graduate school.

Article 63. Those persons who have studied at the university for more than four years, taken regular examinations and passed them, can be called Gakushi (Bachelor).

Matters concerning Gakushi shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article 64. Public or Private Universities shall be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Education.

Article 65. The post-graduate school shall aim at teaching and studying the theory and practice of learning, mastering the secrets of it and, thus, contributing to the development of culture.

Article 66. As a general rule the post-graduate school shall have several post-graduate courses. Only one post-graduate course, however, may make the post-graduate school, if special need be.

Article 67. Those who can enter the post-graduate school shall be those persons provided for in the second paragraph of Article 57.

Article 68. Universities which have post-graduate schools may give Doctor and other degree according to the provisions laid down by the competent authorities.

In laying down provisions regarding the Doctor and other degree the competent authorities shall consult the University Creation Committee.

Article 69. The university may be provided with facilities for university extensions.

Necessary matters concerning university extensions shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article 70. The provisions of paragraph 6 of Article 28 and Article 45 shall also apply to the university.

Chapter VI. Education for the Handicapped

Article 71. The school for the blind, the school for the deaf and the school for the handicapped shall aim at giving education respectively to the blind, the deaf, and the mentally and physically handicapped such as the mentally or physically weak, etc., on the same levels as the kindergarten, the primary school, the secondary school, or the high school, and, at the same time, giving necessary knowledge and skill to supplement their infirmities.

Article 72. The school for the blind, the school for the deaf and the school for the handicapped shall have the primary school and the secondary school sections. They may have only one of them, however, if there be special need.

The school for the blind, the school for the deaf, and the school for the handicapped may have the kindergarten and the high school sections.

Article 73. Curricula and text-books of the primary and the secondary sections, courses, curricula and text-books of the high school section, and the content of education of the kindergarten section of the school for the blind, the school for the deaf, and the school for the handicapped shall be decided by the competent authorities in applying those of the primary school, the secondary school, the high school and the kindergarten.

Article 74. The prefecture shall establish with the approval of its assembly, schools for the blind and schools for the deaf or schools for the handicapped sufficient to accommodate the blind, the deaf and the mentally and physically handicapped such as the mentally or physically weak, etc., of school age children and pupils who live in the area under its jurisdiction.

Article 75. The primary school, the secondary school and the high school may provide special classes for the children and pupils who come under any of the following items:

1. Those who have abnormal characters,
2. Those who are mentally weak,
3. The deaf and those who have difficulty in hearing,
4. The blind and the weak-sighted,
5. Those who have difficulty in speaking,
6. Handicapped persons other than those mentioned in above items,
7. Those who have weak constitution.

The schools mentioned in the foregoing paragraph may give education to those children and pupils who are under medical care by providing special classes or by dispatching teachers.

Article 76. The provisions of Articles 19, 27, 28 (including the cases to which this shall apply in Articles 40 and 51), 34, 37, 45 to 47, 50, Articles 80 and 81 shall also apply correspondingly to the school for the blind, the school for the deaf and the school for the handicapped.

Chapter VII. Kindergarten

Article 77. The kindergarten shall aim at bringing up young children and developing their minds and bodies, providing suitable environment for them.

Article 78. In order to realize the aim in the foregoing Article the kindergarten shall endeavor to attain the objective in each of the following items:

1. To cultivate everyday habits necessary for a sound, safe and happy life and to effect a harmonious development of bodily functions;
2. To make children experience in the kindergarten a group-life and to cultivate willingness to take part in it as well as the germ of the spirit of co-operation and independence;
3. To cultivate the germ of the right understanding of and the right attitude towards the surrounding social life and happenings;
4. To guide the right usage of the language and foster an interest in fairy-tales and picture-books;
5. To cultivate an interest in expression of their own through music, dances, pictures and other means.

Article 79. Matters concerning the content of education in the kindergarten shall be decided by the competent authorities according to the provisions of the foregoing two Articles.

Article 80. Those who can enter the kindergarten shall be children from the age of full 3 years up to the age at which they are sent to the primary school.

Article 81. The kindergarten shall have a chief and teachers.

It may have others besides them.

The chief shall manage the affairs of the kindergarten and supervise teachers and other staff.

Teachers shall take charge of nursing of children.

Article 82. The provision of Article 34 shall also apply to the kindergarten

Chapter VIII. Miscellaneous Regulations

Article 83. Those institutions other than those mentioned in Article 1 which give education similar to school education shall be classified as miscellaneous schools.

Miscellaneous schools shall not assume the same name as the schools mentioned in Article 1

The provisions of Articles 4 to 7, 9 to 11, 13, 14 and 34 shall also apply to miscellaneous schools.

Necessary matters concerning miscellaneous schools besides the above shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Article 84. When the prefectural competent authorities have recognized any institution other than the schools or miscellaneous schools to be conducting miscellaneous school education, the authorities may inform the institution of its being recognized as such and make it comply with the provision of the foregoing Article.

Article 85. So far as school education is not interrupted, schools may have facilities annexed to them for social education or offer school facilities to be used for social education and other public purposes.

Article 86. In an area not in the political administrative system of town and village, the provisions of this law concerning the town and village and the town-village school union shall apply to the organizations similar to these.

In case there is any difficulty, however, in following the provisions of this law, the prefectural competent authorities may take special measures.

Article 87. The cities in this law shall include the wards of Tokyo Metropolis.

Article 88. Besides those provided for in this law, matters needed for carrying out this law into effect shall be decided by the competent authorities.

Chapter IX. Penal Regulations

Article 89. If a person gets the closing order provided for in Article 13 (including the cases to which this shall apply in paragraph 3 of Article 83, but does not obey it), he shall be punished with a penal servitude or imprisonment not longer than six months, or a fine not exceeding ter thousand *yen*.

Article 90. A violator of the law in Article 16 shall be fined three thousand *yen* or less.

Article 91. If a person is reminded of his duty provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 22, or in paragraph 1 of Article 39, but does not do it, he shall be fined one thousand *yen* or less.

Article 92. A violator of the provision of parrgraph 2 of Article 83 shall be fined five thousand *yen* or less.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 93. The present law shall come into force as from April 1, 1947. The date for enforcement, however, of the part regarding the obligation of protectors to send children to the school for the blind, the school for the deaf, the school for the handicapped provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 22, and in paragraph 1 of Article 39, and regarding the responsibility of establishing such schools provided for in Article 74 shall be stipulated by an Imperial Ordinance.

Article 94. The following laws and Imperial Ordinances shall be abolished:

a. National Subsidy Law for Public School Teachers' Long Service Allowances
b. National Subsidy Law for Salaries of Elementary School Teachers in Military Service
c. National Subsidy Law for Salaries of Youth School Teachers in Military Service
d. National Subsidy Law for Educational Expenses of Youth Schools
e. Elementary School Ordinance
f. Youth School Ordinance
g. Secondary School Ordinance
h. Normal School Ordinance
i. College Ordinance
j. Higher School Ordinance
k. University Ordinance
l. School for the Blind and School for the Deaf and Dumb Ordinance
m. Kindergarten Ordinance
n. Private School Ordinance
o. Teacher Certification Ordinance
p. Degree Ordinance.

Article 95. Partial amendment shall be made to the Law for Defrayment by the Treasury of Compulsory Education Expenditure:

Article I. One half is defrayed by the National Treasury of the expenditure required by the Prefectures for the salaries, special additional grants, death grants, and travelling allowances provided for by the Imperial Ordinance for the teachers and officials (those who are provided for by the Imperial Ordinance being excepted) engaged in compulsory education in public primary schools and secondary schools.

In Article 2, "the Hokkaido Region expenditure and prefectures" shall read "Metropolis, District, special prefectures and prefectures (To-Do-Fu-Ken)."

Article 96. The obligation of the guardians provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 39 shall in 1947 be limited to the end of the school year whereto belongs the day when their children attain full thirteen years of age. The guardians obligation in and after 1948 provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 39 shall be ordained by an imperial ordinance.

Article 97. Elementary schools, schools equal to the elementary school, schools similar to it and kindergartens under the former laws which exist at the time of the enforcement of this law shall be con-

sidered the primary schools and kindergartens established by the new law.

Article 98. Schools under the former laws (the Elementary School Ordinance being excepted) which exist at the time of the enforcement of this law may continue their existence as schools under the former laws.

Schools under the foregoing paragraph may, according to the provisions laid down by the Minister of Education, become schools of other types under the former laws.

Necessary matters regarding the schools under the foregoing two paragraphs shall be decided by the Minister of Education.

Article 99. As to matters regarding the validity, granting, etc. of teachers certificates for the schools under the foregoing Article, former laws shall be followed, despite the provision of Article 94, except for those matters to which the provisions laid down by the Minister of Education shall apply.

Article 100. Necessary matters regarding the students of the schools under the former laws when they have become the schools under Article 1 shall be in accordance with the provisions laid down by the Minister of Education.

Article 101. Necessary matters regarding the qualifications of graduates of schools under the former laws shall be in accordance with the provisions laid down by the Minister of Education.

Article 102. "Incorporations provided for in a separate law" shall mean for the time being agricultural associations and other public bodies similar to them, or foundational juridical persons according to the Civil Law.

But, the establishers of schools for the blind, schools for the deaf, schools for the handicapped or kindergartens or of schools under the former laws existing at the time of the enforcement of this law, which are not foundational juridical persons according to the Civil Law, or whose establishers who are not foundational juridical persons according to the Civil Law, shall be for the time being not required to be foundational juridical persons according to the Civil Law.

Article 103. Primary schools and secondary schools may for the time being not have teacher-nurses, despite the provision of Article 28 (including cases to which this shall apply in Article 40.)

Article 104. Cities, towns, villages may, despite the provision of Article 31 (including cases to which this shall apply in Article 40) for the time being entrust the educational affairs of the whole or part of school age children and pupils to the State, Prefectures or incorporations or private persons running private schools.

Private Schools cannot take tuition fees for the compulsory education entrusted to them according to the provision of the foregoing paragraph.

Article 105. The secondary school may for the time being give education by correspondence to the children who have finished the lower course of the former elementary school.

Necessary matters regarding the education under the foregoing paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions laid down by the Minister of Education.

Article 106. The competent authorities under the following Articles and paragraphs shall for the time being be the Minister of Education:

Article 3; paragraph 2 of Article 6; Article 8; Article 11; paragraph 2 of Article 12, Article 20; paragraph 1 of Article 21, paragraph 2 of Article 22; Article 38; Article 43; paragraph 2 of Article 45, Article 47; paragraph 2 of Article 48, Article 49; Article 73; Article 79; paragraph 4 of Article 83, and Article 88; and the competent authorities with power to stipulate under Articles 4 and 23 shall also be the Minister of Education.

But the Minister of Education may entrust the above powers to the competent authorities.

Article 107. In this law, the managing agency of the city, town or village primary school shall for the time being be the Mayor, the headman of town or village; the prefectural competent authorities shall for the time being be the prefectural governor.

Article 108. The degrees under the former Degree Ordinance may, despite the provision of Article 94, be given according to provisions of the former ordinance by the universities under Article 98, except for those cases to which the provisions laid down by the Minister of Education shall apply.

Imperial Ordinance No. 263 Governing Removal, Exclusion, Reinstatement of Teachers and Educational Officials

Promulgated and
Enforced, May 7, 1946

Article 1. A person who actually holds a position in the educational service when the present ordinance is put into force and who is designated by the competent Minister as falling under the categories of career military personnel, notorious militarist, ultranationalist or notorious antagonist of the objectives and policies of the occupation of Japan by the Allied Powers as specified in the Memorandum of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers dated 22 October, 1945 on the Administration of the Educational System of Japan and in the Memorandum dated 30 October 1945 on Investigation, Screening, and Certification of Teachers and Educational Officials (Hereinafter called non-acceptable person for educational service), shall be removed from such a position and be henceforward disqualified from taking a position in the educational service.

When it is impossible to obtain a suitable replacement, the person who falls under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may in spite of such provisions be retained in a position in the educational service until suitable replacement can be secured in accordance with the rule laid down by the competent Minister.

The provisions of Paragraph 1 do not prevent the application of the provisions of Article1 of

the Imperial Ordinance No. 109 of 1946 to a person who, at the time of the enforcement of the present ordinance, actually holds a position in the educational service, customarily filled by one with the treatment as official of First Grade or above.

Article 2. A person who is to take a position in the educational service within 6 months after the enforcement of the present ordinance and who is designated by the competent Minister as non-acceptable person for educational service in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 1 of the preceding article, shall be henceforward disqualified from taking a position in the educational service.

Article 3. A person who has been removed from a position in the educational service before the enforcement of the present ordinance and who is designated by the competent Minister as falling under the categories of liberal or anti-militarist as specified in the Memorandum of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers dated 22 October, 1945 on the Administration of the Educational System of Japan and in the Memorandum dated 30 October, 1945 on Investigation, Screening, and Certification of Teachers and Educational Officials, shall, within the period limitted to 6 months after the enforcement of the present ordinance, be preferentially reinstated.

Article 4. The term "position in the educational service", as used in the present ordinance shall mean and include the positions designated by the competent Minister of teachers or other officials of government, public or private scholls, government or public officials concerned with education and officials of educational corporations.

Article 5. Each Ministry, boad, bureau or office of the Central or Prefectural government shall, in accordance with the stipulations made by the competent Minister, collect the questionnaires necessary for the application of the provisions of Articles 1 to 3.

Article 6. A person who has wilfully made false entries or failed to make full and complete disclosures in the questionnaire mentioned in the preceding article or a person who has been asked for presentation of the questionnaire prescribed in the same article, but failed to do so, shall be subject to penal servitude or imprisonment for less than one year or to a fine of less than 3,000 yen.

Supplementary Provision:

The present Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Cabinet And Ministerial Ordinance, Ministries of Education, Agriculture and Forestry and Transportation

Enforced, May 7, 1946

The regulations concerning the enforcement of the Imperial Ordinance No. 263 of 1946 concerning Exclusion, Removal and Reinstatement etc. of Members of Educational Service, under the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945, concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration have been decided as follows:

Article I. The categories of those who are to be designated as non-acceptable persons for educational service in accordance with the provisions of Article I or II of the Imperial Ordinance No. 263 of 1946, concerning Exclusion, Removal and Reinstatement etc. of members of Educational Service, under the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Postdam Declaration (hereinafter called the Ordinance) are difined in Appendix I or II. The designation in accordance with the Appendix I shall be made according to the inquiry and decision of the inquiry committee to be set up separately.

The designation in accordance with the provisions of Article I or II of the Ordinance shall be made by a notification to the person in question.

The notification under the preceding paragraph shall be made by the Minister of Education in the case of teachers or other officials of universities, higher schools or colleges, government or public officials concerned with education (with the exception of local seretaries of Third Grade who are in the positions of school-inspectors (Shigakukan) and City officials who are in the positions of school-inspectors (Shigaku), (herenafter to be construed likewise) and officials of educational corporations, and by the local Governor in the case of teachers of elementary school, youth schools and secondary schools etc. (including blind schools, deaf and dumb schools and miscellaneous schools, (hereinafter to be construced likewise) as well as local secretaries of Thir Grade who are in the positions of school-inspector and City officials who are in the positions of school-inspectors.

A person may be retained in a position in the educational service according to the provisions of Article I, Paragraph II of the Ordinance, only in the case when he or she fails under the provisions of the Appendix II and when the Minister of Education recognizes that it is extremely difficult to obtain a suitable replacement, provided that the period will be limited to within 6 months after the promulgation of the present ordinance.

Article II. The persons who are to be designated as persons who can be reinstated in the positions in educational service in accordance with the provisions of Article III of the Ordinance shall be those who have been removed (including those who have been removed at their own request) or suspended since 7 July 1937 by ideological or religious reasons such as liberalism, anti-militarism etc. and who are actually qualified to take positions in educational service.

The provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the preceding article shall be applied mutatis mutandis in the case of the preceding paragraph.

Article III. When a person who holds any of the positions of teachers or other officials of private schools or officials of educational corporations described in Article IV of the Ordinance is designated as non-acceptable person for educational service, he or she shall be discharged by the Minister of Education.

Article IV. The positions of teachers or other officials schools, government or public officials concerned with education and officials of educational corporations described in Article IV of the Ordinance are defined in Appendix III.

Article V. The questionnaire to be submitted in accordance with Article V of the Ordinance shall be collected, three copies each, as in Annexed Form III of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1946 (but the English version is not needed), by the Minister of Education in the case of teachers or other officials of universities, higher schools or colleges, government or public officials concerned with education and officials of educational corporations, and by the local Governor in the case of teachers of elementary schools, youth schools and secondary schools as well as local secretaries of Third Grade who are in the positions of school-inspectors and city officials who are in the positions of school-inspectors; and one copy of which shall be sent to the inquiry committee to be set up separately and one copy out of those collected by the local Govenor shall be sent to the Minister of Education.

Article. VI. The term Minister of Education used in the provisions of Articles I, II and V shall be replaced by the term Prime Minister in the case of Wireless Telegraphic Training Institute (Musendenshin Koshujo), by the term Minister of Forestry in the case of Fishery Institute (Suisan Koshujo), and by the term Minister of Transportation in the case of teachers and other officials of Marine Institute (Kaimu Gakuin), Nautical College (Koto Shosen Gakko), Marine Technical School (Kaigi Senmon Gakuin), Navigation Training School (Kokai Kunrenjo), Mercantile Marine Schools (Shosen Gakko) and Seamen's Training Schools (Kaiin Yoseijo) as well as officials concerned with education of the Ministry of Transportation.

Supplementary Provisions:

The present ordinance shall come in to force as from the day of its promulgation.

The categories defined in Appendices I and II shall be the standards in the case of appointment of members of educational service in the future.

Appendix I

The categories of those who are to be designated as nonacceptable persons for educational service according to the inquiry and decision of the inquiry committee are defined as follows:

I. Persons who by lecture, speech, book, essay or other action fall under any of the following items.
   1. Persons who have advocated, or actively cooperated in propagating, aggressive policy or militant nationalism and persons who by their doctrines, laid an ideological basis for Great Asia Policy, the New-Order-in-East-Asia or other similar policies, the Manchurian Affair, the Chinese Affair or the Recent War.
   2. Persons who have advocated dictatorship or Nazi or Fascist totalitarianism.
   3. Persons who have persecuted or expelled others on grounds of race.
   4. Persons who have propagated Shinto ideology with a view to advocate racial superiority.
   5. Persons who have persecuted or expelled those who have liberal or anti-militaristic opinions etc. or those who believe in any religion on grounds of their opinions or religions.
   6. Persons who, though they fall under none of the above items, have advocated militarism or ultra-nationalism or persons who have so ingratiated themselves with these tendencies that they lack ideological integrity as educators.

II. Persons who have been advisors, or non-official staff of, or who have had other special connections with the Nazi or Fascist regime or its organs and have cooperated in carrying out its policies.

III. Persons who have publicy stated opinions antagonistic to the objectives and policies of the occupation of Japan by the Allied Powers or who have led others to oppose to the above objectives and policies.

IV. Government or public officials who in discharging their duties have persecuted or oppressed religion.

V. Persons who have compiled text-booxs or publication on education with a militaristic or ultra-nationalistic intention.

VI. Persons who have, under the protection of the Japanese armed forces, directed or taken part in scientific expeditions or excavation works in the territory of Allied Powers occupied by the Japanese armed forces since 1 January, 1928.

Appendix II.[8]

The categories of those who are to be designated as non-acceptable persons for educational service without being refered to the inquiry committee are defined as follows:

I. Persons who fall under the Appendix A to the Memorandum of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers dated 4 January, 1946 on the removal and excusion of undesirable personnel from public office and all other career military and naval personnel.

II. Persons who, though they were not career military and naval personnel, have served in the Army or the Navy as their principal occupation for more than ten years, provided that this shall not apply in the case of civilian teachers who have served in various schools of the Army or the Navy.

III. Persons who have graduated form the following schools since 7 July, 1937, provided that this shall not apply in the case of those who have later graduated form universities, higher schools, colleges or equivalent or higher grade other than those enumerated hereunder:
   1. Colonial Course of Tokyo Agricultural and Forestry College.
   2. First Colonial Training Institute attached to Morioka Agricultural and Forestry College.
   3. Second Colonial Training Institute attached to Mie Agricultural and Forestry College.
   4. Third Colonial Training Institute attached to Miyazaki Agricultural and Forestry College.
   5. Colonial Course of the Faculty of Commerce, Takushoku University.
   6. Pioneering Course and Administrative Course of Colonial College (Takushoku Senmon Gakko).
   7. Colonial Course and Colonial Public Works Course of Fukuoka Municipal Colonial College.
   8. Regular and Special Courses of Koa College.
   9. Rising Asia Course of the College attached to Meiji University.
   10. Colonial Course of the College attached to Nippon University.
   11. Colonial Course of the College attached to Tokyo Agricultural University.
   12. Schools other than the above eleven items concering colonization.
   13. Toa Dobun Shoin (including the Faculty and the College attached thereto).
   14. Kenkoku University, Manchuria.
   15. Ritual Service Course of Jingukogakukan University.
   16. College attached to the Jingukogakukan University.
   17. Shinto Course of the College attached to Kokugakuin University.
   18. Schools other than the above three aiming at the training of Shinto Priests.

IV Persons who have served the total of more than two years during the period of 7 July, 1937, to 2 September, 1945, on the following official posts.

1. Officials of Chokunin Rank and officials of Sonin Rank of the Police and Public Order Bureau (Keiho-Kyoku) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. Officials of Chokunin Rank and officials of Sonin Rank who were engaged in affairs related to the Though Supervision Bureau (Shiso-Kyoku) and the Educational Reform Bureau (Kyogaku-Kyoku) of the Ministry of Education.
3. Officials of Chokunin Rank and official of Sonin Rank of the Research Institute for National Spiritual Civilization (Kokumin-Seishin-Bunka-Kenkyujo), the National Training Instutute (Kokumin-Renseijo), the Educational Reform Training Institute (Kyogaku-Renseijo), Rising Asia Training Institute (Koa-Renseijo), Rising South Training Institute (Konan-Renseiin), and Greater East Asia Training Institute (Daitoa-Renseiin).
4. President, officials of Chokunin Rank and officials of Sonin Rank of the Information Board (Joho-Kyoku).
5. Officials with careers in the Special Higher Police (Tokubetsu Kotokeisatsu).
6. Officials concerned with Thought Supervision (Shiso-Kensatsu), Protection and Surveillance (Hogo-Kansatsu) and Precautionary Detention (Yobokokin).

V. Persons who have at any time

1. Been a founder, officer, or director of; or
2. Occupied any post of authority in; or
3. Been an editor of any publication or organ of; or
4. Made substantial voluntary contributions (a sum or property the value of which is large in itself or large in proportion to the means of the individual in question) to any of the following organizations:

a. The organizations defined by the provisions of Articles II and IV of the Imperial Ordinance
b. The Principal Japan Society (Genri-Nippon-Sha)
c. Japan Student Association (Nippon-Gakusei-Kyokai)
d. Vermillion Glow Association (Shuko-Kai)
e. All Japan University Professors League (Zenkoku-Daigaku-Kyoju-Renmei)
f. Japan Jurisprudence Society (Nippon-Hori-Kenkyu-Kenkyukai)
g. Seven Birth Society (Shichisei-Sha)

Appendix III.

The positions of teachers and other officials of schools, government or public officials concerned with education and officials of educational corporations are as follows:

1. Positions of heads and teachers of government, public and private schools (including Wireless Telegraphic Training Institute, Fishery Institute, Marine Institute, Marine Technical School, Navigation Training School and Seamen's Training Schools, hereinafter to be construed likewise.)
2. Positions customarily filled by persons with the treatment as officials of Second Grade or above (excluding teachers) in the universities, higher schools, colleges or schools of equivalent or higher grade and the positions filled by persons corresponding to those with the civil service rank of Second Grade or above in the private universities, higher schools and colleges. (e.g. the chief clerk, etc.)
3. Positions customarily filled by persons with the teatment as officials of Second Grade or above and who are officials of the Educational Ministry or of the Educational Training Institute (Kyoiku-Renshujo) as well as who are chief of the section in charge of education or officials concerned of the same section in the General Maritime Board (Kaiun Sokyobu) of the Ministry of Transporation.
4. Positions of Director and heads of each section of the Education Bureau of Tokyo Metropolis, Chief of the Home Affairs Division of Hokkaido or prefecural government (chief of the Education and Welfare Division in such Prefecture as is provided with the said Division) and the head of the section in charge of education of Metropolitan, Hokkaido or prefectural government (including social education), position customarily filled by persons with the civil service rank of Sonin or above in the same section and local secretaries of Third Grade who are in the positions of school-inspectors serving in the same section, in the ward (Ku) and the district office (Chiho Jimusho) of Tokyo Metropolis.
(Dainippon-Ikue'kai)
5. Positions of Heads of the Department, Bureau and Section in charge of education in the city and city officials who are in the positions of school-inspectors.
6. Positions of founders of the school, officials of the corporation running the school, or official of Japan Educational Association (Dainippon-Kyoikukai) and Japan Scholarship Society

Trade Union Law

Promulgated, Dec. 22, 1945
Enforced, Mar. 1, 1946

CHAPTER I General Provisions

Article 1. The aim of the present Act shall be to raise the status of workers and thereby contribute to economic through the guarantee of the right of organization and the encouragement of collective bargaining.

The provisions of Article 35 of the Criminal code shall apply to collective bargaining and other acts of the trade unions which are appropriate, being performed for the attainment of the objects of the preceding paragraph.

Article 2. Trade Unions under the Present Act shall be those organizations, or frederations thereof formed autonomously by the workers, with the workers as the main constituents, for the main purpose of maintaining or improving the conditions of work and for raising the economic status of the workers provided that this rule shall not apply to those:

1. Which admit to membership the employer or persons who may be considered to represent the interest of the employer.
2. Which depend on the employer's aid for the major expenses of the organization.
3. Whose objects are confined to mutual aid work or other welfare work among the members.

4. Which principally aim at carrying on political or social movements.

Article 3. Workers under the present Act shall include those who live by wages, salaries or other remuneration assimilable thereto regardless of the kind of occupation.

Article 4. Police, firemen and employees of penal institutions shall be denied the right to organize or to join trade unions.

As regards other government officials, subordinate officials and municipal officials, and those employed by the state or public bodies, separate regulations may be made by ordinance for the applieation of the present Act, provided that this rule shall not apply to the prohibition of their organizing a trade union or their joining such as members.

CHAPTER II Trade Unions

Article 5. Representatives of trade unions shall submit to the administrative authorities within the week after formation of the trade union, its statue and the list of names and addresses of its officials.

When changes occur in the particular as laid down in preceding paragraph, a report thereon shall be submitted to the administrative authorities within a week thereafter.

Article 6. When report has been submitted in accordance with paragraph one of the preceding article and the union concerned is not in conformity with Article 2, the administrative authorities shall take action in accordance with the stipulations of ordinance following the resolution of the Labour Relations Committee.

The provisions on the preceding paragraph shall apply mutatis mutadis to the case of an organization set up as a trade union which has ceased to conform to Article 2.

Article 7. The statute of the trade union shall contain at least the following particulars:

1. Name of the union.
2. Address of the main office.
3. If the union is a legal person, statement to that effect.
4. Objects and business of the union.
5. Rules relating to membership or to affiliated unions.
6. Rules relating to meetings.
7. Rules relating to the representatives of the union and other officers.
8. Rules relating to expenditure and accounts of the unions.
9. Rules relating to revision of the statute of the unions.

Article 8. When the statute of a union contravenes law or regulations, the administrative authorities may order its alteration following the resolution of the Labour Relations Committee.

Article 9. The trade union shall keep a membership list or a list of affiliated unions.

Article 10. Representatives of a trade union or those to whom the powers therefor are delegated by the union shall have the power to negotiate with the employer or employers, organizations on behalf of the union or its members for conclusion of a trade agreement or on other matters.

Article 11. The employer shall be disallowed to discharge or give a discriminatory treatment to a worker for his being a member of a trade union, for having tried to from or join a trade union, or the resolution of the General Meeting of the union

Article 14. The trade union shall be dissolved in the following case:

1. Occurrence of the circumstances requiring the dissolution as provided in the statute of the union.
2. Bankruptcy of the union.
3. Resolution for the dissolution adopted by the General Meeting of the union with at least three-fourths majority of the total membership or of the affiliated unions.
4. The decision taken under the provision of Article 6.
5. Court action of dissolution order issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 15.

Artiele 15. When a trade union frequently violates laws and ordinances and disturbs peace and order, the Court may order dissolution of the Union at the request of the Labor Relations Committees.

Necessary matters relating to procedure under the preceding paragraph shall be fixed by ordinance.

Article 16. A trade union shall acquire the status of legal person by registerng at the place where its main office is located.

The matters necessary for registeration other than were provided in this Act shall be fixed by ordinance.

As regards the matters which require registeration for a trade union, they shall have no effect against any third person unless a registration has been affected.

Article 17. The provisions of Artieles 43, 44, 50, 52-55, 57 and 72-83 of the Civil Code and of Articles 35, 36, 37 clause 2, 126 paragraph 1, 137 and 138 of the Law on Procedure of Non-contention cases shall apply Mutatis Mutandis to trade unions which are legal persons.

Article 18. Trade unions which are legal persons shall be exempted from income tax and taxes charged on legal persons in accordance with the provisions of an Ordinance.

CHAPTER III Trade Agreements

Article 19. The agreement between a trade union and the employer or organization of the latter concerning conditions of work will take effect when the agreement is signed by the parties concerned.

Parties concerned shall submit the trade agreement to the administrative authorities within the week after signing of the trade agreement.

Article 20. No trade agreement shall fix a term exceeding three years.

Article 21. When a trade agreement is signed, the parties concerned shall mutually assume the obligation to cooperate in all sincerity for giving effects to the agreement for the enhancement of efficiency and maintenance of industrial peace.

Article 22. When a standard is fixed by trade agreement concerning conditions of labor and treatment of workers (when a special organ exists for fixing such standards in accordance with a trade agreement, the standards fixed by that organ shall come under this provision and this rule shall apply to all the cases where the same terms occure hereafter) any provision of a labor contract contravening the standard mentioned shall be void and the invalidated part of the labor contract shall be replaced by the provisions of the above mentioned standard. The same rule shall apply to the part which is not laid down in the labor contract.

Article 23. When three-fourths or more of the workers normally employed in a factory, mine or

other places of employment come under application of a trade agreement, the remaining workers shall ipso facto be bound by the same agreement.

Article 24. When a major part of the workers of similar kind in a given locality come under application of a certain trade agreement, the administrative authority may at the request of either one or two of the contracting parties take the decision to extend the compulsory application of the contract (including the part revised under provisions of the second paragraph) to all the remaining workers of the same kind in the same locality and to the employer.

In case the Labor Relations Committee deems, in making the resolution of the preceding paragraph that the trade agreement in question contains inappropriate provisions, the Committee may amend those provisions.

The decision shall become effective by public notification.

Article 25. When there is a provision in the trade agreement to the effect that disputes concerning matters in the same agreement be put to conciliation or arbitration, it shall be disallowed to engage in strike, lockout or perform acts of dispute except in case of failure of either conciliation or arbitration.

CHAPTER IV Labor Relations Committee

Article 26. Labor Relations Committees shall be set up consisting of equal numbers of representatives of employers, and workers and of control members.

The administrative authorities shall appoint the representatives of the employers in accordance with the recommendation of the workers trade unions and the control members with the agreement of the representatives of employers and of workers.

The Labor Relations Committee shall consist of National Labor Relations Committee and Prefectural Labor Relations Committee and in case of a special need, special Labor Relations Committees may be set up for a given locality or to deal with special matters.

The members of a Labor Relations Committee and the staff attached thereto as provided by ordinance shall be regarded as staff members engaged in official business under laws and ordinances.

Matters relating to Labor Relations Committees other than those laid down in the present Act shall be fixed by imperial ordinance.

Article 27. In addition to the provisions under Articles 6, 8, 15, 24 and 33 the Labor Relations Committees shall have authority to perform the following functions:

1. Compilation of statistics on labor disputes and investigation of conditions of labor.
2. Mediation in collective bargaining and prevention of labor disputes.
3. Arbitration and conciliation in disputes.

The Labor Relations Committee may submit to the competent administrative authorities for improving conditions of labor.

Article 28. Then the Labor Relation Committee deems it necessary for public welfare or when the parties concerned request it, the procedings of a Labor Relations Committee may be made public.

Article 29. When it is necessary for carrying out its work the Labor Relations Committee may require the attendance or presentation of reports of the employer or of his organization and the worker or other concerned or it may require the presentation of books and documents necessary for investigating conditions of labor or it may also have its members or staff of the committee (hereafter called simply staff) as provided by order under Article 26 clause 4 inspect factories, mines and other places of employment involved or inspect the conditions of business, books and papers and other objects.

Article 30. The members and those who were members as well as the staff or those who were on the staff of a Labor Relations Committee shall be disallowed to disclose any secret information obtained in performing their functions.

Article 31. The provisions of Chapter II shall apply mutatis mutadis to the agreements handled by the Labor Relations Committee but to which a trade union is not a party concerning the standard of conditions of work and other terms relating to the treatment of works.

Article 32. When the conditions of labor or of treatment of workers are especially inappropriate, the the Labor Relations Committee may, after investigation of actual conditions, formulate concrete proposals and submit a representation to the administrative suthorities.

When the representation of the foregoing paragraph is received and the adminnistrative authorities deem it necessary, they may issue the direction for a fixed standard of working conditions or of treatment of workers to the employer.

When the employer receives the direction of the foregoing paragraph, he must take necessary measures to let all the workers know of the direction without delay.

The standard as directed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph two above shall have the same effects as the trade agreement on the employer and workers concerned.

CHAPTER V Penalties

Article 33. In case of violation of the provisions of Article 11 (eleven), the person who committed the act shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months or to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Yen (500,00 Yen).

The offense of the foregoing paragraph shall be acted upon at the request of the Labor Relations Committees.

Article 34. Those who contravene the provisions of Article 30 shall be fined not exceeding One Thousan Yen (1,000,00 Yen).

Article 35. Those who contravene the provisions of Article 29 and fail to present reports or make false reports or fail to submit the books and papers or contravene the provisions of the same Article and fail to present themselves or refuse, obstruct or evade the inspection under the provisions of the same Article shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Yen (500,00 Yen).

Article 36. When a legal person or the deputy of a persons, the head of a family, members of a family, a co-habitant of a family, employees of others engaged for work contravened the provisions of the first portion of the preceding Article, in connection with the business of a legal person or of a person, the said legal person or person shall not be immune from penalty on the ground of not having given order for such contravention.

The provisions of the first portion of the preceding Article shall apply to the directors, managers or other officers who execute the business of the legal person in case the employer is a legal person and to the legally fixed deputy in case the employee is a minor or a person adjudged incompetent provided that this rule shall not apply to a minor who has the same capacity as an adult in the performance of business.

Article 37. The representative or liquidatior shall be liable to fine not exceeding Five Hundred Yen (500.00 Yen) in any of the following cases:

1. When he fails to submit the report prescribed in Article 5,, paragraph 2 (inclusive of the case where it applies mutatis mutadis under provisions of Article 31) or makes a false report.
2. When he failed to keep the list as prescribed in Article 9.
3. When he failed to register under this Act or under the Ordinance issued under this Act.
4. When he contravened Article 79 or Article 81 of the Civil Code which are applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 17. and failed to make public notification or when he made a false notification.

In case of contravention of the provision of Article 19, paragraph 2 (including the case where the provisions are applied mutatis mutandis under Article 31), failing to make the report or making a false report, the party to the trade agreement other than the trade union (representative in case the party concerned is an organization) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Fifty Yen (50.00 Yen).

When the employer contravened the provisions of Article 32, paragraph 3, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Fifty Yen (50.00 Yen).

The date of enforcement of this Act shall be fixed by Imperial Ordinance.

Trade unions existing actually at the date of enforcement of this Act shall submit reports applying mutatis mutadis the provisions of Article 5 within a week after the date of enforcement of this Act.

The following amendment shall be made in the act in Registration Tax:

In Article 19 clause 7, "Federation of Cooperative Societies" shall be amended to read "Federation of Cooperative Societies, Trade Unions" and "Cooperative Societies Act" to read "Cooperative Societies Act, Trade Union Act."

Imperial Ordinance No. 108 Regarding The Enforcement of the Trade Union Law

Promulgated, Feb. 27, 1946
Enforced, Mar. 1, 1946

Article 1. The administrative authority under Article 5 of the Law shall mean the prefectural governor in whose jurisdiction the office of the trade union concerned is located, provided however that in the case of paragraph 2 of the same article when the alteration in the statute is made as to the location of the office and when the governors are not the same for the old and the new locations of the office, the administrative authority shall mean the governor in whose jurisdiction the new office is located as well as the governor in whose jurisdiction the old office was located.

Article 2. The decision, according to the provisions of Article 6 of the Law shall be made following the resolution of the local Labor Relations Committee by the prefectural governor in whose jurisdiction the head office of the trade union concerned is located.

Article 3. When the prefectural governor made the decision according to the provisions of Article 6 of the Law, he shall hand without delay a letter stating the fact to the reporesentative of the trade union concorned.

Article 4. The person dissatisfied with decision made by the prefectural governor according to the provisions of Article 6 of the Law may submit his objection thereto to the welfare Minister by written document stating the reasons therefor througth the prefectural governor who made the decision in question.

Article 5. When an obiection of the preceding article has been submitted, the Welfare Minister either rejects the objection in question or countermonds the decision subject to the objection in question following the resolution of the Contral Labor Relations Committee.

The provisions of Article 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case either of rejection or of countermand of the preceding paragraph.

Article 6. The docision according to the provisions of Article 6 of the Law shall take effect when the period provided by the article lapsed in case no objection under Article 4 has been submitted and when the objection has been rejected under paragraph 1 of the preceding article in case objection was submitted under the same article.

Article 7. The provisions of the five preceding articles shall apply mutatis mutandis to the order for alteration under Article 8 of the Law.

Article 8. When a trade union submitted a request for a certificate of trade union, the prefectural governor in whose jurisdiction the head office of the trade union concerned is located shall grant the same without delay. The same rule applies to the case that a person proposing to establish a trade union as a legal person has requested the grant of a certificate certifying that it can be a trade union.

Article 9. The procedure to be adopted in the case follow the provisions of the Noncontentions Procedures Law with the exception of those laid down in articles from 10 to 18 of this ordinance.

Article 10. The cases according to the provisions of Article 15, paragraph 1 of the Law shall be within the jurisdiction of the local Court of Justice which has jurisdiction over the place where the head office of the trade union concerned is located.

Article 11. The request under Article 15, paragraph 1 of the Law shall be made, following the resolution of the local Labor Relations Committee within whose jurisdiction the head office of the trade union concerned is located, by the chairman of the said committee.

Article 12. When the request under Article 15, paragraph 1 of the Law is made, the Court of Justice shall notify the prosecutor.

Article 13. The Court of Justice shall fix date for hearing without delay and summon the representative of the trade union.

The date for hearing shall be notified to the prosecutor and the chairman of the local Labor Relations Committee.

Article 14 The representative of the trade union summoned according to the provisions of the preceding article, paragraph 1, must present himself provided however that when there exists unavoidable reason he may send a deputy.

The person who is not a lawyer, in order to become a deputy under the preceding paragraph, must receive permission of the Court of Justice.

The Court of Justice may revoke the permission of the preceding paragraph at any time.

Article 15 The hearing shall be held at the Court open to the public, provided however that the Court may suspend the public hearing when there is danger of disturbing peace and order.

Article 16. The prosecutor and the members of the Labor Relations Committee may attend the hearing and express opinion.

Article 17. The decision of the Court shall be supported by a written opinion which shall cite the evidence submitted that the violations committed were either the act of the union as decided by a majority of the members or affiliated unions in accordance with their statutes or were directly ordered by the representatives or other officers of the union acting within the authority granted them by the Statute of the Trade Union as registered in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1of the Law or were acts on behalf of the union by representatives or other officers acting within the same authority.

The Court of Justice shall fix the date and announce the decision of the preceding paragraph.

Article 18. The representative of the trade union, the chairman of the Local Labor Relations Committee or the prosecutor may enter a complaint immediately against the decision of the preceding Article.

The complaint of the preceding paragraph shall have the effect of a stay of execution.

Article 19. Other than those provided in the Law, the registration of trade unions shall follow the provisions of Article 20 to 30.

Article 20. For the registration according to the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 1 of the Act, the following items shall be entered:

1. Name.
2. Head office.
3. Objects and business.
4. Name and address of the representative.
5. The conditions for effecting dissolution, if any.

Article 21. When a trade union moves its head office, it must register the removal at its old location within two weeks thereafter, and the items enumerated in the preceding article within three weeks thereafter at its new location.

Article 22. When changes occurred in any of the items registered, the same must be registered within two weeks thereafter.

Article 23. When liquidation of a trade union is completed, it must be registered within two weeks from the day the liquidatopm was completed.

Article 24. For the registration of a trade union. the distruct Court of Justice within whose jurisdiction the head office of the trade union is located shall be the competent registration office.

Each registration office shall keep a trade union register.

Article 25. The registration according to the provisions of Article 10, paragraph 1 of the Law shall be made at the application of the representative.

The application for registration under the preceding paragraph must be accompanied, by the Statute, with the certificate stipulated in Article 10 of this Ordinance and a paper certifying the the qualification of the appplicant.

Article 26. The registration of the removal of the head office of a trade union, or of the changes of any of the items under Article 23 shall be made at the application of its representatives or liquidator.

The application of the preceding paragraph must be accompanied by a paper certifying the change in the registered item.

Article 27. The application for registration of dissolution of a trade union must be accompanied by a paper certifying the reason for dissolution and in case the representative does not act as liquidator a paper certifying the qualification of the liquidator.

Article 28. The registration of completion of liquidation of a trade union shall be made at the application of the liquidator.

The application of the preceding paragraph must be accompanied by a paper certifying that liquidator reported the completion of liquidation to the competent authority.

Article 29. The items registered must be publicly notified without delay by the Court of Justice.

Article 30. The provisions of the Noncontentions Procedures Act, articles from 141 to 150, from 151 to 151-4, Article 151-6 and from 154 to 157 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the registration of trade unions.

Article 31. The incomes of a trade union which has legal personality accruing from other sources than the business with profit making object shall be exempted from insome tax and legal person tax in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Law.

When one trade union which has legal personality submits the report under Article 18 of the Legal Person Tax Law, the report shall be accompanied by a bill with separate statements for the incomes according from the business with profit making object and other incomes.

Article 32. The administrative authority under Article 19, paragrapn 2 of the Law shall mean the prefectural governor within whose jurisdiction the head office of the trade union which is a party to the trade agreement concerned is located and the prefectural governor within whose jurisdiction the factory, mine or place of employment where the two parties to the trade agreement concerned are involved is located (excepting the ones where the place of employment is unfixed), and the report according to the provisions of the said paragraph shall be made by the two parties concerned jointly except the case where special reasons preclude it.

Article 33. When the application of a trade agreement had been extended to other workers of the same kind in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 or 24 of the Law, the employer shall inform all the workers concerned without delay.

Article 34. The administrative authority under Article 24, paragraph 1, of the Law shall mean the prefectural govenor within whose jurisdiction lies the region concerned and in case the region concerned extends over two or more prefectures, it shall mean the Welfare Minister.

Article 35. The Central Labor Relations Committees shall be set up in the Welfare Ministry and the local Labor Relations Committees in each prefecture and the name of the prefecture concerned shall be prefixed to that of the local Labor Relations Committee. Special Labor Relations Committees may be established in occordance with recommendations of the Central Labor Relations Committee.

Article 36. With the exception of the matters fixed elsewhere, the Central Labor Relations Committee

shall deal with the matters which extend over two or more prefectures and the local labor comittees those which lie within the prefectures concerned. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, in case the Welfare Minister deems it necessary, he may let either the Central Labor Relations Committee or the local Labor Relations Committee designated by him deal with the matters under Article 27, item 1, 2 or 3 of the Law.

Article 37. The number of members of the Central Labor Relations Committ shall be 21 or less and appointed by the Welfare Minister. The number of the local Labor Relations Committee shall be 15 or less and appointed by the local governor.

In addition to the committee members of the two preceding paragraphs, in case of need, the Welfare Minister or the prefectural governor may appoint temporary committee members.

Six weeks prior to their date of appointment, the Welfare Minister or the prefecural governor shall invite recommendations for the labor members of the Labor Relations Committ from all registered labor unions concerned registered in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Law and recommendations for the employer members of the Labor Relations Committee from the employer organizations concerned. Three weeks thereafter the Administrative Authority shall make public the recommendations received. Provided however, that in the selection of the Labor Relations Committee for the first time, in cases where labor organizations and employer organizations are considered by the Administrative Authority inadequate to represent labor and employer opinion, and in the selection of temporary Labor Relations Committees, this procedure need not be followed.

In appointing the members of Labor Relations Committees, in case the recommendation of either the employer's organization or trade union, or the agreement of the representatives of the employers and workers cannot be obtained, in case the persons resommended in accordance with the preceding paragraph are not suitable, the Welfare Minister or the prefectural governor may appoint the members using his official powers.

Article 38. The name of a Special Labor Relations Committee, location, area under its jurisdiction, business under its jurisdiction and the member of its members and other necessary matters relating to a Special Labor Relations Committee shall be fixed by the Welfare Minister.

Article 39. The term of office of the members of Labore Relations Committees shall be one year.

In case the member has been convicted of violation of laws or ordinances, in case the member has lost the right of being elected as member of the House of Representatives under Article 6 of the Act relative to the election of members of the House of Representatives, in case the member has become incapacitated from attending the meetings of the Labor Relations Committees or in case the member has frequently violated the rules concerning the procedure and other matters decided by Labor Relations Committee, his appointment may be revoked during the term of office with Labor Relations Committs agreement, not with standing the provisions of the preceding paragraph, provided, however, that the agreement of the members shall not be required in respect to the members who have lost the right of being elected as members of the House of Representatives under the same Law.

The member filling the place of a vacant member when vacancy occurred shall remain in office during the remaining term of the predecessor.

Article 40. There shall be a chairman in the Labor Relations Committee. The chairman shall be elected by the members of the committee from among the neutral members.

The chairmen shall preside over the work of the committee and represent the Labor Relations Committee concerned.

When the chairman has been prevented from performing his functions, a person shall be elected to act in lieu of the chairman applying mutatis mutandis the provisions of paragraph 1.

Article 41. The Labor Relations Committee shall be convoked by the chairman. Its decisions shall be made by the majority or more of the members present and in case of equally divided opinion, the decisions shall be made by the chairman.

The Labor Relations Committees shall be also allowed to make a decision unless at least one member each of the members representing the employers and neutral party be present.

The Labor Relations Committee may fix other rules regarding the convocation of procedure by passing a decision of its own.

Article 42. There shall be offices for the Labor Relations Committees. The offices shall consist of the Director, secretaries and clerks. In case of a Special Labor Relations Committee, only one shall be designated by the Welfare Minister.

The staff of the preceding paragraph shall be appointed with the agreement of their respective chairmen by the Welfare Minister for the Central Labor Relations Committee and by the local governor for the local Labor Relations Committees.

The Director shall direct the work in accordance with the direction of the superiors.

The secretaries shall dispose of the work in accordance with the direction of the superiors.

Article 43. The government officials concerned may attend the committee meeting and express opinions with the permission of the chairman.

Article 44. The staff to be determined by ordinance under Article 26, paragraph 4, of the Law shall mean the staff under Article 26, paragraph 1.

Article 45. The administrative authority under Article 32 of the Law shall mean the local governor in respect to the representations made by the local Labor Relations Committes and the Welfare Minister in respect to the representations made by the Central Labor Relations Committee.

Article 46. The request under Article 33, paragraph 2, shall be made following the resolution of the local Labor Relations Committee, within whose jurisdiction lies the place where the violations have been committed, by its chairman.

Article 47. The report to the prefecural governor under the provisions of this ordinance shall be made through the director of the Labor Office within whose jurisdiction lies the place concerned.

Article 48. When the Welfare Minister deems it necessary he may designate other administrative authorities than prefectural governors to perform the functions of local governors under this ordinance provided however that in order to designate the administrative authorities which are not under the direction and supervision of the Welfar Minister, he must have a previous consultation with the competent ministers.

As regards the seamen to whom the Mariners' Act applies, under the present ordinance, the location where the factory, mine or place of employment where the two parties to the trade agreement concerned are involved under Article

35 shall mean the location of the employers or the head office of their organizations which are party to trade agreement concerned.

Other than these fixed in the preceding paragraph, as regards the seamen in the same paragraph, the Welfare Minister under the present ordinance shall mean the Minister of Transportation prefectural governor shall mean the Director of Maritime Transportation, the Welfare Ministry, the Ministry of Transportation and the prefectures shall mean the jurisdiction of the Maritime Transportation Bureau.

Supplementary Provisions:

The present Ordinance shall been forced from the day of enforcement of the Trade Union Law.

As regards the trade agreements existing when the present Ordinance goes into effect, the parties concerned shall make the report thereon within one week after the enforcement of this Ordinance in accordance with the provisions of Article 35.

The Labor Standard Law

Promulgated, Apr. 5, 1947

Enforced, Sept. 1, 1947

Chapter I General Provisions

(Principle of Working Condition)

Article 1. Working condition must be that which should meet the need of the worker who lives a life worthy of human being.

The standard of working condition affixed by this Law is minimum. Therefore parties of labor relation must not reduce working condition with excuse of this standard and, instead, should endeavor to raise the working condition.

(Decision of Working Condition)

Article 2. Working condition should be decided by the worker and employer on equal basis.

The worker and employer must abide by the collective agreement, rule of employment and labor contract, and must discharge their respective duties faithfully.

(Equal Treatment)

Article 3. No person shall discriminate against or for any worker by reason of nationality, creed or social status in wages, working hours and other working conditions.

(Equal Wages for Men and Women)

Article 4. The employer shall not discriminate women against men concerning wages by reason of the worker being women.

(Prohibition of Forced Labor)

Article 5. The employer shall not force workers to work against their will by means of violence, intimidation, imprisonment, or any other unfair restraint on the mental or physical freedom of the workers.

(Expulsion of Intermediate Exploitation)

Article 6. Unless permitted based on the Law, no person shall obtain profit as vocation by intervening in the employment of others.

(Guarantee for the Exercise of Civil Right)

Article 7. The employer shall not refuse when the worker requires necessary time to exercise franchise and other civil right or to execute public duty during the working hours. However the employer may change the required time as far as the change does not hinder the exercise of the right or the execution of public duty.

(Scopes of Applicable Enterprises)

Article 8. This Law applies to each of the items of enterprises and offices listed below. However, it does not apply to any enterprise or office employing only those relations living with the employer as family member nor to domestic employees in the household.

1. Enterprises engaged in the manufacture, rebuilding, improving, repairing, cleaning, sorting, packing and decoration of goods, finishing, tailoring for the purpose of selling, destruction or breaking up, and alteration of material. (This includes industries which generate, transform, and transmit electricity, gas and various forms of power and also water-works).
2. Mining, sand mining, stone cutting and other extraction of gravel or minerals.
3. Engineering, construction, and building, remodeling, maintenance, repairing, renovation, wrecking, dismantling of structure and those enterprises engaged in preparatory work for the above enterprises.
4. Enterprises engaged in the transportation of freight and passengers by roads, railroads, streetcar lines, cable lines, vessels and airplanes.
5. Enterprises handling freight at docks, on vessels, at jetties, piers, railway stations, and warehouses.
6. Enterprises engaged in the cultivation of land or reclamation of waste land, planting, cultivating, harvesting of crops, timber cutting, and other agricultural and forestry enterprises.
7. Enterprises engaged in the breeding of animals, catching, gathering and breeding of marine animals and seaweed, and other enterprises such as livestock raising, sericulture and fisheries.
8. Enterprises engaged in the selling, delivery, storing, and lending of commodities and barbershop.
9. Barking, insurance, agency, brokerage, bill collection, information and advertising enterprises.
10. Motion-picture production and showing cinematography, stage and other show enterprises
11. Postal, telegraph, and telephone services.
12. Enterprises engaged in education, research and investigation.
13. Enterprises engaged in the treatment and care of the sick and feeble, and other hygiene and sanitation.
14. Hotel, restaurant, snack bar, service trade, and recreation hall enterprises.
15. Enterprises engaged in incineration, cleaning and butchery.
16. Governmental and other public office which do not come under any of the foregoing items.
17. Other enterprises or offices defined by Ordinance.

(Definition)

Article 9 In this Law, the worker is defined indiscriminably of the kinds of occupation as one who

is employed in the abovementioned enterprise or offices (hereinafter called enterprise simply) and receives wage therefrom.

Article 10. In this Law, the employer is defined as the owner or manager of the enterprise or any other person who acts on behalf of the owner of the enterprise in matters concerning the workers of the enterprise.

Article 11. In this Law, the wage is defined as the wage, salary, allowance, bonus and every other payment to the worker from the employer as remuneration of labor under whatever name they may be called.

Article 12. In this Law, the amount of the average wage is defined as the quotient obtained by dividing the total amount of wages for a period of three months preceding to the day on which the calculation of average wage became necessary by the number of all days during the period. However, the amount of the average wage shall not be less than the amount computed by one of the following methods.

1. In case the wage is computed by the labor days or labor hours, or defined by piece-rate or other contract price, 60 percent of the quotient obtained by dividing the total sum of wages by the number of the labor days during that period.
2. In case a part of the wage is defined by month, week, or any other fixed period, aggregate of the quotient obtained by dividing the total sum of those parts by the number of all days during that period and the sum computed by the foregoing method.

When there is a fixed day for closing the wages account, the period of the preceding paragraph shall be calculated from the last fixed day.

If the period mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs includes any of the following periods, the days and wages in that period shall be excluded from the days and total amount of wages abovementioned.

1. Days of rest for the medical treatment caused by injury or illness while on duty.
2. Days of rest before and after childbirth according to the stipulation of Article 65.
3. Days of rest caused by reason for which the employer is responsible.
4. Probation period.

The total amount of wages of paragraph 1 does not include extraordinary wages, wages which are paid periodically with more than three months period and wages which are paid by anything other than money that is not within certain scope.

In case the wage is paid by anything other than money, the scope to be included in the total sum of wages under paragraph 1 and the method necessary for the reckoning of the cost shall be defined by the ordinance.

For the worker who has been employed for less than three months, the period of paragraph 1 shall be the period of his or her employment.

The average wages of the daily workers shall be fixed by the authoritative minister according to the kind of the industry or the occupation.

In case the average wage cannot be computed by paragraph 1 to paragraph 6 inclusive the method will be defined by the competent Minister of labor.

Chapter II Labor Contract

(Contract Violating This Law)

Article 13. Labor contract which defines working conditions inferior to the standard of this Law is invalid so far as such conditions are concerned; in this case those conditions which become invalid are replaced by the condition of this Law.

(Period of Contract)

Article 14. Labor contract, excluding those without any set period shall not be concluded for a period longer than one year except those requiring a definite period for the completion of a project.

(Clarification of Labor Contract)

Article 15. In making labor contract, the employer must clarify the wages, working hours and other working conditions to the worker.

When the working condition clarified under the preceding paragraph are different from the real fact, the worker may cancel the labor contracts without notice.

In the case aforesaid, the employer must bear necessary travelling expense for the workers who have changed residence for the work when he returns home within 14 days after cancellation.

(Ban on the Contract of Indemnity)

Article 16. The employer is prohibited to make a contract which fixes in advance either the sum payable to the employer for breach of contract, or the amount of indemnity for damage.

(Ban on the Deduction for the Payment of Advanced Money)

Article 17. The employer must not deduct wages to collect the advanced money or other claim advanced on condition of labor.

(Compulsory Deposit)

Article 18. The employer must not make a deposit contract or a contract to keep the savings-note, concomittant with the labor contract.

To keep the deposit comitted by free will in custody, the employer must define the method of keeping and releasing and must obtain the sanction of administrative office thereabout.

(Restriction Concerning the Dismissal of Workers)

Article 19. The employer shall not dismiss a worker injured, or taken ill while on duty during the period of medical treatment and 30 days thereafter; nor shall discharge a woman pregnant or who has given child birth during the period of vacation stipulated in Article 65 and for 30 days thereafter. However, this shall not apply when the employer pays expiry compensation stipulated in Article 81 or when the continuance of the enterprise is made impossible by reason of some natural calamity or other inevitable cause.

In case of the latter part of the forgoing proviso to the preceding paragraph the employer must obtain the approval of the administrative office to the reason.

(Dismissal Notice)

Article 20. When the employer wishes to cancel the labor contract he must give at least 30 days advance notice. The employer who does not give 30 days' notice in advance shall pay money equivalent to 30 days average wages This does not apply

when the continuance of the enterprise is made impossible by reason of some natural calamity or other inevitable cause, or when the employer dismisses the worker by reason for which the worker is responsible.

The number of days of notice under the preceding paragraph may be reduced in case the employer pays the average wages for the number of the reduced days.

In case of the proviso to paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the paragraph 2 of the said Article shall apply.

Article 21. The preceding Article shall not apply to those workers who come under any item of the following:

1. Workers who are employed daily,
2. Workers who are employed for a period not longer than two months,
3. Workers who are employed in a seasonal work for a period not longer than four months.
4. Workers in probation.

The preceding paragraph shall not apply when the worker who comes under item 1, is employed for more than a month consecutively, or when the worker who comes under item 2, or 3, is employed for more than the period fixed by each item, or when the worker who comes under item 4 is employed for more than 14 days.

(Certificate of Employment)

Article 22. When the worker on the occasion of retirement requests a certificate stating the period of employment, the kind of occupation, the position in the enterprise and wages, the employer shall present him one without delay.

The employer shall not insert in the certificate what the worker does not require.

The employer in conspiracy with others shall not send any communication concerning nationality, creed social status or the union activity of the worker with the will to impede the employment of the worker nor tack on any secret sign on the certificate mentioned in paragraph 1.

(The Return of Money and Other Valuables)

Article 23. Upon the worker's death or his dismissal, the employer shall complete the payment of wages, and return whatever reserves, bonds, savings and other funds and valuables belonging to the worker, within 7 days of the claimant's request.

If the claims to the wages and valuables described in the preceding paragraph are disputed, the employer shall pay or return the amount remaining undisputed within the period fixed in the same paragraph.

Chapter III Wages

(Payment of Wages)

Article 24. Wages must be paid in cash and in full directly to the workers. However, when otherwise stipulated by the Law, or by collective agreement, the employer can deduct a part of the wage or pay not in cash.

Wages must be paid at least once a month at a definite date. However this does not apply to extraordinary wages, bonus and the like which will be defined by ordinance.

(Emergency Payment)

Article 25. When the worker requires to appropriate money for emergency use such as childbirth, disease, accident and other cases which will be defined by ordinance in detail, the employer shall pay the accrued wages before the day of payment.

(Rest-day Allowance)

Article 26. For the rest-day caused by reason for which the employer is responsible, the employer shall pay allowance equivalent to the 60 per-cent of the worker's average wage.

(Guarantee in Piece Work System)

Article 27. When the worker is employed by piece rate or at contract wage the employer must assure the worker of a fixed sum of wage proportionate to the working hour

(Minimum Wage)

Article 28. When the competent office considers it necessary it can fix minimum wage for the worker employed in certain enterprises or in certain occupations.

Article 29. Central Wage Boards and Local Wage Board shall be established for the purpose of investigating matters pertaining wages.

In case of necessity, special committee may be established regarding certain enterprise or occupation in the Wage Board.

The members of the Wage Board shall be appointed by the competent office in the same number from among the representatives of labor and management, and the public. The representatives of labor and management shall be appointed upon the basis of the recommendation of both parties.

Necessary matters except the stipulation of this Law pertaining to Wage Board will be stipulated by ordinance.

Article 30. When the competent office wishes to fix the minimum wages, it must first apply for the investigation and recommendation of the Wage Board thereupon.

In the foregoing case the Wage Board shall recommend to the competent office an amount of minimum wages for workers who are employed in certain enterprises or in certain occupations.

The competent office shall hold public hearings on the foregoing recommendation, and then based on the recommendation and public opinion, shall fix the minimum wage.

When the Local administrative office wishes to fix minimum wage it must obtain the approval of the competent Minister after it has finished the procedure of the three foregoing paragraphs.

When the Wage Board thinks it necessary, it can recommend matters pertaining to wages to administrative offices concerned.

Article 31. When the minimum wage is fixed, the employer shall not employ a worker at less wage than the fixed minimum wage. However, this shall not apply to the following cases:

1. In case the employer obtain the approval of the administrative office concerning the worker whose efficiency is remarkably low on account of the mental or physical handicap.
2. In case the worker does not work for the fixed period of time by reason for which the worker is responsible.

3. In case the employer has obtained the sanction of the administrative office with regard to the worker in probation or worker whose work schedule is remarkably short.

Chapter IV Working Hours, Recess, Holidays and Annual Vacation with Pay

(Working Hours)

Article 32. The employer shall not employ the worker more than 8 hours a day excluding recess or forty-eighty hours a week.

In case the employer stipulates by the rule of employment or by other stipulation, he may employ the worker according to the stipulation more than eight hours on a special day or forty-eight hours in a special week when the average working hours of four weeks do not exceed forty-eight hours in a week.

Article 33. The employer may extend the working hours described in the preceding Article or in Article 40 under the sanction of the administrative office in case of accidents and other unavoidable temporary need within the limit of the necessity. However, when the necessity is so urgent that there is not time enough to obtain the sanction of the administrative office, the employer must report to that effect ex post facto without delay.

When the administrative office considers the extension of the working hour to be illegal in the foregoing case, it is authorized to order the employer to give the worker recess or holiday corresponding to the prolonged hour.

In case there is temporary necessity to transact the official business, the Government Official, municipal official and other public official employed in the enterprise of Article 8 item 16 may be employed longer than the working hours described in the preceding Article or in Article 40 regardless of the stipulation of paragraph 1, or may be employed on restdays stipulated in Article 35.

(Recess)

Article 34. The employer shall provide recess totaling at least forty-five minutes for those who have worked more than six hours, and at least one hour for those who have worked more than eight hours.

The forementioned recess must be given to all workers at the same time. However, this provision shall not apply when the employer receives sanction from the administrative office.

The employer shall allow the workers to use the recess described in paragraph 1 as they please.

(Rest Days)

Article 35. The employer must provide at least one rest day per week to the worker.

The stipulation in the foregoing paragraph does not apply to employers who provide four or more rest days during four weeks.

(Overtime Working and Working on Rest Days)

Article 36. Regardless of the respective Articles, the employer may extend the working hours stipulated in Article 32 and Article 40 or employ workers on rest days stipulated in the preceding Article if he reaches an agreement with the trade union when there is a union, which is composed of the majority of the worker at the working place, or with persons representing the majority of workers when there is not such a union and submits the written agreement to the administrative office. However, in case of underground labor or other jobs injurious to health as specified by ordinance the extention shall not exceed two hours per day.

(Increased Wages for Overtime Work, Work on Rest Days and Midnight Labor)

Article 37. When the employer extends the working hour or employs the worker on rest day under the stipulations of Article 33 or of the preceding Article or employed the worker during 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. (when the competent Minister of Labor deems it necessary he may change these hours from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. specifying the area or the season), he shall pay for the labor of the hour or the day increased rate wages by at least 25 per cent of the normal wages.

Family allowance, commutation allowance and other wages, stipulated by ordinance are excluded from the normal wage upon which increased rate wages should be computed.

(Computation of Working Time)

Article 38. The working hour as stipulated by this Law shall be summed up regardless of change in working places.

In underground labor the whole period from the time the worker enters into the pit-mouth and to the time the worker goes out of pit-mouth including recess is deemed as working hour. In this case, the stipulation concerning recess in Article 34, paragraphs 2 and 3, shall not apply to underground labor.

(Annual Vacation with Pay)

Article 39. The employer shall grant six-days annual vacation with pay consecutively or separately to the workers who have been employed continuously for a year and were present over eighty per cent of the whole working days.

The employer shall grant an increased annual vacation with pay amounting to one day per one continued year in addition to the annual vacation specified in the foregoing paragraph to the workers who have worked continuously for two or more years. However, in case the total vacation with pay exceeds 20 days, the employer need not give vacation with pay so far as the excess is concerned.

The employer shall grant vacation stipulated in the two preceding paragraphs in the season the workers require, and shall pay the worker the average wages during the period. However, when it prevents the normal operation of the enterprise to give the vacation in the required season, the employer is authorized to change the season.

Days of rest for the medical treatment caused by injury or illness while on duty and the days of rest before and after childbirth according to the stipulation of Article 65 shall be deemed to be present in applying 1st paragraph.

(Special Ordinance of Working Hours and Recess)

Article 40. In certain occupations or enterprises which come under Article 8, item 4, item 5 and item 8 to item 17 inclusive, in which it is essential to avoid the inconvenience to the public or the like or in which there is other special need, special ordinance concerning working hours of Article 32 and recess of Article 34 may be issued within the limit that

is unavoidable.

Special ordinance stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall conform as closely as possible to the standards of this Law and shall not be detrimental to the health and welfare of the employees.

(Exception of Application)

Article 41. Stipulations of this Chapter and Chapter VI concerning working hours, recess and holidays shall not apply to the following items.

1 Person engaged in the enterprise which comes under item 6 and 7 of Article 8.
2. Persons holding positions of supervision of management, or persons employed in confidential capacity whatever the enterprise may be.
3. Persons engaged in intermittent labor and approved by the administrative office.

Chapter V Sefety and Sanitation

(Prevention of Accident and Disease)

Article 42. The employer must take necessary measures to prevent accident resulting from machinery, tools and other equipments or, gas, steam, dust and other material.

Article 43. With regard to the establishment or its annex where the workers are accommodated the employer must take necessary means for ventilation, lighting, illumination, heating, damp-proof, rest, emergency escape, cleanliness, and other facilities necessary for the maintenance of health, good morale, and life of the workers.

Article 44. Workers shall observe necessary rules for the prevention of danger and injury.

Article 45. The standard of means to be taken by the employer in accordance with Article 42 and Article 43 and the rules which the workers should observe under the preceding Article shall be stipulated by ordinance.

(Safety Equipment)

Article 46. The machinery and tools requiring dangerous work shall not be transferred, rented, or installed unless they are fitted up to a certain standard or the safety equipments are installed.

The machinery and tools which require particularly dangerous work, shall not be manufactured, altered or installed unless special permission of the administrative office is given in advance.

The kind of the machinery and tool, and the certain standard or the safety equipment prescribed in the two foregoing paragraphs shall be defined by ordinance.

(Efficiency Test)

Article 47. The machinery and tool mentioned in paragraph 2 of the foregoing Article must not be operated unless it passes the efficiency test given by the administrative office after the lapse of period specified by ordinance.

The efficiency test of the foregoing paragraph may be trusted to others than the administrative office of the same paragraph whom the competent Minister of labor designates.

(Ban on Manufacture of Harmful Products)

Article 48. Yellow phosphorous matches and other harmful products determined by ordinance must not be manufactured, sold, imported, or kept in possession for the purpose of sale.

(Restrictions on Dangerous Work)

Article 49. The employer shall not allow an inexperienced worker to clean, oil, examine, or repair the dangerous part of any machinery or transmission apparatus in motion, or to put on or to take off the drivingbelts or ropes of any machinery or transmission apparatus in motion, or to handle the derrick driven by power, or to perform any other dangerous work.

The employer shall not allow the worker who has not necessary skill in engaging in a specially dangerous work.

The scope of work, experience and skill in the two foregoing paragraphs shall be decided by ordinance.

(Safety and Sanitation Education)

Article 50. On employing a worker the employer shall equip him with the necessary health and safety education for the operation concerned.

(Ban and on the Employment of Sick Persons)

Article 51. The employer shall stop the work of workers who have contracted a contagious disease, mental disease, or are taken ill in case the labor aggravates the condition.

The kind and degree of the sickness which should be banned by the preceding stipulation shall be determined by ordinance.

(Physical Examinations)

Article 52. Any employer engaged in a certain enterprise shall give workers physical examinations at the time of employment and also at fixed periods.

The worker who does not desire to undergo the diagnosis of the doctor nominated by the employer must undergo the diagnosis of another doctor and submit a document which proves the result of the diagnosis to the employer.

Based on the results of the physical examination described in the preceding two paragraphs, the employer shall take necessary measures to preserve the workers' health such as shifting the worker to another job, or shortening his work hours.

The kind and scale of the enterprise and the frequency of the physical examination shall be defined by ordinance.

(Safety Supervisor and Health Supervisor)

Article 53. Any employer engaged in certain enterprise shall appoint a safety supervisor and a health supervisor.

The kind and scale of the enterprise and the qualification and duties of the safety supervisor and health supervisor shall be determined by ordinance.

The administrative office is authorized to order an increase in the number of, or to discharge the safety and health supervisors when they deem it necessary.

(Supervisory Administrative Method)

Article 54. When the employer who employs more than ten workers usually, or who employs the workers in hazardous or injurious enterprise defined by ordinance decides to construct, move, or remodel the building, dormitory and other annex and installation, he must make a plan which complies with the standard of safety and health defined by ordinance issued under Article 45 or Article 96 and submit it to the administrative office fourteen days prior to

the start of the project.

The administrative office is authorized to stop the start of the work or to order to change the project when it recognizes the project as being inferior to the standard of safety and health.

Article 55. The administrative office is authorized to order the employer to stop the use of part or the whole of, or to alter the building, dormitory and other annex, installation and material, and to make other necessary changes to prevent accidents if it regard those as violating safety standards.

In case of the foregoing paragraph the administrative office is authorized to order the workers necessary matters concerning matters it has ordered the employer.

Chapter VI Women and Minor Workers

(Minimum Age)

Article 56. Minors under full 16 years of age shall not be employed as workers. However, this does not apply to minors who are over full 14 years old and have completed the course of compulsory education prescribed by ordinance or the course equivalent to or higher than that.

Regardless of the provision of the preceding paragraph, children above full 12 years old may be employed in certain occupation in enterprises which come under Article 8, item 6 to item 17 inclusive, in light labor which is not injurious to the health and welfare of the children, outside of the school hours of the children under the permission of administrative office. However children under full 12 years old may be employed in motion picture production and dramatic performance enterprise under same condition.

(Certificate of Minors)

Article 57. The employer shall keep the census register which proves the age of the minors under full 18 years old at the working place.

Concerning the children who come under paragraph 2 of the preceding Article, the employer shall keep certificate issued by school-master to prove that the employment does not hinder the schooling of the children, and the document to prove the consent of the parents or the guardian the working place.

(Labor Contracts of the Minor)

Article 58. The parent or the guardian shall not make a labor contract in place of the minors.

The parent or the guardian and the administrative office are authorized to cancel the contract for the future if they consider it unfair to the minor.

Article 59. The minor has the right to receive wages independently, the parent or the guardian shall not receive as proxy the wage earned by the minor.

(Working Hours and Rest Days of Minors)

Article 60. Article 32, paragraph 2, Article 36 and Article 40 shall not apply to minors under full 18 years old.

Concerning the children who come under Article 56, paragraph 2, the working hours of Article 32, paragraph 1 are replaced as seven hours a day, forty-two hours a week, including school hours.

Regardless of the Article 32, paragraph 1, working hours for minors above full 15 years old (including minors above full 14 years old who come under the proviso of Article 56, paragraph 1) and under full 18 years old, may be extended to 10 hours a day, in case the employer reduces the working hour of one day in a week to 4 hours and the total working hours of a week does not exceed 48 hours.

(Working Hours and Rest Days of Women)

Article 61. The employer shall not employ women above full 18 years old overtime more than 2 hours a day, 6 hours a week, and 150 hours a year, not employ them on rest days even though the employers reach the agreement under Article 36.

(Midnight Labor)

Article 62. The employer shall not employ minors under full 18 years or women between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. However, this shall not apply when the male over full 16 years of age is employed by rotating shift system.

When the competent Minister of labor deems it necessary, he may change the hours of the preceding paragraph from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. specifying the area and the season.

When work is done in rotating shifts, the employer may employ these workers till 10.30 p.m., regardless of the provisions of the 1st paragraph or from 5.30 a.m. regardless of the stipulation of the preceding paragraph under the sanction of the administrative office.

The three foregoing paragraphs shall not apply when the employer extends the working hour by the stipulation of Article 33, and to those enterprises which come under items 6, 7, 13, 14 of Article 8 and to telephone. However, this shall not apply to minors under full 18 years old employed in the enterprise of item 14.

In applying paragraph 1 to children who come under Article 56, paragraph 2, principal clause, the hour of paragraph 1 is replaced as from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. and in applying paragraph 2 as from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.

(Restrictions on Dangerous and Harmful Jobs)

Article 63. The employer shall not allow minors under full 18 years and women to engage in the dangerous jobs specified in Article 49, nor in jobs which require the conveyance of heavy weight goods specified by ordinance.

The employer shall not employ minors under full 18 years of age in work involving the handling of poisons, powerful drugs or other injurious substances, or explosive, combustible or inflammable goods, or in work in places where dust and powder, or harmful gas and radial rays are generated, in places of high temperatures and pressures, or other places which are dangerous or injurious to the health and welfare of the minor.

The preceding paragraph may be applied by ordinance to women over full 18 years of age who are engaged in certain jobs specified in the same paragraph.

The scope of the work described in paragraph 2 and the scope of application by the preceding paragraph will be decided by the competent Minister.

(Ban on Underground Labor)

Article 64. The employer shall not employ minors under full 18 years of age or women in underground labor.

(Before and After Childbirth)

Article 65. The employer shall not employ a woman for 6 weeks before childbirth when she requests rest days during that period.

The employer shall not employ women within 6 weeks after childbirth. However, when the woman requests employment after 5 weeks, it is permissable to assign her to a job that doctor pronounces unharmful to her.

When the pregnant woman requires, the employer shall change her to a lighter job.

(Nursing Period)

Article 66. When nursing a baby less than one year old may obtain nursing time, twice a day, each thirty minutes during the working hours, beside the recess mentioned in Article 34.

The employer shall not work the woman during the nursing time mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

(Menstruation Leave)

Article 67. The employer shall not keep working a woman who suffers heavily from menstruation nor women employed in jobs injurious to menstruation if she requests a menstruation leave.

The scope of the job mentioned in the preceding paragraph will be determined by ordinance.

(Fare for Returning Home)

Article 68. The employer shall bear the necessary fere in case minors under full 18 years of age or women wish to return home within 14 days after dismissal. However, this does not apply if minors under full 18 years of age of women were dismissed by reason for which they are responsible and if the employer receives authorization from the administrative office after explaining the grounds for dismissal.

Chapter VII Training of Skilled Laborer

(Expulsion of Evils of the Apprentice)

Article 69. The employer shall not exploit the apprentice, pupil, student or other workers under whatever name he may call them, on the score of the worker purporting to learn the skill.

The employer shall not employ the worker who purports to learn the skill in a job which has no relation to learning the skill.

(Training of the Skilled Laborer)

Article 70. When there is necessity to train a skilled laborer who requires the training for a certain long period in the course of labor, special ordinance will be issued which stipulates matters pertaining to the method of training, the qualification of employer, period of contract, working hours and wages necessary for the training of the skilled laborer.

In case of the foregoing paragraph, the special ordinance may stipulate, concerning the period of contract under Article 14, payment of wages under Article 24, minimum wages under Article 31, and restriction on the employment in dangerous or injurious labor under Article 49 and Article 63, other than the standard of this Law within the limit of necessity.

Article 71. The employer who wants to employ a laborer in accord with the preceding Article must fix the number of the laborers, method of indoctrination, period of contract, working hours, wage standard, and method of payment, and obtain the permission of the administrative office thereupon.

When the employer employed a laborer based upon the permission of the preceding paragraph, he must report it to the administrative office and receive a certificate of being the worker to learn the skill which he shall have to keep at his working place.

Article 72. For the minors who are employed under the two preceding Articles' 12 working days shall be given as the annual holidays with pay stipulated in Article 39, paragraph 1.

Article 73. When the employers who have employed workers whom the stipulation of Article 70 and Article 71 apply lose their qualification or violate the terms of the authorization, the administrative office may cancel the authorization mentioned in the Article 71.

Article 74. Special ordinance stipulated in Article 70 shall be defined after consultation with the Committee for the Training of Skilled Laborers.

The members of the Committee for the Training of Skilled Laborers shall be appointed in same number from the representatives of laborers and employers concerned and the representatives of the public by the competent Minister of labor.

Matters pertaining to the Committee for the Training of Skilled Laborers other than the stipulation in the two forgoing paragraphs shall be defined by ordinance.

Chapter VIII Accident Compensation

(Medical Compensation)

Article 75. In case a worker is injured or falls ill because of duty, the employer shall furnish necessary medical treatment, or bear the expenditure for necessary medical treatment.

The scope of illness contracted because of duty and the necessary medical treatment as stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall be decided by ordinance.

(Non-Duty Compensation)

Article 76. For a worker who is unable to work because of the medical treatment described by the stipulation of the previous Article, and who does not get paid, the employer shall pay non-duty compensation equivalent to 60% of the worker's average wages during the period of the worker's medical treatment.

(Compensation for Physical Handicaps)

Article 77. For a worker who was injured or fell ill because of duty and is physically handicapped when he recovered, the employer must pay handicap compensation according to the extent of the worker's handicap; the amount of which shall be the amount of the average wage multiplied by the number of days fixed in the annex table No. 1.

(Exceptions to Non-Duty and Physical Handicap Compensations)

Article 78. For a worker who was injured or fell ill because of duty, because of some serious personal fault, the employer is not obligated to pay the non-duty and physical handicap compensation when he receives the approval of the administrative office on the fact.

(Compensation for Bereaved Families)

Article 79. When a worker dies because of duty the employer shall pay compensation equivalent to 1,000 day's average wage of the worker to the bereaved families or persons who were dependent on the worker's income at the time of worker's death.

(Expense of Funeral Rites)

Article 80. When a worker dies because of duty the employer shall pay the expense of funeral rites equivalent to 60 days' average wage of the worker to the person handling the funeral rites.

(Expiry Compensation)

Article 81. In case a worker who receives compensation by Article 75 fails to recover from the injury or illness in three years from the date of his first medical treatment, the employer may discontinue the compensation prescribed in this Law after paying an expiry compensation equivalent to 1,200 days' average wage of the worker.

(Compensation Payable in Installment Plan)

Article 82. In case the employer gets the consent of the recipient of the compensation after proving an ability to meet payments, he can make annual payments every year for a period of 6 years of an amount of the average wage multiplied by the number of the days fixed in the attached table No. 2, instead of the compensation stipulated in Article 77 and Article 79.

(Compensation Rights)

Article 83. Compensation rights shall not be changed by the laborer's resignation.

Compensation right shall not be transferred or forfeited.

(Relation to Other Laws)

Article 84. The employer is exempted from compensation obligation when he receives for the same accident benefit corresponding to the compensation of this Law from the workman's Accident Compensation Insurance Law as far as the sum of benefit is concerned, or when he is eligible for compensation for the same accident corresponding to the compensation of this Law based on other laws or ordinances designated by ordinance.

When the employer pays compensation of this Law he is exempted within the limit of the amount from the damage indemnity under the Civil Code.

Investigation and Arbitration)

Article 85. Persons who have objections concerning the recognition of the injury, illness, or death on duty, the method of medical treatment, the amount of compensation or other matters pertaining to the compensation may require the investigation and arbitration thereabout to the administrative office.

When the administrative office deems it necessary, it may investigate or arbitrate in the case by the authority.

The administrative office is authorized to require a medical examination or autopsy when the office deems it necessary for the investigation or the arbitration.

The requirement of investigation and arbitration under paragraph 1 and the beginning of investigation and arbitration under paragraph 2 are deemed as request in the judicial court, concerning the interruption of prescription.

(Appeal Board of Workmen's Accident Compensation)

Article 86. Those who are not satisfied with the result of the investigation and arbitration under the preceding Article can require the investigation and arbitration to the Appeal Board of Workmen's Accident Compensation.

Those who wish to suit civil action concerning the matters pertaining to the compensation under this Law must go through the investigation and arbitration of the Appeal Board of Workmen's Accident Compensation.

The members of the Appeal Board of Workingmen's Accident Compensation shall be appointed in same number from the representatives of laborers and employers and the representatives of the public by the Administrative Office.

Matters pertaining to Appeal Board of Workmen's Accident Compensation other than those stipulated in the three foregoing paragraphs will be stipulated by ordinance.

(Exception of Contracting Enterprise)

Article 87. When the enterprise is carried on under several times contracts, the original contractor is deemed as employer as far as accident compensation is concerned.

In the case of foregoing paragraph, if the original contractor makes a contract in writing that the subordinate contractor should be responsible for compensation, the subordinate contractor is also deemed as employer. However, the original contractor shall not make more than one contract concerning the same enterprise that the subordinate contractor should be responsible for compensation.

In the case of preceding paragraph, when required for compensation the original contractor may ask the worker to require the payment from the subordinate contractor at first. However, this shall not apply in case the subordinate contractor became bankrupt or disappeared.

(Details on Compensation)

Article 88. Details concerning compensation payment, other than those described in this Chapter shall be decided by ordinance.

Chapter IX Rule of Employment

(Responsibility of Drawing Up and Submitting the Rule of Employment)

Article 89. Employers who employ more than ten workers continuously shall draw up Rule of Employment on the following items and submit it to the administrative office. This is the same when he alters the Rule of Employment.

1. The time to begin and end the work, recess, holidays, vacations, and matters pertaining to the change of the shift when the workers are employed in two or more shifts.
2. The method of decision, computation and payment of wages, date of closing the account and payment of wages, and matters pertaining the promotion in wages.
3. Matters pertaining to retirement.
4. When there is stipulation concerning retirement allowance and other allowance, bonus, minimum wage, matters pertaining to such items.
5. When there is stipulation to make the workers bear the cost of food, working equipment and other expense, matters pertaining to such items.
6. When there is regulation concerning safety and

sanitation, matters pertaining to the regulation.

7. When there is regulation concerning accident compensation, and relief for injury and illness suffered not from duty, matters pertaining to the regulation.
8. When there is stipulation concerning official commendation and sanctions, matters pertaining to the kinds and degree of them.
9. When there is other stipulation which is applicable to all workers, matters pertaining to such regulation.

When the employer deems it necessary, he may separate the regulation concerning wages, safety and sanitation, and accident compensation and relief for injury and illness suffered not from duty and make respective rules of them.

(Procedures of making Rule of Employment)

Article 90. In making Rule of Employment, the employer shall ask the opinion of the trade union which is composed of the majority of the workers when there is one at the working place concerned and not, a person representing the majority of the workers.

The employer must attach a document to prove the opinions mentioned in the preceding paragraph to the Rule of Employment when he submits it in accordance with paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.

(Restrictions on Sanctions)

Article 91. When decrease of wage is to be stipulated as sanctions in the Rule of Employment the amount of decrease shall not exceed half of one day's average wage for a single violation and shall not exceed ten per cent of the total wages for all violations during a payment period.

(Relation with Laws and Ordinances or Labor Agreement)

Article 92. The Rule of Employment must not infringe on any law and ordinance or on Labor Agreement applicable to the working place.

The administrative office is authorized to order changes in the Rule of Employment if it is not in accord with laws and ordinances or Labor Agreement.

(Validity)

Article 93. Labor contract which stipulates conditions inferior to the standard fixed in the Rule of Employment are invalid as far as such conditions are concerned. In this case conditions which became invalid are replaced by the standard fixed in the Rule of Employment.

Chapter X Dormitory

(Autonomy of the Dormitory Life)

Article 94. The employer shall not infringe on the freedom of the private life of the workers in dormitory attached to the enterprise.

The employer shall not interfere in the selection of the dormitory leader, room leader, and other leaders necessary for the autonomy of the dormitory life.

(Order of the Dormitory Life)

Article 95. The employer shall make a Rule of Dormitory attached to working place covering the following items and submit it to administrative office. This is the same when he alters the Rule of Dormitory.

1. Matters pertaining to arising, retiring, leaving the premises, and staying out over night.
2. Matters concerning daily functions.
3. Matters concerning meals.
4. Matters related to safety and health.
5. Matters concerning the management of buildings and equipment.

The employer must obtain the consent of the representative of the majority of the workers living in the dormitory concerning the matters which come under items 1 to 4 of the preceding paragraph.

The employer shall attach a document to prove the abovementioned consent when he submits it in accord with paragraph 1.

The emoloyer and the workers who live in the dormitory must abide by the Rule of Dormitory.

(Equipment, Safety and Sanitation of the Dormitory)

Article 96. Concerning the dormitory attached to enterprise, the employer must take necessary means for ventilation, lighting illumination, heating, dampproof, cleanliness, emergency, escape, maximum accommodations, sleeping facilities, and other things necessary for the prevention of accident, good morale and sanitation.

The standard of means to be taken by the employer in accordance with the preceding paragraph will be stipulated by ordinance.

Chapter XI Inspection Organization

(Inspection Organization)

Article 97. For the enforcement of this Law, Labor Standard Bureau in the competent Ministry of labor, Labor Standard Office in each prefecture and Labor Standard Inspection Office within the scope of prefecture shall be established.

When the competent Minister of labor deems it necessary, Regional Labor Office may be established which supervises several prefectural Labor Standard Offices.

Regional Labor Office, Prefectural Labor Standard Office, and Labor Standard Inspection Office shall be under the direct control and supervision of the competent Minister of labor.

The number of officials of Labor Standard Bureau, the location, name, administrative scope, and the number of officials of Regional Labor Office, Prefectural Labor Standard Office, and Labor Standard Inspection Office shall be defined by ordinance.

Article 98. Committee of Labor Standard shall be established in the competent Ministry of labor and in the Prefectural Labor Standard Office to investigate matters pertaining in the enforcement and improvement of this Law.

Committee of Labor Standard can recommend administrative offices concerned on labor standard of its own will even when it is not consulted by the competent Ministry of Labor or by the Prefectural Labor Standard Office.

The members of Committee of Labor Standard shall be appointed in same number from the representatives of both laborer and employer and the public by the administrative office.

Necessary matters except the three preceding paragraphs pertaining to Committee of Labor Standard shall be defined by ordinance.

Article 99. Labor standard inspectors and other necessary officials defined by ordinance shall be installed in Labor Standard Bureau, Regional Labor Offices, Prefectural Labor Standard Office, and in the Labor Standard Inspection Offices.

Chiefs of Labor Standard Bureau, Regional Labor Office, Prefectural Labor Standard Office, and Chiefs of Labor Standard Inspection Offices shall be appointed from among the inspectors.

Matters pertaining to the qualification, appointment and dismissal of Labor Standard Inspector, shall be stipulated by ordinance.

In order to dismiss Labor Standard inspector, the competent Minister must obtain the concurrence of the Limitation Committee for Labor Standard Inspectors which shall be established by ordinance.

Article 100. Chief of the Labor Standard Bureau under the supervision of competent Minister of labor will direct and supervise the Chief of Regional Labor Bureau and the Chief of Prefectural Labor Standdard Office, and administer matters concerning the establishment or revision of the laws and ordinances concerning labor standard, appointment, dismissal and training of labor standard inspectors, establishment and coordination of the method of inspection, compilation of inspection year book, matters pertaining to Committee of Labor Standard, Committee for the Training of Skilled Laborer, Limitation Committee for Labor Standard Inspectors and Central Wage Board, and other matters pertaining to the enforcement of this Law, and direct and supervise officials who belong to the Bureau.

Chief of the Regional Labor Office, under the direction and supervision of the Chief of the Labor Standard Bureau, direct and supervise the Chiefs of Prefectural Labor Standard Offices within the scope of the supervision and supervises matters pertaining to the coordination of the method of inspection and direct and supervise officials who belong to the office.

Chief of Prefectural Labor Standard Office under the direction and supervision of the Chief of Labor Standard Bureau, or the Chief of Regional Labor Office administer the direction and supervision of Chiefs of Labor Standard Inspection Offices within his scope, matters pertaining to the coordination of methods of inspection, matters pertaining to Committee of Labor Standard, Appeal Board of Workmen's Accident Compensation and Local Wage Board and other matters pertaining to the enforcement of this Law, and direct and supervise officials who belong to the Office.

Chief of the Labor Standard Inspection Office shall, under the direction and supervision of the Chief of Prefectural Labor Standard Office, administer inspection, inquiry, approval, authorization, sanction, investigation, arbitration and other administrations based on this Law, and direct and supervise the officials who belong to the office.

Chief of Labor Standard Bureau, Chief of Regional Labor Office or Chief of Prefectural Labor Standard Offices have the right to enforce the right which belongs to the chief of subordinate offfices by themselves, or let the Labor Standard Inspector who belongs to them enforce it.

(Authority of the Labor Standard Inspectors)

Article 101. The Labor Standard Inspector is authorized to inspect working places, dormitories and other attached buildings, and examine records and documents, and question the employer or the workers.

The Labor Standard Inspector who is a doctor is authorized to make a medical examination of the worker who seems to be afflicted with disease which obliges the employer to ban the job of the worker.

The labor standard inspector may collect without cost such amount of samples or ingredients of the manufactures or materials as necessary for the examination of injurious matter.

Article 102. In regard to violation of this Law, the Labor Standard Inspector is authorized to exercise the powers of a judicial police officer according to the Criminal Procedure Law.

Article 103. When the establishment, dormitory and other annex in which the workers are working, or the equipment or materials are below the standards of safety and health and then there are imminent threat to the safety and health of the workers, the Labor Standard Inspector can immediately exercise the authority vested in the administrative office under Article 55.

(Report to the Inspection Organization)

Article 104. In case there is fact inferior to the standard of this Law, at the working place, laborers may report to the administrative office or to the Labor Standard Inspector to that effect.

The employer shall not dismiss or discriminate against the workers who reported the fact according to the preceding paragraph by reason of doing so.

(Responsibilities of the Labor Standard Inspector)

Article 105. The Labor Standard Inspector must not reveal secret he learns in the course of his duty. This applies even after the inspector resigns from his position.

Chapter XII Miscellaneous Regulations

(Dissemination of Laws and Regulations)

Article 106. The employer shall inform the workers of the gist of this Law and ordinances based on this Law, and the rule of employment, by displaying or posting them in conspicuous places throughout the working place and by other means.

The employer shall inform the workers living in the dormitory of the provisions concerning dormitory of this Law and ordinances based on them and the rule of dormitory, by displaying or posting them in conspicuous places in the dormitory and by other means.

(Workers' Roster)

Article 107. The employer shall prepare a workers' roster for each worker (except daily worker) at each working place and must enter the worker's name, date of birth, personal history, and other matters as prescribed by ordinance.

When there was any change in the matters to be entered by the stipulation of the preceding paragraph, the employer must revise it without delay.

(Wage Ledger)

Article 108. The employer shall prepare wage ledger at each working place and must enter the basic facts for the calculation of wages, the amount of wages, and other matters prescribed by ordinance at each payment without delay.

(Preservation of Records)

Article 109 The employer shall keep the roster of workers, wage ledgers and important records of employment, dismissal, accident compensations, wages and other important matters concerning labor relations for a period of three years

(Reporting)

Article 110. When required by the administrative office or by the Labor Standard Inspector concerning the execution of this Law, the employer or the worker must report or appear without delay

(Free Proof of the Census Registers)

Article 111 Workers or worker aspirants may obtain proof of their census register from registration officials or their alternates free of cost. The same applies when the employer wishes to obtain a proof of the census register of workers or worker aspirants.

(Applications to Government and Public Organizations)

Article 112. This Law and ordinances based upon this Law are defined to apply to government, prefectures, cities, towns, villages, and other corresponding bodies

(Enactment of Ordinance)

Article 113. Ordinances based upon this Law shall be enacted after listening to the opinion of the representatives of both labor and employer and the public on the draft of them at the public hearing meeting.

(Additional Payment)

Article 114. The law court is authorized by the request of the worker to order the employer who violated tha stipulation of Article 20, Article 26, Article 31, or Article 37, or the employer who did not pay the average wage stipulated in Article 39, paragraph 3, to pay the same amount of additional payment in addition to the unpaid money which the employer should have paid under these Articles.

(Prescription)

Article 115. Wages, accident compensation, and other claims based on the stipulation of this Law shall become extinctive by prescription if it is not executed for two years.

(Seamen)

Article 116. This Law shall not apply to seamen under Seamen's Act except Article 1 to Article 11 inclusive, Article 117 to Article 119 inclusive, and Article 120

Chapter XIII Penalty

Article 117. Any person who violated the stipulation of Article 5 shall be punished with a penal servitude not less than 1 year and not exceeding ten years, or with a fine not less than 2,000 *yen* and not exceeding 30,000 *yen*.

Article 118. Any person who violated the stipulation of Article 6, Article 48, Article 56, or Article 64 shall be punished with a penal servitude not exceeding one year or with a fine not exceeding 10,000 *yen*.

Article 119. Any person who corresponds to one of the following items shall be punished with a penal servitude not exceeding 6 months or with a fine not exceeding 5,000 *yen*.

1 Person who violated the stipulation of Article 3, Article 4, Article 7, Article 16, Article 17, Article 18, paragraph 1, Article 19, Article 20, Article 22, paragraph 3, Article 31, Article 32, Article 34, Article 35, Article 36, proviso clause, Articles 37, 39, 42, 43, 46, 47, paragraph 1, Articles 49, 51, 60, paragraph 2 or paragraph 3, Article 61 to Article 63 inclusive, Articles 65, 66, 72, 75, to Article 77 inclusive, Articles 79, 80, 94, paragraph 2, Article 96 or Article 104, paragraph 2.

2. Person who violated the order under Article 33, paragraph 2, Article 54, paragraph 2 or Article 55, paragraph 1.

3 Person who violated the stipulation of ordinance issued under Article 40.

4. Person who violated the number of workers, method of indoctrination, period of contract, working hours, wage standard or method of payment, permitted under Article 71, paragraph 1

Article 120. Person who corresponds to one of the following items shall be punished with fine not exceeding 5,000 *yen*.

1. Any person who violated the stipulation of Article 14, Article 15, paragraph 1 or paragraph 3, Article 22, paragraph 1 or paragraph 2, Articles 23 to 27 inclusive, Article 33, paragraph 1 proviso clause, Articles 44, 50, 52, paragraph 1 or paragraph 2, Article 53, paragraph 1, Article 54, paragraph 1, Articles 57 to 59 inclusive, Articles 67, 68, 71, paragraph 2, Articles 89, 90, paragraph 1, Articles 91, 95, paragraph 1 or paragraph 2, or Article 105 to Article 109 inclusive.

2. Person who violated the method of keeping and releasing sanctioned under Article 18, paragraph 2.

3. Person who violated the order under Article 53, paragraph 3, Article 35, paragraph 2, or Article 92, paragraph 2.

4. Person who refused, impeded, or evaded the inspection, medical examination, or collection of sample by the Labor Standard Inspector based on the stipulation of Article 101, or person who refused to reply or made mendacious reply to the inquiry of Labor Standard Inspector, or person who did not offer records and document or who submitted mendacious record, document to the Labor Standard Inspector.

5. Person who did not report or submitted mendacious report, or did not appear when required by the administrative office or by the Labor Standard Inspector based on Article 110.

Article 121. In case a person who perpetrated the violation of this Law is a deputy hired person or other employee who acts on behalf of the owner of the enterprise, in matters concerning the workers of the enterprise, the owner of the enterprise shall be also fined by the stipulation in each Article in addition to the perpetrator. However, in case, the owner of the enterprise (when the owner is a corporation, its representatives, when the owner is a minor who is not given equal right as the adult concerning the enterprise, or a person adjudged as incompetent, the legal representatives of them, are deemed as the owner of the enterprise. This term is used in the same meaning hereafter in this Article) took necessary measure to prevent the violation, the owner shall not be fined by the stipulation of each Article.

The owner of the enterprise who has known the plan of violation and has not taken necessary mea-

sures to prevent the violation, or who has known the violation and has not taken necessary measures to correct the violation, or who instigated the violation shall be subject to a punishment as the perpetrator.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 122. The date for the enforcement of this Law shall be fixed by Imperial Ordinance.

Article 123. Factory Law, Minimum Age for Industrial Employment Law, Workmen's Accident Relief Law, Shop Law, Prohibition Laws of Yellow Phosphorus, Match Manufacturing, and No. 87 Laws of 1939, are abolished.

Article 124. Mining Law is revised as follows:
Article 71 item 2, Article 75 to Article 80–4 inclusive and Article 97, item 3 and item 4 are abolished.

Article 125. Sand Mining Law is revised as follows:
Articles 76 to 79 inclusive in Article 23, paragraph 1, and paragraph 2 of the same Article are abolished.

Article 126. Trade Union Law is revised as follows:
Article 32 is abolished.

Article 127. The stipulations of Article 18, paragraph 2, Article 49, Article 57, Article 60, Article 63 inclusive, Article 89, Article 95, Articles 106 to 108 inclusive shall not apply for six months after the date of the enforcement of this Law.

Concerning those matters which have been prohibited or restricted by the old laws and which correspond to the provisions of the preceding paragraph the stipulations of the old laws still hold good for that period.

Article 128. In case the employer who employs children above full 12 years old at the time of enforcement of this Law, employs those children continuously, the stipulation of Article 56 shall not apply to the person, for six months after the date of the enforcement of this Law.

In case the employer who employs men above full 16 years old at the time of enforcement of this Law employs them continuously, the stipulation of Article 64 shall not apply to the persons for one year after the date of the enforcement of this Law.

Article 129. Concerning the accident compensation for the injury, illness, or death because of duty which occurred before the date of enforcement of this Law, the stipulation of relief in the old laws still hold good.

Article 130. Concerning the application of penalty to the act perpetrated before the enforcement of this Law, the old Acts still hold good.

Attached Table No. 1

Chart of Compensation for Damages and the Classification of Physical Handicaps

Classification	Compensation for Damages
1	1,340 days
2	1,190 „
3	1,050 „
4	920 „
5	790 „
6	670 „
7	560 „
8	450 „
9	350 „
10	270 „
11	200 „
12	140 „
13	90 „
14	50 „

Attached Table No. 2

Chart of Payments for Compensation for Damages

Classification	Compensation for Damages
Compensation for Injury	
1	240 days
2	213 „
3	188 „
4	164 „
5	142 „
6	120 „
7	100 „
8	80 „
9	63 „
10	48 „
11	36 „
12	25 „
13	16 „
14	9 „
Compensation for Bereaved family	180 „

The Labor Relations Adjustment Law

Promulgated, Sept. 27, 1946

Enforced, Oct. 13, 1946

The Labor Relations Adjustment Law

Chapter I. General Rules

Art. 1. The aim of this Law shall be in conjunction with Trade Union Law, to promote a fair adjustment of labor relations and to prevent or settle labor disputes and thereby to contribute to the maintenance of industrial peace and to economic development.

Art. 2. The parties concerned with labor relations shall make special endeavors mutually to promote proper and fair labor relations, and fix by Trade Agreement matters relating to the establishment as well as management of regular agencies to adjust differences constantly, and in case labor disputes occur, to endeavor to settle them autonomously in all sincerity.

Art. 3. The government shall assist the parties concerned with labor relations to find a settlement of the differences of their claims concerning labor relations in order thereby to prevent to the utmost the occurrence of the acts of dispute.

Art 4. Nothing in this Law shall be construed either to prevent the parties from determining for themselves their labor relations or from adjusting the differences of their claims concerning labor relations by direct negotiations or collective bargaining or to relieve the parties concerned with labor relations of their responsibility for making such endeavors.

Art. 5. In effecting any adjustment under this present Law the parties and the Labor Relations Committee and other organs concerned should as far as possible utilize every appropriate convenience to expedite the disposal of the case

Art. 6. In this Law, labor dispute shall mean a disagreement of claims arising between the parties concerned with labor relations regarding labor relations resulting in either conditions with the occurrence of acts of dispute or conditions with the danger of their occurence.

Art. 7 In this Law, act of dispute shall mean strike, soldiering, lockout and other acts and counter-acts hampering the normal course of work of an enterprise, performed by the parties concerned with labor relations with the object of attaining their respective claims.

Art. 8. In this Law public welfare work shall mean the following work which provides the services essential to daily life of the general public:

a. Transportation work
b. Post, telegraph or telephone work
c. Work for supplying water, gas or electricity
d. Medical treatment and public health work

The competent minister shall have power to designate, other than the work in any item, of the preceding paragraph, any work the stoppage of which will seriously affect the national economy or seriously endanger the daily life of the general public for a specified period of time not exceeding one year in accordance with the decision of the Central Labor Relations Committee.

For the decision of the preceding paragraph, the agreement of a majority in each instance of the members representing the employers, workers and the neutral shall be required.

Immediately after the designation of public welfare works pursuant to the provision of the second paragraph, the competent minister shall be required to widely publicise the matter by appropriate means such as the newspaper and the radio in addition to the notice in the Official Gazette.

Art 9. When acts of dispute occur, the parties concerned should report thereon to the Labor Relations Committee or the administrative authority without delay.

Chapter II. Conciliation

Art. 10 The Labor Relations Committee shall each appoint and keep a panel of conciliators.

Art 11 The conciliators shall be men of knowledge and experience who are capable of rendering assistance for the settlement of the labor dispute under the provisions of this Chapter and need not reside where the Labor Relations Committee has jurisdiction.

Art. 12. In event of a dispute, upon the request of both or one of the parties or on his own initiative, the chairman of the competent Labor Relations Committee shall appoint a conciliator from the panel, except that with the approval of the Committee a person not on the panel may be appointed by the chairman as a temporary conciliator.

Art. 13. The conciliator shall endeavor to contact both parties, ascertain their respective points of view and assist them in arriving at a settlement.

Art. 14. In case the conciliator has no prospect of effecting a settlement he shall withdraw and report the salient facts of the case to the Labor Relations Committee.

Art. 15. Matters concerning conciliator other than those provided in this Chapter shall be fixed by an ordinance.

Art. 16. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to prevent the settlement of a dispute by other means of conciliation than those fixed herein, either by mutual agreement or in accordance with the provisions of a trade agreement.

Chapter III. Mediation

Art. 17. Mediation by the Labor Relations Committee under the provisions of Article 27, Paragraph 1, Item 3 of the Trade Union Law shall be carried out under the provisions of this Chapter.

Art. 18. The Labor Relations Committee shall carry out mediation in any of the following cases:

(1) When a request for mediation has been made to the Labor Relations Committee by both parties concerned with the dispute.

(2) When both or either one of the parties requests mediation to the Labor Relations Committee in accordance with the provisions of a trade agreement.

(3) When in a case involving public welfare work, a request for mediation has been made by either party to the Labor Relations Committee, and the Labor Relations Committee decide that mediation is necessary.

(4) When in a case involving public welfare work the Labor Relations Committee decides that it is necessary to carry out mediation at its own initiative.

(5) When in a case involving public welfare work, or, in a case having great scope or involving work of a special nature and for these reasons seriously affecting the public welfare, a request for mediation has been made by the Administrative authority to the Labor Relations Committee.

In case a mediation either by a Local Labor Relations Committee or by a special Labor Relations Committee under the provisions of the preceding paragraph fails, the Central Labor Relations Committee shall have power to effect mediation either at the request of both of one of the parties concerned or at its own initiative.

The mediation carried out by the Central Labor Relations Committee at its own initiative in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be confined to the cases under Paragraph 1, Item 5.

Art. 19. The mediation by the Labor Relations Committee shall be carried out by setting up a mediation Committee consisting of the members representing the employers, the members representing the work-

ers and the neutral members.

Art. 20. The numbers of members representing the employers and workers shall be equal.

Art. 21. The members of the mediation committee shall be appointed by the chairman of the Labor Relations Committee from among the members of the Labor Relations Committee provided that outside members may be appointed by the chairman of the Labor Relations Committee in the following way:

(1) For selecting employers representatives from outside, if agreed to by the employer members of the Labor Relations Committee.

(2) For selecting labor representatives from outside, if agreed to by the labor members of the Labor Relations Committee.

(3) For selecting neutral representatives from outside, if agreed to by a majority of both the employer and worker members of the Labor Relations Committee.

The members appointed in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be regarded as staff members engaged in official business under laws and ordinance.

Art. 22. There shall be a chairman for the mediation committee. The said chairman shall be elected by the mediation committee from among the neutral members thereof.

Art. 23. The mediation committee shall be convoked by its chairman and the decisions of the mediation committee shall be made by a majority vote.

No meeting shall be held unless the members representing the employers and workers are present.

Art. 24. The mediation committee shall fix the date, request the presence of the parties concerned and request them to present their views.

Art. 25. The mediation Committee shall have the power to exclude from the proceedings any persons other than the parties and relevant witnesses.

Art. 26. The mediation committee shall have the power to draft a proposal for settlement, to present it to and recommend the parties concerned to accept it, and to publish the proposed settlement together with a statement of the reasons thereof.

If necessary, it may request the newspapers and the radio office for assistance in making them public.

Art. 27. Special expedition and precedence in consideration shall be given to all mediation cases involving public welfare work.

Art. 28. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the settlement of a case by mediation by other means than those laid down here, either by mutual agreement or in accordance with the provisions of the trade agreement.

Chapter IV. Arbitration

Art. 29. The arbitration by the Labor Relations Committee in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Union Law, Article 27, Paragraph 1, Item 3 shall be carried out according to the provisions of this chapter.

Art. 30. The Labor Relations Committee shall arbitrate in any one of the following cases:

(1) When a request for arbitration to the Labor Relations Committee by both parties concerned with the dispute.

(2) When a request for arbitration to the Labor Relations Committee has been made by both or either one of the parties in a case where the trade agreement provides that application for arbitration by the Labor Relations Committee must be made.

Art. 31. The arbitration by the Labor Relations Committee shall be carried out without setting up a special committee, provided that a special sub-committee may be established to determine the facts in the case. When so requested by the Labor Relations Committee, it must submit to the committee a draft award of arbitration.

Art. 32. In arbitration proceedings, the Labor Relations Committee shall have the power to exclude any persons other than the parties and relevant witnesses.

Art. 33. The arbitration award shall be made in writing, and the paper shall state the date the award goes into effect.

Art. 34. The award of arbitration shall have the same effect as a trade agreement.

Art. 35. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the settlement of a case by other means of arbitration either by mutual agreement or in accordance with the provisions of the trade agreement.

Chapter V. Restriction or Prohibition of Certain Acts of Dispute

Art. 36. No act which hampers or causes the stoppage of maintenance or normal operation of safety accommodations at factories, mines and other places of employment shall be resorted to as an act of dispute.

Art. 37. In public welfare works acts of dispute by the parties concerned should be disallowed until request for mediation, under the provision of Article 18, Paragraph 1, Items 1 to 3 has been made and 30 days have elapsed from the day the said request has been made or from the day the decision under Item 4 of the same paragraph or request under Item 5 of the same paragraph has been made, provided that such disallowance shall not apply to act of dispute at the works where acts of dispute have already been in progress even if the said works be designated as public welfare works pursuant to the provisions of Article 8, Paragraph 2.

Art. 38. Police officers, firemen, those employed at prisons and officials and employees engaged in the work of the national, prefectural and municipal government administration or judiciary, exclusive of public enterprises, shall be disallowed to resort to acts of dispute.

Art. 39. In case there is a contravention as under the preceding two paragraphs, the employer or his organization, or the laborers' organization or other persons or organization who are responsible for such contravention shall be subject to a fine not exceeding 10,000 *yen*.

The regulations of the preceding paragraph shall when such employer or such organization or such labor organization who are responsible are juridical persons, apply to the trustees or directors or other officials discharging official duties of a juridical person. In case such persons, parties or organizations are not juridical persons, the regulations shall apply to the representatives or some other officials

dischArging official duties.

The total fine imposed for one case of dispute shall not exceed 10,000 *yen*.

When applying the regulations of Paragraph 1 the dissolved juridical persons, or the employer's organization or the labor union who are not juridical persons, or organizations of the parties in dispute, or other bodies, shall be considered as still in existence.

Art 40. The employer shall be disallowed to discharge or give discriminatory treatment to worker for having performed acts of dispute or for the testimony he made at the proceedings of adjustment of labor dispute under this law, provided that this shall not apply when agreed to by the Labor Relations Committee

Art. 41 Those who contravene the provisions of the preceding article shall be liable to confinement not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding 500 *yen*.

Art 42. The consideration of cases of contraventions arising under the provisions of Article 39 and of the preceding article may be initiated only at the request of the Labor Relations Committee.

Art 43 The chairman of a mediation committee or the chairman of the Labor Relations Committee, in carrying out mediation or arbitration shall have power to order the withdrawal of any one obstructing the fair progress of mediation or arbitration.

Chapter VI Compensation

Art 44. The members of the Labor Relation Committees, the conciliators under Article 12, and the members of the mediation committee in accordance with the proviso of Paragraph 1, Article 21 and those whose attendance has been requested for mediation or arbitration of a labor dispute by the Labor Relations Committee shall be compensated according to the provision of an Imperial Ordinance.

Supplementary Provisions:

The date of enforcement of this law shall be fixed by an Imperial Ordinance

The Labor Disputes Mediation Act shall be abrogated.

The Trade Union Act shall be partially amended.

The Trade Union Act, Paragraph 1 Article 11, shall be amended as follows:

The employer shall be disallowed to discharge or give a discriminatory treatment to a worker for his being member of a trade union, for having tried to form or join a trade union, or for having performed proper acts of a trade union.

The Employment Security Law

Promulgated, Nov. 30, 1947

Enforced, Dec. 1, 1047

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CHAPTER 1.

General Provisions

(Aim of the Law)

Article 1. This Law is designed to contribute to the security of employment and the progress of the national economy by providing public employment services which in cooperation with other public and private bodies concerned, will provide people with opportunities to get suitable jobs and work towards the best possible organization of industrial and other employment.

(Freedom of Job Selection)

Article 2. Any one may freely choose any available job provided it is in conformity with the public interest.

(Equitable Treatment)

Article 3. No one shall be discriminated against in employment exchange, vocational training, etc., because of race, nationality, sex, political or religious belief, social status, family origin, previous profession, affiliation or non-affiliation with a labor union, etc.

The terms of agreements entered into between employers and unions in accordance with the Trade Union Law shall not be considered to be in conflict with the above provision.

(The Functions of the Government)

(Article 4. The central government shall handle the following matters to accomplish the aim of this Law:

a. By adjusting the demands for and the supplies of nation's man-power and planning the most effective use of the nation's man-power resources.
b. By directing or supervising employment exchange, labor recruitment, and labor supply project operated by any other persons than the government, in such a manner as to promote the best interests of workers and the public.
c. By helping place in suitable jobs with a minimum of delay, applicants seeking work with employers seeking workers.
d. By providing job applicants with necessary vocational guidance or training.
e. By collecting and disseminating employment and unemployment informations and other labor market data concerning employment opportunities.
f. By collaborating with individuals, organizations, schools and local and central governmental agencies in developing and improving the services of Public Employment Security Office.
g. By handling in the effective administration of unemployment insurance and providing placement, vocational counseling and vocational training services for claimants.

(Definition)

Article 5. The public employment exchange in this Law is the medium through which hiring arrangements may be concluded between an applicant for workers and job seekers when so requested by both parties.

The vocational guidance in this Law is to give necessary training practices, direction or advices to those persons who are in need of special attention to facilitate their choice of suitable jobs and adaptability to the jobs they have chosen.

The vocational training in this Law is to furnish instruction in the necessary knowledge or skill to facilitate the employment of those persons who need it in order to enter into jobs which call for such specific knowledge or skill.

The labor recruitment under this Law consists of canvassing or recruiting of workers by employers directly for their own use or through the agency of other persons commissioned by employers.

The labor supply project as used in this Law means the business or activity of making available the use of workers to employers according to a labor supply contract.

CHAPTER 2.

Employment Exchange, Vocational Guidance and Vocational Training by the Government

Section 1. General Provisions

(The Employment Security Bureau and Branch Offices)

Article 6. The Director of the Employment Security Bureau of the Labor Ministry shall, under the supervision of the Labor Minister, supervise the chiefs of the branch offices of the Employment Security Bureau and prefectural governors in connection with the execution of this Law, establish standards of administrative supervision of the local Public Employment Security Office, plan and carry out the recruitment programs for industries vital to the national welfare, accelerate planning and carrying out of the programs to alleviate unemployment, determine the boundaries of the major labor market areas of the nation to adjust supply and demand of the labor force in each area, establish national policies for vocational guidance and vocational training, carry out any other functions which are necessary in the execution of this Law and supervise the personnel under his jurisdiction.

When it is deemed necessary, the Labor Minister may establish branch offices of the Employment Security Bureau at such places as he designates when necessary to co-ordinate programs and operations covering several prefectures or to give adequate technical advice and direction to prefectural officials in their supervision of the operations of the Employment Security Offices.

(Competence of the Prefectural Governor)

Article 7. The prefectural governor shall under the supervision of the Labor Minister acting through the Director of Employment Security Bureau, manage such affairs concerning the enforcement of this Law as control of the business of the Public Employment Security Office and the supervision of the chief and personnel thereof.

(Public Employment Security Offices)

Article 8. The government shall establish as free public services Public Employment Security Offices, for the purpose of administering employment exchange, vocational guidance, vocational training, unemployment insurance and other necessary functions to accomplish the purpose of this Law.

Public Employment Security Office system shall be under the supervision of the Labor Minister

The chief of a local Public Employment Security Office shall, under the supervision of the competent prefectural government, manage the affairs of the Public Employment Security Office and supervise the personnel in his jurisdiction.

The location, appellation, jurisdiction, functions, the definite number of personnel and other necessary matters of the Public Employment Security Offices shall be determined by the Labor Minister

(Personnel)

Article 9. In order to maintain an effective Employment Security Office system, all personnel responsible for the administration of this Law, whether in national, branch, prefectural or local offices shall be appointed and hold tenure on the basis of special qualifications and experience as determined by the Labor Minister.

All personnel responsible for the administration of this Law shall be in a single system for the purposes of calculating seniority and for promotion and reassignment of personnel.

The Labor Minister shall appoint all personnel in the national and branch offices. Second class officials in the prefectural and local offices shall be appointed by the Labor Minister upon recommendation of the prefectural governor. Third class officials and other personnel in the prefectural and local offices shall be appointed by the prefectural governor.

(Liaison and Part-time agents)

Article 10. The liaison agents shall be attached to Public Employment Security Offices to assist the functioning thereof.

The liaison agents shall be appointed by the prefectural governor.

Other necessary matters concerning the liaison agents shall be provided for by ordinance.

(Competences of Mayors or Headmen of Towns or Villages)

Article 11. Mayors or headmen of towns or villages (headmen of wards in case of the municipality designated by ordinance hereafter) may, under the direction of the chief of the local Public Employment Security Office which serves those communities, manage the following affairs:

1. Acceptance for and transmission to the Public Employment Security Office of such applications for workers or jobs where direct submission to the Public Employment Security Office is difficult.
2. Investigation of the applicants for workers or jobs when requested by the chief of the Public Employment Security Office.
3. Publicizing of such job-openings as informed by the chief of the Public Employment Security Office.

(Public Employment Security Advisory Committees)

Article 12. For the purpose of advising the important matters concerning the execution of this Law as well as the programs and activities of the Public Employment Security Offices, the Labor Minister shall appoint the national, prefectural, and labor-market-area Employment Security Advisory Committee.

When it is deemed necessary, basing upon the application of the prefectural governor, the Labor Minister may appoint additional advisory committee which have as their jurisdictional area a part of prefectural jurisdiction, in addition to the Employment Security Advisory Committee stipulated in the preceding paragraph.

The national Employment Security Advisory Committee shall consult with the Labor Minister, the labor-market-area Employment Security Advisory Committee shall consult with the Labor Minister or the competent prefectural governor, and the prefectural and additional Employment Security Advisory Committee shall consult with the competent prefectural governor, as to the matters stipulated in Par. 1, and may make a proposal to the appropriate administrative offices when it is deemed necessary to make a proposal

The labor-market-area Employment Security Advisory Committee and additional Employment Security Advisory Committee shall consult with the chief of competent Public Employment Security Office.

The Employment Security Advisory Committee shall consist of the same number of representatives for workers, employers and public interest.

One or more members of the Employment Security Advisory Committee shall be women.

The member of national committee shall be appointed by the Labor Minister and the member of prefectural, labor-market-area, and additional committee shall be appointed by the Labor Minister upon recommendation of the appropriate prefectural governor.

The prefectural, labor-market-area and additional committee shall meet, at least, monthly; the national committee, at least once every three months and additionally as it determines.

Members of the Employment Security Advisory Committee shall be provided with travelling expenses, daily allowances and hotel expenses.

The amounts of the travelling expenses, daily allowances and hotel expenses of the preceding paragraph shall be put to the vote of the National Diet, after deliberation at the joint Examination Meeting of the Labor Committees of both Houses. The same shall apply to the change of the amounts.

Each committee in its advisory capacity may request reports of employment security programs and activities from national, prefectural government, and the Public Employment Security Office Within the committee's jurisdiction.

Other matters concerning the functions and activities of the Employment Security Advisory Committees shall be provided for by ordinance.

(Uniform Reporting)

Article 13. The Director of Employment Security Bureau shall establish and maintain through its prefectural and local offices, a uniform system of reports on employment office operations and activities.

The prefectural government and the Public Employment Security Office shall submit for reports according to the uniform system stipulated by the preceding paragraph.

Article 11 The Director of Employment Security Bureau shall maintain through its prefectural and local offices and effective labor market analysis and information service through which it shall provide for the collection analysis and public issuance of information on employment and unemployment, labor market developments, and opportunities for employment.

(Occupational Analysis and Industrial Services)

Article 15. The Director of Employment Security Bureau shall institute and maintain an adequate occupational analysis and industrial services program to develop tools, procedures and standards to render assistance in connection with problems involving the recruitment, classification, selection, assignment, and transfer and promotion of workers. In this connection the Bureau shall carry out necessary research and technical development for the adequate execution of the functions listed above.

The Director of Employment Security Bureau shall prepare standard job titles, job descriptions and occupational classifications to be utilized throughout the Public Employment Security Office system.

Section 2. Employment Exchange

(Application for Workers)

Article 16. Public Employment Security Offices shall accept every employer order for workers except where the application for workers is in violation of Law. Where orders for workers are deemed unsatisfactory in terms of prevailing local hiring specifications, wages, working conditions or other factors dealing with the employment offers, the Public Employment Security Office may reject them.

When necessary, the Public Employment Security Office may give advice or information to the applicant for workers regarding the need for adjustment in his specifications or limitations on the number of workers, the area of active recruitment, conditions affecting time or ability of workers, to satisfy his requirements.

(Application for Jobs)

Article 17. Public Employment Security Offices shall accept every application for work whatsoever it may be unless it is in violation of Law.

When it is deemed necessary, the Public Employment Security Office may give information or advice to the job applicant regarding the limitations on the kinds of jobs available, working conditions, location, etc.

The Public Employment Security Office may apply trade tests and use other occupational tools to help determine the suitability of applicants for particular jobs.

(Statement of Working Conditions)

Article 18. Employers seeking workers shall provide full information regarding the nature of the work to be performed, hours, wages and other working conditions, to the Public Employment Security Office, which, in turn, will make such information fully available to applicants for jobs.

(Principles of Placement)

Article 19. The Public Employment Security Office shall refer and attempt to place workers in accordance with their occupational qualifications and the employer's hiring specifications.

The Public Employment Security Office shall attempt to place a worker locally before referring him to a job which may necessitate a change of residence.

In the event that employer orders for workers cannot be filled from local employment office applicants, the Public Employment Security Office shall arrange to circulate these orders to nearby offices and, if in the event these are still unfilled, to place the orders in prefectural and, subsequently, national clearance.

Procedures for establishing and maintaining an adequate system for the recruitment and transfer of workers between areas within a prefecture or between prefecturs will be laid down by ordinance.

(Neutrality in Labor Disputes)

Article 20. The Public Employment Security Office, in order to maintain its neutrality in any labor dispute, shall not recommend job applicants to any working place in which there is a strike or lock out.

Further, in case the Labor Relations Committee notifies the Public Employment Security Office that a dispute which is likely to develop into a strike or lock out has arisen in a working place and that unlimited recommendation of job applicants would hamper the settlement of the dispute, the Public Employment Security Office shall not recommend applicants to the working place except those needed to maintain the number of workers normally employed prior to the time the dispute came to exist.

(Detailed Regulations)

Article 21. Detailed procedures for the operation of employment exchanges shall be provided for by ordinance.

Section 3. Vocational Guidance

(Principle)

Article 22. The Public Employment Security Office shall perform vocational guidance and counseling services especially for the physically handicapped, those persons who newly enter into jobs or others who are in need of special attention.

(Adaptability Test)

Article 23. When necessary, the Public Employment Security Office may apply to vocational aptitude tests to those persons who receive the vocational guidance.

(Cooperation with Educational Institution Authorities)

Article 24. The Public Employment Offices shall co-operate with educational institution authorities which conduct vocational guidance for those who complete their course study in the said educational institutions.

(Detailed Regulations)

Article 25. The procedures for carrying out of vocational guidance and other necessary matters pertaining to this program shall be provided for by ordinance.

Section 4. Vocational Training

(Principles)

Article 26. The vocational training operated under this Law shall be conducted with regard to such kinds of vocational needs as the labor market situation indicates. For those persons who need special vocational training, care shall be taken in choosing the types and methods of training adapted to their individual circumstances.

Vocational training shall be construed to include on-the-job training in government-operated or government-subsided factories for giving employment and co-operative enterprises to unemployed workers.

(Establishment of Vocational Training Projects)

Article 27. Vocational training projects may be established by authority of the prefectural governors or its operation delegated to other agencies under the control of public authority.

In the event that a need for vocational training is determined and no action to provide same has been taken by the prefectural governor or the special need for taking the necessary steps by the Labor Minister for the vocational training is determined, the Labor Minister may take the necessary steps to initiate such project or projects which he may operate or delegate the operation of it to other agencies under the control of public authority.

(Subsides from the National Treasury)

Article 28. For the expenditures necessary for the operation of vocational training institutions by the prefectural or other agencies under the control of public authority, the government may subsidize them in part or whole from the National Treasury. The government may pay allowance to trainees in approved public or private vocational training establishments.

(Duties of the Government)

Article 29. In reference to the vocational training executed by the prefectures or other public or private agencies under the control of public authority, the Labor Minister shall establish necessary standards regarding the rise, scope, type, content, and length of the vocational training courses. He shall provide assistance to those directing execution of vocational training projects in the compilation of textbooks and in securing necessary equipment, supplies, materials, etc., for the operation of the program.

Selection and referral of participants in vocational training courses described above shall be made through the Public Employment Security Offices.

(Duties of the Prefectural Governor)

Article 30. The prefectural governor shall provide technics assistance to establishments desiring to carry out on-the-job training programs with the exception of apprenticeship training otherwise provided for in the Labor Standards Law.

(Detailed Regulations)

Article 31. Other necessary matters than those stipulated above regarding vocational training shall be provided for by ordinance.

CHAPTER 3.

Employment Exchange, Labor Recruitment and Labor Supply Project by any other Persons than the Government

Section 1. Employment Exchange

(Private Fee-Charging Agencies)

Article 32. No one shall conduct an employment exchange project for profit making or for charging a fee, except as hereinafter provided.

Fee-charging or profit making agencies shall be licensed by the Labor Minister only when recommended for approval by the national Employment Security Advisory Committee for individuals or agencies providing specialized services for artists, musicians, entertainers, and other highly specialized scientific or professional services.

The fee to be charged shall not be more than a reasonable amount, the limits of which shall be prescribed by the Labor Minister.

Such licenses must be renewed annually.

Conditions under which licenses are granted shall be determined by the Labor Minister as stipulated by ordinance.

(Non-Fee Charging Projects)

Article 33. No individual, private organization, or institution shall operate a non-fee-charging employment exchange project without securing prior permission from the Labor Minister upon the recommendation of the national Employment Security Advisory Committee. However, in case

of Trade Unions as provided by Trade Union Law, the recommendation of the Committee is unnecessary.

Licenses shall be renewed every two years.

Procedures necessary to obtain such authorizations shall be provided for by ordinance.

(Provisions Regulating Operation on Non-Governmental Employment Exchange Projects)

Article 34. Provisions of Arts. 16, 17, 18, 19, Pars. 1 and 20 with regard to worker application and placement shall apply mutatis mutandis without change to the operations of any non-governmental employment exchanges projects.

Operators of such projects shall establish and furnish such records of activities and operations as required by the competent Minister.

Section 2. Labor Recruitment

(Recruitment Through Publicity Devices)

Article 35. Any person, company or organization which wishes to conduct labor recruitment by means of newspaper, or magazine advertising, bulletins, handbills, or other publicity devices, where such publicity is intended to recruit workers who will have to change their residence in order to be employed, shall give advance notice to the chief of the competent Public Employment Security Office.

(Direct Recruitment by Employers)

Article 36. An employer may freely recruit local workers to be employed in his local establishments by other means of labor recruitment than stipulated by preceding paragraph. When direct recruitment of this type involves a change of residence by job applicants, permission for recruitment of such workers must be obtained from the Labor Minister.

(Commissioning of Labor Recruitment)

Article 37. If an employer delegates authority to recruit workers other than to a person or persons in his own employ, he shall secure permission from the Labor Minister and shall assume full responsibility for the action of those delegated to perform the recruitment.

The employer shall secure permission from the Labor Minister for paying the charges to the person delegated authority stipulated by the preceding paragraph

(Restriction on Labor Recruitment)

Article 38. When it is deemed necessary in order to maintain stable conditions in the local labor market and to adjust the demand for and supply of man-power, the Chief of competent Public Employment Security Office may restrict, by indicating the reasons for such restriction in writing, such publicity in particular areas or at specific times.

The Labor Minister in granting permission to delegate an employer's authority to recruit may require modification in the volume of recruitment desired from the location of the recruitment activity or the methods to be used.

(Principles of Labor Recruitment)

Article 39. Any individual, employer, or organization which proposes to conduct a labor recruitment program shall attempt to recruit workers who need not change residence and in case that it is difficult to secure workers from the said place, it shall be attempted to recruit workers from nearby place.

(No-Fee Principle)

Article 40. No-fee charge or deduction for expenses shall be charged to workers so recruited. The agencies authorized under Art. 32 in acting for employers in the matter of recruitment as provided in Art. 37 shall be permitted to collect fee in accordance with the authorized scale of charges provided for by ordinance.

(Prohibition of Rewards)

Article 41. An employer shall not pay employees or others delegated to recruit for him according to the provisions of Arts. 36 and 37 other than regular salary and incidental expenses in the case of employees, except the necessary reimbursement or charges permitted by the competent Minister.

(Statement of Working Condition, etc.)

Article 42. Arts. 18 and 20 shall apply mutatis mutandis to recruiting workers.

(Detailed Regulations)

Article 43. Procedures to obtain permission to conduct labor recruitment and other necessary matters in connection with it shall be provided for by ordinance.

Section 3. Labor Supply Project

(Prohibition of Labor Supply Project)

Article 44. No person, organization or agency, governmental or private, shall be allowed to conduct a labor supply project, except as provided in Art. 45.

(Permission to Conduct Labor Supply Project)

Article 45. A bona fide labor union as determined by the statutory agencies of the national government may conduct a labor supply project limited for which no compensation shall be made by employer to its own members, provided it obtains permission from the Labor Minister.

(Clean Statement of Working Conditions, Neutrality in Labor Disputes)

Article 46. Arts. 18 and 20 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the labor supply project by labor unions stipulated in Art. 45.

(Detailed Regulations)

Article 47. The procedure to obtain the permission for a labor supply project and other necessary matters than stipulated in this section regarding the labor supply project shall be provided for by ordinance.

CHAPTER 4

Miscellaneous Provisions

(Demand for Reports)

Article 48. When necessary the administrative officials responsible for execution of this Law may request information or reports from factories, establishments or other places of employment regarding the volume, nature and trends of employment, turnover, wages or working conditions, etc., affecting the establishment.

(Inspection)

Article 49. The administrative office responsible for execution of this Law may request the submission of reports on the activities and operations of .non-governmental, public or private, operators engaged in employment exchange, labor recruitment or labor supply projects which have been authorized by the Labor Minister. and competent officials when properly identified may inspect such places of business and examine all pertinent documents, ledgers, etc.

In the inspection mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the competent officials shall carry the identity card with them.

(Suspension and Cancellation of Permissions)

Article 50. When the Labor Minister deems that persons who engage, with permission, in employment exchange project, labor recruitment or labor supply projects violate Laws and ordinances of administrative measures based upon them, or that the projects or deeds are injurious to the public interests, he may suspend the projects or deeds, or cancel the permission.

(Prohibition Regarding Disclosure of Personal Confidential Information)

Article 51. All information concerning individual employers and workers secured from workers employers or other persons or groups as an incident or the operation of the Public Employment Security Office, or employment exchange, labor recruitment project, or labor supply project which are conducted by any other persons than the government is confidential and shall not be revealed in such a way as to disclose identity of an individual or employer except in accordance with direction of the Director of the Employment Security Bureau.

(Training of Employment Security Officials)

Article 52. The Government shall establish necessary procedures and facilities for the instruction and training of officials engaged in administering the employment exchange, vocational guidance, vocational training, labor market analysis and other activities contained within this Law

(Inter-Governmental Employment Policy Coordination)

Article 53. In order to provide necessary coordination among national governmental departments or units which are immediately concerned with employment exchange, vocational guidance, vocational training, labor market analysis or labor recruitment projects, and to consult on overall measures dealing with the most effective utilization of the nation's labor resources, the government may establish inter-departmental committees.

(Advices concerninf Improvement of Employment Process, etc)

Article 54. In order to improve personnel and employment practices and to stabilize the high level of employment by reducing turnover and absenteeism and to improve and develop the efficiency of production, the Labor Minister may cooperate with and give advice to management representatives of employers.

(Use of National Treasure Fund)

Article 55. The national government shall provide the sufficient fund for the maintenance of adequate Public Employment Security Office services and other services provided under Law for which the Labor Minister is responsible.

Allocation of funds for the operation of these services shall be determined by the Labor Minister upon the recommendation of the prefectural governors in accordance with budgetary standards issued by the Labor Minister.

Prefectural governors or other local governmental units may provide additional funds of services for the improvement or the expansion of prefectural or local activities operated under the provision of the Law.

(Supervision for Prefectural Governor)

Article 56. In the event the Labor Minister shall at any time determine that there has been a failure on the part of the prefectural governor to comply with the provisions of this Law or with the provision of any ordinance or order issued by authority thereof, the Labor Minister shall, by written order, notify the prefectural governor thereof. The written order shall specify with particularity wherein there has been a failure of compliance and shall direct the prefectural governor to remedy the situation within a time specified, which shall not be more than 30 days following receipt of the order.

Article 57. In the event of failure on the part of the prefectural governor to take apropriate remedial action wtihin the time specified, the Labor Minister may petition the High Court, within the jurisdiction of which the subject prefecture is,

for an order directing compliance with the order of the competent Minister.

Written notice of the filling of the petition shall be given forth with by the petitioner to the prefectural governor and the petitioner shall certify to the High Court the time, place, and manner of giving of such notice.

The High Court sha. designate the date for hearing which shall be within 20 days after the filling of said petition and shall cause the petitioner and the respondent to be notified of the date of such hearing.

If the High Court shall find that the specified failure of compliance has in fact existed, it shall order the prefectural governor to remedy the situation within a time specified, in no event to exceed 20 days.

Article 58. In the event of the failure on the part of the prefectural governor to take remedial action in accordance with the order of the court of the fourth Paragraph of the preceding Article, the Labor Minister may petition the court of the first Paragraph of the preceding Article to ascertain the subject facts.

If, thereafter, upon representation of the Labor Minister, the court shall determine that the respondent prefectural governor has failed to comply with the order of the court, the Labor Minister may, if he deems fit, assume direct control over all offices and agencies established within the subject prefecture under the provisions of this Law, and may delegate the competence of the prefectural governor in this Law to the national officials who was appointed by the Labor Minister.

At any time thereafter the respondent prefectural governor or his successor may secure revocation of such authorization after hearing and upon presentation of satisfactory evidence that the situation alleged in the petition has been remedied.

Article 59. The respondent prefectural governor may appeal to the Supreme Court by such rules as the said court shall deem appropriate.

No appeal or any question of Law shall stay the operation of an order issued by the High Court.

Proceedings under the foregoing Articles shall be governed by such rules as the Supreme Court shall deem appropriate.

Article 60. In undertaking proceedings under the foregoing articles the Labor Minister, if he deems necessary, shall receive the cooperation and the assistance of the Minister of Justice.

(Delegation of Executive Authorities)

Article 61. The executive authority vested in the Labor Minister may be delegated by him to the administrative office responsible for execution of this Law according to provisions provided for by ordinance.

(Exception for Seamen)

Article 62. This Law shall not apply to seamen who come under the provision of Art. 1 of Seamen's Law.

CHAPTER 5.

Penal Provisions

Article 63. Any person who is convicted after due procedure of any of the following offenses shall be subject to a penal servitude not more than ten years and not less than one year or a fine not more than thirty thousand yen and not less than two thousand *yen.*

a One who conducts or engages in a labor exchange project, labor recruitment or labor supply project in such a way as to cause a worker to be employed by means of violence, intimidation, imprisonment or any other restraint on his mental or physical freedom.

b. One who conducts or engages in a labor exchange project, labor recruitment or labor supply project for the purpose of soliciting jobs with an intention of inducing workers to do works injurious to the public health or morals.

Article 64. Any person who is convicted after due procedure of any of the following offenses shall be subject to a penal servitude not more than one year or a fine not more than ten thousand *yen:*

a. One who violates the provisions of Art. 32, Par. 1 or conducts a profit making or fee-charging employment exchange project without permission of the Labor Minister.

b. One who violates the provision of Art. 33, Par. 1.

c. One who violates the provisions of Art. 36 or 37.

d. One who conducts the labor supply project violating the provision of Art. 44.

e. One who conducts a labor supply project without permission of the Labor Minister or conducts a fee-charging labor supply project violating the provision of Art. 45.

Article 65. Any person who is convicted after due procedure of any of the following offenses shall be subject to a penal servitude not more than six months or a fine not more than five thousand *yen:*

a. One who violates the provision of Art. 37, Par. 2.

b. One who violates the restrictions of Art. 38.

c. One who violates the provisions of Art. 40 or 41.

d. One who conducts or engages in labor exchange project, labor recruitment or labor supply project by making a false advertisement or giving a false information as regards the labor conditions.

e. One who conducts or engages in labor exchange project, labor recruitment or labor supply project for the purpose of placing workers to factories or establishments where the working condition infringe the regulation of laws and ordinances.

Article 66. One who is convicted after due procedure of any of the following items shall be subject to a fine not more than five thousand *yen:*

a. One who wilfully fails to establish or furnish records stipulated in the provision of Art. 34, Par. 2 or establish and wilfully furnish false records of activities and operations.

b. One who wilfully fails to make a report after repeated request or knowingly makes a false report violating the provision of Art. 48.

c. One who wilfully fails to make a report after repeated request, makes a false report, does not submit documents and ledgers, submits false documents or ledgers or refuses or interrupts search and inspection in violation of the provision of Art. 49.

Article 67. In case a person who perpetrates the violation of this Law is a deputy, hired person or other employee who acts on behalf of a corporation or a person concerning a corporation's business or a person's business, the corporation or the person shall also be fined according to the regulations of each article in addition to the perpetrator, if the corporation or person in the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have known of the violation.

A corporation or a person who knows of intention to violate any of above provision and yet does not take necessary measures to prevent it, who knows the violation and yet does not take necessary measures to correct it or who instigated the violation shall be subject to the same punishment as the perpetrator.

Supplementary Provisions:

This Law shall come into force on December 1, 1947.

One who conducts the labor exchange project and labor supply project with permission at the date of enforcement of this Law may continue to conduct the same for the period of three months after the enforcement of this Law.

The Employment Exchange Law shall be abrogated as from the date of enactment of the Law.

The Unemployment Allowance Law

Promulgated, Dec. 1, 1947
Applicable as from Nov. 1, 1947

(Object of the Law)

Article 1. The object of this Law is to grant an unemployment allowance or an unemployment insurance benefit to the insured person of Unemployment Insurance Law when he is out of a job.

The unemployment insurance benefit mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of this Law, irrespective of the provisions of Unemployment Insurance Law

(Unemployment allowance and unemployment insurance benefit)

Article 2. In case the insured person of Unemployment Insurance Law falls under the following conditions, the government shall pay an unemployment allowance until April 30, 1948 and an unemployment insurance benefit after that date to the insured who comes under the following items:

1. Those who had been employed for more than 6 months before they became unemployed (continuously with the same employer for employment prior to Nov. 1, 1947) in the working place mentioned in the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Law, and;
2. Those who comes under the provisions of the preceding items and became unemployed during the periods of Nov. 1, 1947 to April 30, 1948 and do not come under the provisions of Art. 15, Par. 1 of the Unemployment Insurance Law.

In case the person who is entitled to receive the unemployment allowance (including unemployment insurance benefit mentioned in the preceding paragraph; hereinafter the same, except in the case of Art. 16) according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph is again unemployed after being employed in the course of the benefit year mentioned in Art. 6, he is eligible for unemployment allowance, irrespective of the conditions mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

(Definition of unemployment)

Article 3. The term "unemployment" in this Law, signifies the condition in which a worker is out of a job and cannot be employed in spite of his will and ability to work.

The term "separation" in this Law, signifies the condition in which the employment relationship of a worker has terminated.

(Requisites for receipt)

Article 4. A person who meets the provisions of Art. 2 (hereinafter called a qualified recipient) shall have to take the following procedures to receive the unemployment allowance:

1. To present the document which certifies him as the qualified recipient stipulated in the provisions of Art. 2, Par. 1 and other necessary documents to the Public Employment Security Office;
2. To present himself to the Public Employment Security Office to apply for a job and receive the recognition of his unemployment according to the provisions of Cabinet Order.

(Amount of allowance)

Article 5. The unempolyment allowance shall be calculated on the basis of the quotient of the total amount, of wages divided by the number of all days during the two previous months of covered employment for which wages were paid, last month and the month prior to that month before the separation in which the claimant was paid for 11 or more days of employment (in the case of being separated on the last day of the month, that month shall be used together with the next prior month of a minimum of 11 days of covered employment

in the calculation). However, in case the wage paid in the last completed month is higher than that of the previous month on account of the wage raised according to laws, ordinance, orders, etc., or labor contracts or rules of employment, unemployment allowance shall be calculated on the basis of the quotient of the total amount of the wage paid in the last completed month divided by the number of all days during that period.

In case the amount determined by the preceding method does not equal the amount calculated on the basis of the following paragraph, irrespective of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the unemployment allowance shall be paid as follows:

1 In case the wage is computed by labor days, or labor hours, or defined by piece-rate or other contract price, 70 per cent of the quotient obtained by dividing the total sum of wages by the number of the Labor days during that period, or;

2 In case a part of the wage is defined by month, week, or any other fixed period, aggregate of the quotient obtained by dividing the total sum of those parts by the number of all days during that period and the sum of those computed by the foregoing period.

The unemployment allowance shall be fixed amount which shall be stated in relation to wage grouped into wage classes in a Table of Benefit issued by the Labor Minister. However, the maximum amount of wages on which is calculated as a basis of unemployment allowance shall be fixed at 170 *yen* per diem.

The median amount of unemployment allowance shall be fixed at approximately 55% of the wage which is calculated according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph of this Article and falls in wage classes of 40 or more *yen* and less than 80 *yen*. In case the wage falls in wage classes of 80 or more *yen* and up to and including 170 *yen*, the benefit shall be a gradually decreasing percentage of the wage amounting down to approximately, 33% of the 170 *yen* maximum. In case the wage falls in wage classes of less than 40 *yen* and down to 10 *yen* (including all per diem wages of less than 10 *yen*), the benefit shall be a gradually increasing percentage amounting up to approximately 75% of 10 *yen*.

When the qualified recipient has earned some income by his labor during a period of unemployment for which he has received recognition by the Public Employment Security Office, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 16, he shall be permitted to receive the amount of allowance necessary to bring his earning to approximately 80% of the normal wage on which his allowance was calculated. The specific amount of allowance in such case shall be specified by Cabinet Order.

In case the qualified recipient receives a sickness allowance in accordance with the provisions o Art. 55 of the Health Insurance Law, only that part of the unemployment allowance in excess of the sickness allowance shall be paid.

(Benefit year)

Article 6. The benefit year in which a qualified recipient is eligible for receiving unemployment allowance shall be one year as from the following day of the date of separation.

(Waiting period)

Article 7. The unemployment allowance shall not be paid unless a qualified recipient has been unemployed for a period of 30 days in total after his first application for a job to the Public Employment Security Office after he became unemployed. In case, however, the person who had become eligible to receive the unemployment allowance is again unemployed in the course of the benefit year stipulated in the preceding Article, he shall not have to serve an additional waiting period.

(Maximum period of payment)

Article 8. The unemployment allowance shall not be paid for more than one hundred and twenty days in total in the benefit year mentioned in Art. 6.

(Adjustment of allowance in relation to unemployment insurance benefit)

Article 9. In case the qualified recipient has fallen under the provisions of Art. 15, Paragraph 1 of the Unemployment Insurance Law, the unemployment allowance shall not be paid to him thereafter.

(Restriction on benefit)

Article 10. In case a qualified recipient refuses to accept the job to which he is referred by the Public Employment Security Office or does not obey the direction of the same concerning vocational training, the unemployment allowance shall not be paid to him. However, in case a person comes under any of the following items, this shall not be applicable:

1. In case it is found that the job to which is referred or the job in reference to which vocational training is recommended is unsuitable as compared with the ability of the qualified recipient.
2. In case the movement of domicile or temporary domicile for the purpose of accepting the job to which is referred is difficult.
3. In case the wage is unreasonably lower than the prevailing wage of other workers of the same kind and skill in the same locality.
4. In case the qualified recipient is referred in violation of the provisions of Art. 20 of the Employment Security Law to the working places where there a labor dispute is arising.
5. In case there are other justifiable reasons.

The Public Employment Security Office must determine whether or not the qualified recipient comes under any of the items of the preceding paragraph according to the standards set by the Labor Minister after consulting with the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee.

Article 11. In case the person stipulated in the provisions of Art. 2, Paragraph 1 is dischanged due to his grave misconduct or other reasons which fall on his responsiblity or in case he resigns on his own request without sufficient reason to justify that, the unemployment allowance shall not be paid to him.

The Public Employment Security Office must determine whether or not the unemployment of a

qualified recipient is caused by any of the facts mentioned in the preceding paragraph according to the standards set by the Labor Minister after consulting with the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee.

Article 12. In case a qualified recipient receives or attempts to receive an unemployment allowance by means of a false statement or other unfair conduct, the unemployment allowance shall not be paid to him.

When the fact mentioned in the preceding paragraph happens, the Government may order the person who thus received the unemployment allowances or his successor to refund the sum corresponding to the amount of unemployment allowance received.

(Method and time of payment)

Article 13. Unemployment allowance shall be paid once a week for the seven preceding day's amount (excluding the amount for the days which a qualified recipient did not have the recognition of unemployment) at the Public Employment Security Office. However, when the Labor Minister deems necessary, he may establish standards for the payment of the unemployment allowance in a different manner after consultation with the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee.

The day for the payment of the unemployment allowance shall be decided for each claimant by the Public Employment Security Office and shall be made known to each claimant.

(Prohibition of transference and impounding)

Article 14. The right to receive the unemployment allowance shall not be transferred nor be impounded

(Exemption from taxes and duties)

Article 15. No taxes and duties shall be imposed on unemployment allowance.

(Expenses for unemployment allowance)

Article 16. The expenses for the unemployment allowance shall be wholly borns by the National Treasury, while one third of the expenses for the unemployment insurance benefit stipulated in Art. 2, Par. 1 shall be borne by the National Treasury and two third of it by the insurance premium paid according to the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Law.

(Request for hearing)

Article 17. Any person who is dissatisfied with a decision with regard to payment of unemployment allowance may request a hearing by the Unemployment Allowance Referee. When dissatisfied with the decision thus given he may request a hearing by the Unemployment Allowance Appeal Board. When dissatisfied with the decision given by the latter he may institute a lawsuit in an ordinary court.

Request for hearing stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall be regarded as juridical demand in connection with the interruption of prescription.

(Unemployment Allowance Referee)

Article 18. The Unemployment Allowance Referee shall be appointed by tde Labor Minister and his duties shall be as defined by this Law.

The Unemployment Allowance Referee may make investigations with the exercise of his authority whenever he deems necessary.

When it is deemed necessary for investigation the Unemployment Allowance Referee may ask the opinion of the government officials who have decided upon the payment of unemployment allowance or may direct the qualified recipient or the employer to make reports or to present themselves in the office.

(Unemployment Allowance Appeal Board)

Article 19. The Unemployment Allowance Appeal Board shall consist of the same number of members representing workers, employers and the public interest respectively, and shall be appointed by the Labor Minister.

(Evidence exanination)

Article 20. The Unemployment Allowance Referee or the Unemployment Allowanee Appeal Board may, when considered necessary for investigation, question, witnesses or expert witnesses and make other evidence examination.

As for the evidence examination, provisions concerning evidence examination of the Civil Procedure Law and the provisions of Arts. 9, 11, 12 and 13 of the Civil Procedure Expenses Law shall be applied mutatis mutandis. However, in reference to the evidence examination made by the Unemployment Allowance Referee or the Unemployment Allowance Appeal Board, no fine may be imposed nor custody ordered.

(Terms of request)

Article 21. Request for hearing, or institution of lawsuit shall be made within sixty days from the date of receipt of written decision. In this case, the provisions of Art. 8, Par. 2 of the Petition Law shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the request for hearing, and the provisions of Art. 158, Par. 2 and Art. 159 of the Civil Procedure Law to the institution lawsuit.

(Detailed regulation)

Article 22. Matters of an administration nature other than provided in the foregoing 5 Articles regarding the Unemployment Allowance Referee and the Unemployment Allowance Appeal Board shall be provided for by Cabinet Order.

(Prescription)

Article 23. The right to receive Unemployment Allowance shall be avoided by prescription after the lapse of one year.

As for the interruption, suspense, and other matters of prescription mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the provisions of the Civil Code concerning prescription shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

(Examption from Stamp duties)

Article 24. Stamp duty shall not be imposed on documents concerning Unemployment Allowance.

(Duty of report, presentation, etc.)

Article 25. The administration office may, as provided for by ordinance, direct the employer who hired qualified recipient or the qualified recipient himself to take reports or to submit documents concerning

changes of employment, wage of the qualified recipient and other necessary matters concerned with the enforcement of this Law, and in case of the qualified recipient the said office may present him at the office.

The unemployed insured may request the employer to certify information necessary to determine the eligibility for allowance which will be specified by ordinance. The employer must, when so requested, certify regarding the information concerned.

(Inspection, question and investigation)

Article 26. The administrative office may, when deemed necessary, have the competent officials enter the working places where qualified recipients were employed, question the person concerned or investigate the pertinent document and ledgers, relating to employment relationship and earnings of the qualified recipients.

In case of the preceding paragraph, the officials shall bear the identification cards to show their authority.

(Penal Regulations)

Article 27. An employer stipulated in Article 25, a person concerning stipulated in Art. 26, or a qualified recipient who comes under any of the following items shall be subject to imprisonment of not more than six months or to a fine not exceeding ten thousand (10,000) *yen* for willful violation:

1. In case the employer refuses to certify in violation of Art. 25, Paragragh 2.
2. In case he fails to make a report, make a false report, fails to submit documents, submit false documents, or fails to present himself in the office in violation of the provisions of this Law.
3. In case he fails to make an answer or make a false answer to a question or refuses, interrupts or evades the inspection of the competent officials in violation of the provisions of this Law.

Article 28. In case the conduct of a representative of a juridical person, or a agent of a juridical or natural person, an employee, etc. concerning the business of a juridical or natural person comes under the provisions of the preceding Article, the said juridical or natural person shall be subject to fine as stipulated in that Article besides the conductor himself is punished.

Supplementary Provisions

The present Law shall be applicable as from November 1, 1947.

The calculation of the period of days mentioned in Art. 6 shall be started from the date of the promulgation of this Law for those who became unemployed during the period from November 1, 1947 to the day before the promulgation of this Law.

The Unemployed Insurance Law

Promulgated Dec. 1, 1947
Applicable as from Nov. 1, 1947

Chapter I General Provisions
Chapter II The Insured Person
Chapter III Insurance Benefit
Chapter IV Expenses
Chapter V Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee
Chapter VI Request for Hearing, Petition and Lawsuit
Chapter VII Miscellaneous Provisions
Chapter VIII Penal Provisions
Supplementary Provisions

Unemployment Insurance Law

Chapter I General Provisions

(Object)

Article 1. The object of unemployment insurance shall be to grant an unemployment benefit to the insured person when he is out of a job for the purpose of stablizing his livelihood.

(Insurer)

Article 2. The undertaking of unemployment insurance shall be managed by the Government.

(Definitions)

Article 3. The term "unemployment" in this Law shall signify the condition in which an insured person is out of a job and cannot be employed in spite of his will and ability to work.

The term "separation" in this Law shall signify the condition in which the employment relationship of an insured person has terminated.

(Wage)

Article 4. In this Law, the wage shall be defined as the wage, salary, allowance, bonus and all other payments to the worker from the employer as remuneration for labor under whatever name these may be. However, wages shall not include "extraordinary" wages, wages which are paid periodically at intervals longer than three months and wages which are paid by anything other than money that is not regulated by ordinance.

When wage is paid by anything other than money as mentioned in the proviso of the preceding paragraph, matters necessary for the valuation of it shall be defined by ordinance.

Article 5. The amount of premium and insurance benefit shall be calculated on the basis of the wage of the insured.

Chapter II The Insured Person

(Compulsory)

Article 6. All workers who are employed in the

working places corresponding to any of the following items shall be regarded as the insured persons in this Law:

1. Working places of enterprises listed below in which not less than five workers are habitually employed:
   (a) Enterprises engaging in manufacturing, rebuilding, improving, repairing, cleaning, sorting, packing and decoration, finishing, tailoring for the purpose of selling, destruction or breaking up, of goods and alteration of material (including enterprises which generate, transform, and transmit electricity, gas, and various forms of power and also water works);
   (b) Mining, sand mining, stone cutting, and other extraction of gravel or minerals;
   (c) Enterprises engaging in the transportation of freight and passengers by roads, railroads, street-car lines, cable lines, vessels and airplanes;
   (d) Enterprises engaging in the handling of freight at docks, on vessels, at jetties, piers, railroad stations and warehouses;
   (e) Enterprises engaging in the selling, delivery, storing and landing of commodities;
   (f) Banking, insurance agency, brokerage, bill collection, information and advertising enterprises;
   (g) Enterprises engaging in incineration, cleaning, and butchery.
2. Offices of juridical persons in which not less than five workers are habitually employed;
3. Governmental and other public offices which do not come under any of the foregoing items.

(Special provision concerning the employees of the government and local public entity)

Article 7. The employees of the national, prefectural, municipal, town or village government agencies or others of the similar kind shall be excluded from coverage under this Law, irrespective of the preceding Article, according to the provisions of Cabinet Order, provided they are eligible for pension, retirement allowance or other benefits of a similar kind according to laws, ordinances, orders, etc., in case they are out of jobs, which are substantially equal as a minimum to the benefits provided under this Law.

(Voluntary inclusion of insured person)

Article 8. Employers of working places not designated in Art. 6 may apply for the sanction of the Labor Minister to have their workers insured as a whole under unemployment insurance.

The approval of more than one half of the number of persons to be insured is necessary to apply for the sanction mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

When more than one half of the number of persons to be insured wishes to be insured, the employer shall have to apply for the sanction mentioned in Par. 1.

When the sanction mentioned in Par. 1 is granted, the workers of the said working place shall be regarded as the persons insured under unemployment insurance.

Article 9. In case the working place designated in Article 6 ceases to meet the provisions of the said Article, the employees of the said working place shall be regarded as insured under the provisions of the preceding Article.

(Exclusion of insured persons)

Article 10. Irrespective of the provisions of Arts. 6 and 9 and the preceding Article, persons who come under any of the following items shall not be insured persons. However, in case a person who comes under Item 1 has been continuously employed by the same employer for more than one month on in case a person who comes under Item 2 or 3 has been continuously employed by the same employer for a period longer than stipulated in each item, this shall not be applicable:

1. Workers who are employed on the day basis;
2. Workers who are employed for a specific term of employment which is less than two months;
3. Workers who are employed in a seasonal enterprise with a term of employment which is less than four months;
4. Insured persons under the Seamen's Insurance;
5. Workers who are employed on probation for a period not longer than 14 days;
6. Workers who are employed in enterprise which have no definite location.

(Term of acquiring qualification)

Article 11. A person who is to become an insured person in accordance with the provisions of Art. 6 or Art. 8 shall have the qualification for it as from the day on which he becomes an employee of the working place or on which the said working place comes under the provisions of Art. 6 or the proviso to the preceding Article.

(Term of losing quaification)

Article 12. An insured person shall lose his qualification as from the following day of the date of his death or unemployment or as from the following day of his coming under any of the items of Art. 10. However, in case he comes under the provisions of the preceding Article on the very day when the fact happens, he shall lose his qualification on the day of happening.

Article 13. The employer of the insured persons mentioned in Art. 8 may apply for the sanction of the Labor Minister to abolish the qualification as a whole of the insured persons who acquired the qualification according to the provisions of the said Article.

The approval of more than three fourths of the number of the insured persons is necessary to apply for the sanction mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The insured persons shall lose their qualification as from the next day of the sanction.

(Calculation of the period for being insured)

Article 14. The insured period shall be calculated by the month. In case the labor days of a month (in case the wage is defined by the month, week, or any other fixed period, the days to be paid) are 11 or more the month shall be counted as a completed month, and in case the labor days are 10 or less, that month shall not be counted.

Chapter III Unemployment Insurance Benefit

(Requisites for receipt)

Article 15. In case an insured person is unemployed after he has been insured for more than six months in total during the year preceding the date of separation, he shall be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

In case a person who is authorized to receive unemployment insurance benefits according to the provisions of the preceding paragragh is again unemployed after being employed in the course of the benefit year stipulated in Art. 18, he shall be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits according to the previous qualification, even, if he is not eligible on the basis of a new calculation according to the last paragraph.

Article 16. To receive unemployment insurance benefits a person who comes under the provisions of the preceeding Article (hereinafter called a qualified recipient) must present himself at the Public Employment Security Office to apply for a job and receive the recognition of his unemployment according to the provisions of Cabinet Order.

(Amount of benefit)

Article 17. The unemployment insurance benefit shall be calculated on the basis of the quotient of the total amount of wages, divided by the number of all days during the last two months as are calculated into the insured period, prior to the claimant's separation from employment (in the case of being separated on the last day of the month, that month shall be used in the calculation together with the next prior month of a minimum of 11 days of covered employment). However, in case the wage paid in the last completed month is higher than that of the previous month on account of a wage raise according to laws, ordinances, orders, etc. or labor contracts or rules of employment, unemployment insurance benefits shall be calculated on the basis of the quotient of the total amount of the wage paid in the last completed month divided by the number of all days during that period.

In case the amount determined by the preceding method does not equal the amount calculated on the basis of the following method, the unemployment insurance benefit shall be paid as follows, irrespective of the provisions of the preceding paragraph:

In case the wages are computed by labor days labor hours or defined by piece-rate or other ntract price, 70 per cent of the quotient obtained by dividing the total sum of wages by the number of the labor days during that period;

In case a part of the wages is defined by the month, week, or any other fixed period, aggregate of the quotient obtained by dividing the total sum of these by the number of all days during that period and sum of those computed by the foregoing item.

The unemployment insurance benefits shall be the fixed amount which shall be stated in relation to wages grouped into wage classes in a Table of Benefit issued by the Labor Minister. However, the maximum amount of wages on which unemployment insurance benefits shall be calculated shall be fixed at 170 *yen* per diem.

The median amount of insurance benefits shall be fixed at approximately 60% of the wage which is calculated according to the provisions of Pars. 1 and 2 of this Article in case it falls in wage classes of 40 or more *yen* and less than 80 *yen*; in case the wage falls in wage classes of 80 or more *yen* and up to and including 170 *yen*, the benefit shall be a gradually decreasing percentage of the wage amounting down to approximately 40% of 170 *yen* maximum, and in case the wage falls in wage classes of less than 40 *yen* and down to 10 *yen* (including all per diem wage of less than 10 *yen*), the benefit shall be a gradually increasing percentage of the wage amounting up to apprximately 80% of 10 *yen*.

When the Labor Minister finds that a change amounting to 25% or more has occured in average wages paid to workers in manufacturing industries as determined by the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics' Index of wages in manufacturing industry compared with the average wages computed by the same index for the month in which the Table of Benefits took effect, he shall issue a new Table of Benefits fixing new benefit amounts for new wage classes. The wage which falls in wage classes specified in the preceding paragraph shall be changed in the new Table of Benefits in the same proportion that average wages have changed. Benefit rates as percentages shall remain the same.

When a new Table of Benefits is issued benefits specified therein shall be paid regardless of the provisions of Pars. 3 and 4 from the date of the promulgation of the new Table of Benefits.

When the qualified recipient has earned some income by his labor during a period of unemployment for which he has received recognition by the Public Employment Security Office, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 16, he shall be permitted to receive the amount of benefits necessary to bring his earnings to approximately 80% of the normal wage which his benefit was calculated. The specific amount of benefits in such cases shall be specified by Cabinet Order.

In case the qualified recipient receives a sickness allowance in accordance with the provisions of Art. 55 of the Health Insurance Law, only that part of the insurance benefit in excess of the sickness allowance shall be paid

(Benefit year)

Article 18. The benefit year in which a qualified recipient is eligible for receiving unemployment insurance benefits shall be one year as from the following day of the date of the first separation when he comes under the provision of Art. 15, Par. 1. In case a qualified recipient is again unemployed after being employed during the course of the benefit year and newly meets the provision of Art. 15, Par. 1, the benefit year stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall newly be calculated as from the date of the separation

(Waiting period)

Article 19. The unemployment insurance benefit shall not be paid unless a qualified recipient has been unemployed for a period of seven days in total after his first application for a job to the Public Employment Security Office, after he became unemployed. In case, however, the person who has become eligible to receive the unemployment insurance benefit is again unemployed in the course of the benefit year stipulated in the preceding Article, he shall not have to serve an additional waiting period.

(Term of Benefits)

Article 20. The unemployment insurance benefits shall not be paid for more than one hundred and eighty days in total in one benefit year stipulated in Art. 18.

In case a qualified recipient comes under the provisions of Art. 18, Par. 2 the unemployment insurance benefit according to the previous qualification shall not be paid to him.

(Restriction on benefit)

Article 21. In case a qualified recipient refuses to accept the job to which he is referred by the Public Employment Security Office or does not obey the direction of the same concerning vocational training, the unemployment insurance benefit shall not be paid to him for one month after the date. However, in case a person comes under any of the following items, this shall not be applicable:

1. In case it is found that the job to which he is referred or the job in reference to which vocational training is recommended is unsuitable as compared with the ability of the qualified recipient;
2. In case the movement of domicile or temporary domicile for the purpose of accepting the job to which be is referred is difficult;
3. In case the wage is unreasonably lower than the provailing wage of other workers of the same kind and skill in the same locality;
4. In case the quallfied recipient is referred in violation of the provisions of Art. 20 of the Employment Security Law to the working places where a labor dispute is arising;
5. In case there are other justifiable reasons.

The Public Employment Security Office must determine whether or not the qualified recipient comes under any of the items of the preceding paragraph according to the standards set by the Labor Minister after consulting with the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee.

Article 22. In case an insured person is discharged due to his grave misconduct or other reasons which fall on his responsibility or in case he resigns at his own request without any sufficient reason to justify it, the unemoloyment insurance benefit shall not be paid to him for the term not less than one month and not more than two months after the lapse of the waiting period stipulated in Art. 19, the length of which shall be directed by the Public Employment Security Office.

The Public Employment Security Office must determine whether or not the unemployment of a qualified recipient is casued by any of the facts mentioned in the preceding paragraph according to the standards set by the Labor Minister after consulting with the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee.

Article 23. In case a qualified recipient receives or attempts to receive unemployment insurance benefits by means of a false statement or other unfair conducts the unemployment insurance benefits shall not be paid to him.

In case the fact mentioned in the preceding paragraph happens, the Government may order the person who thus received the unemployment insurance benefits or his successor to refund the sum corresponding to the amount of the benefits received.

(Method and time of payment)

Article 24. Insurance benefits shall be paid once a week for the preceding seven days' amount (excluding the amount for the days which a qualified recipient did not have the recognition of unemployment) at the Public Employment Security Office. However, the Minister of Labor may, when necessary, establish standards for the payment of the unemployment insurance benefits in a different manner after consultation with the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee.

The day for the payment of the unemployment insurance benefits shall be decided for each claimant by the Public Employment Security Office and shall be made known to each claimant.

(Prohibition of transference and impounding)

Article 25. The right to receive unemployment insurance benefits shall not be transferred nor impounded.

(Exemption from taxes and duties)

Article 26. No taxes nor duties shall be levied on unemployment insurance benefits.

(Payment of travelling expenses)

Article 27. In case a qualified recipient agrees to remore his domicile or temporary domicile to engage in a job placed by the Public Employment Security Office, the expenses required for removal of the qualified recipient and his dependants (including the one who actually live together with him though not legally married) may be paid by the Government.

Necessary matters concerning the payment of expenses as provided for by the preceding paragraph shall be fixed by the Labor Minister after consulting with the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee.

The provisions of Art. 23 shall apply mutaits mutandis to the case of Par. 1.

Chapter IV Expenses

(Expenditure of the National Treasury)

Article 28. The National Treasury shall bear one third of the amount of the expenses necessary for insurance benefits.

The National Treasury shall bear the expenses necessary for the administration of the unemploy-

ment insurance program within the annual budget, besides the expenses prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

(Collection of premium)

Article 29. The Government shall collect the premium for the purpose of meeting the expenses required for the unemployment insurance program

(Rate of premium)

Article 30. The Premium rate during the first six months after the enforcement of this Law shall be 1.1 per cent for the employer and 1.1 per cent for the insured person.

In accordance with the provisions of a Cabinet Order, the Labor Minister shall, after consultation with the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee, take the procedures to charge the rate of premium. In case of emergency, the premium rate may be changed by the Labor Minister after consulting with the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee when, after balancing the amounts of premiums and benefits of the preceding six months at the end of March and September of every year, the total amount of the reserve fund of the Unemployment Insurance Special Account is found to be smaller than the anticipated benefit payment for the next four months.

In the case of the latter sentence of the preceding paragraph, the Labor Minister shall recommend changing the premium rate at the next session of the Diet. Unless the new rate is confirmed by the Diet within one year of the day when the change was made, it shall be deemed to have reverted to the rate fixed in the first paragraph at the and of one year after the day when the change was made.

(Amount and division of premium)

Article 31 The monthly amount of premium shall be a definite sum based on the wage which was paid during the month multiplied by the premium rate in accordance with the Table of Premium issued by the Labor Minister based on wage classes. However, the maximum amount of wages on which premiums shall be calculated shall be fixed at 5,100 *yen* per month.

The provisions of Article 17, Paragraphs 5 and 6 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the change of the maximum amount of wages fixed by the preceding paragraph.

The insured person and employer shall pay equal amount of premium.

(Employer's Duty of payment of premium)

Article 32. An employer shall be responsible for paying the portion of the premium to be borne by the insured person in his employment.

(Deduction of premium from wages)

Article 33 The employer may deduct the employer's portion of the premium which he is responsible for paying for the insured from the wages according to the provisions of the preceding Article.

In such cases the employer must maintain records and inform the insured of the amount of all such deductions.

(Time of Payment)

Article 34. Premium shall be payable monthly.

The due date for payment shall be provided for by Cabinet Order.

(Disposition of Premium in Arrear)

Article 35. In case a person fails to pay the premium, the Government shall urge him to pay it specifying a time limit for the payment.

In urging the dayment in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Government shall send out a notice of demand to the person responsible for the payment. In this case the charge for demand shall be collected in accordance with the provisions of Cabinet Order.

When a person who is urged payment in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs fails to pay the premium or other assessments specified in this Law within the designated period, the Government may dispose of him in accordance with the procedure for disposition of national taxes in arrear or may request such disposition to the municipality, town or village (including special ward hereinafter) in which the delinquent lives or his property lies.

In case the Government requests disposition by the municipality, town or village according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the latter shall dispose of the case in the way similar to local taxes. In this case, the Government shall pay four per cent of the amount collected to the municipality, town or village.

Article 36. When urging of payment is thus made according to the provisions of the preceding Article, the Government shall, at the rate of four *sen* per one hundred *yen* per diem, collect interest for delay calculated by the number of days from the following day of the date designated for payment to the day before the date of full payment of assessments or of impounding of the property. In case, however, the assessments and charges for demand are paid in full within the term mentioned in the notice of demand or in other cases designated by Cabinet Order, the above provision shall not apply.

Article 37. The order of preference of the premium and other assessments prescribed in this Law shall be next to that of assessments of municipalities, towns, village or others of the similar kind, and shall precede other public imposts.

Article 38. The provisions of Articles 4-(7) and 4-(8) of the National Tax Collection Law shall be applicable mutatis mutandis to the forwarding of documents concerning the premium and other assessments prescribed in this Law.

Chapter V The Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee

(Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee)

Article 39. The Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee shall be organized for the purpose of deliberating on important matters concerning unemployment insurance.

The Labor Minister must determine important matters concerning the administration of

the unemployment insurance program after consulting with the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee.

When deemed necessary, the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee may make suggestions to the administrative agencies concerned, or may request necessary reports concerning the administration of the unemployment insurance program in order to consult more effectively with the Labor Minister.

The Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee shall consist of the same number of members representing the insured, employers and the public interest respectively, and shall be appointed by the Labor Minister.

Matters of an administrative nature other than stipulated in the preceding paragraphs regarding the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee shall be provided for by Cabinet Order.

Chapter VI Request For Hearing, Petition and Lawsuit

(Request for Hearing)

Article 40. Any person who is dissatisfied with a decision with regard to payment of unemployment insurance benefits may request a hearing by the Unemployment Insurance Reference. When dissatisfied with the dicision thus given, he may request a hearing by the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board. When dissatisfied with the decision given by the latter, he may institute a lawsuit in an ordinary court.

Request for hearing stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall be regarded as juridical demand in connection with the interruption of prescription.

(Unemployment Insurance Reference)

Article 41. The Unemployment Insurance Reference shall be appointed by the Labor Minister and his duties shall be as defined in this Law.

The Unemployment Insurance Reference may make investigation with authority wherever he deems necessary.

When it is deemed necessary for investigation, the Unemployment Insurance Reference may ask the opinion of the government officials who have decided upon the payment of unemployment insurance benefits or may direct the qualified recipients or employers to make reports or to present themselves at the office.

(Petition)

Article 42. In case a person is dissatisfied with the imposition or procedure of collection of premium or other assessments under the provisions of this Law, he may institute a petition to the Labour Minister.

The Labor Minister shall be obliged to give his decision concerning the above petition through the investigation of the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board.

(Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board)

Article 43. The Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board shall consist of the same number of members representing the insured, employers and the public interest respectively, and shall be appointed by the Labor Minister.

(Evidence examination)

Article 44. The Unemployment Insurance Reference or the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board may, when considered necessary for investigation, question witnesses or expert witnesses or make other evidence examination.

As for the evidence examination, provisions concerning evidence examination of the Civil Procedure Law and the provisions of Arts. 9, 11, 12 and 13 of the Civil Procedure Expenses Law shall apply mutatis mutandis. However, no fine may be imposed nor custody be ordered.

(Terms of request)

Article 45. Request for hearing, institution of a lawsuit or petition shall be made within sixty days from the date of receipt of written decision. In this case, the provisions of Art. 8, Par. 3 of the Petition Law shall apply mutatis mutandis to the request for hearing, and the provisions of Art. 158, Par. 2 and Art. 159 of the Civil Procedure Law to the institution of a lawsuit.

(Detailed regulations)

Article 46. Necessary matters of an administrative nature other than those stipulated in this Chapter regarding the Unemployment Insurance Referee and the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board shall be provided for by Cabinet Order.

Chapter VII Miscellaneous Provisions

(Prescription)

Article 47. The right to collect, or to be refunded premiums or to receive unemployment insurance benefits shall be voided by prescription after the lapse of twe years.

As for the interruption, suspense, and other matters of prescription mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the provisions of the Civil Code concerning prescription shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Notices for collecting premiums and other assessments made by the administrative offices according to the provisions of ordinance shall have the effect of interrupting prescription irrespective of the provisions of Art. 153 of the Civil Code.

(Exemption from stamp duties)

Article 48. Stamp duties shall not be imposed on decuments concerning unemployment insurance.

(Duty of report, etc.)

Article 49. The administrative office may, as provided for by ordinance, direct the employer who hires insured persons to make reports or to submit documents concerning the changes of employment, wages of the insured persons and other matters necessary for the administration of the unemployment insurance program.

The unemployed insured may request the employer to certify information necessary to determine his eligibility for insurance benefits, as will be specified by ordinance. The employer must, when so requested, certify regarding the information concerned.

Article 50. The administrative office may direct an insured person or a qualified recipient to make reports or to submit documents necessary for the

administration of the unemployment insurance program, or to present himself at the offices.

(Question and investigation)

Article 51. The administrative office may, when deemed necessary, have the competent officials enter the working places where insured persons are employed or qualified recipients were employed, question the person concerned or investigate the pertinent documents and ledgers, relating to employment and wages.

In case of the preceding paragraph, the officials shall bear identification cards to show their authority.

(Delegation of competence)

Article 52. The Labor Minister may, according to the provisions of ordinance, delegate a part of his competence prescribed in this Law to the administrative offices.

Chapter VIII Penal Provisions

Article 53. An employer who comes under any of the following items shall be subject to imprisonment of not more than six months or to a fine not exceeding ten thousand *yen* for willful violation:

1. In case he violates the provisions of Art. 8, Par. 3;
2. In case he fails to pay premiums when due which he has deducted from the insured person's wages in violation of the provisions of Art. 32;
3. In case he refuses to certify in violation of Art. 49, Par. 2;
4. In case he fails to make a report, makes a false report, fails to submit documents, submits false documents, or fails to present himself at the office in violation of the provisions of this Law;
5. In case he fails to make an answer or makes a false answer to a question or refuses, interrupts or evades the inspection of the competent officials in violation of the provisions of this Law.

Article 54. An insured person, a qualified recipient or other person concerned, who comes under any of the following items shall be subject to imprisonment of not more than six months or to a fine not exceeding five thousand *yen* for willful violation:

1. In case he fails to make a report, makes a a false report, fails to submit documents, submits false documents or fails to present himself at the office in violation of the provisions of this Law;
2. In case he fails to make an answer or makes a false answer to a question or refuses, interrupts or evades the inspection of the competent officials in violation of the provisions of this Law.

Article 55. In case the conduct of a representative of a juridical person, an agent of a juridical or natural person, an employee, etc. concerning the business of a juridical or natural person comes under the provisions of the preceding two Articles, the said juridical or natural person shall be subject to a fine of stipulated in those Articles, besides the conductor himself is punished.

Supplementary Provisions:

This Law shall be applicable as from November 1, 1947.

In case the qualified recipient stipulated in Art. 2 of the Unemployment Allowance Law receives the unemployment allowance or the unemployment insurance benefits according to the provisions of the same Law, no part of the period of being an insured person during the period calculated as part of the previous base period mentioned in Par. 1, Item 1 of the same Article shall be calculated again as part of a new base period of Art. 15, Par. 1 of this Law.

In case a qualified recipient who is receiving an unemployment allowance in accordance with the provisions of the Unemployment Allowance Law receives unemployment insurance benefifs on or after May 1, 1948 according to the provisions of Art. 2, Par. 1 of the same Law, the unemployment insurance benefits shall be of the same amount as the unemployment allowance and shall not be paid for a longer period than the maximum 120 days minus the period for which he has already received the unemployment allowance.

DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL

The Cairo Declaratiou, November 27, 1943

President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, together with their respective military and diplomatic advisers have completed a conference in North Africa. The following general statement has been issued:

The several military missions have agreed upon future military operations against Japan.

The three great allies expressed their resolve to bring unrelenting pressure against their brutal enemies by sea, land and air. This pressure is already rising.

The three great allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan. They covet no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion.

It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the begenning of the first world war in 1914, and that all the territories that Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China.

Japan will also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed.

The aforesaid three Great Powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent.

With these objectives in view the three allies, in harmony with those of the United Nations at war with Japan, will continue to persevere in the serious and prolonged operations necessary to procure the unconditional surrender of Japan.

The Potsdam Proclamation, July 26, 1945

(a) We, the President of the United States, the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, representing the hundreds of millions of our countrymen, have conferred and agreed that Japan shall be given an opportunity to end this war.

(b) The prodigious land, sea and air forces of the United States, the British Empire and of China, many times reinforced by their armies and air forces of the United States, of the British empire and of China, many times reinforced by their armies and air fleets from the West, are poised to strike the final blows upon Japan. This military power is sustained and inspired

by the determination of all the Allied Nations to prosecute the war against Japan until she ceases to resist.

(c) The result of the futile and senseless German resistance to the might of the aroused free peoples of the world stands forth in awful clarity as an example to the people of Japan. The might that now converges on Japan is immeasurably greater than that which when applied to the resisting Nazis, necessarily laid waste to the lands, the industry and the method of life of the whole German people. The full application of our military power, backed by our resolve, will mean the inevitable and complete destruction of the Japanese armed forces and just as inevitable the utter devastation of the Japanese homeland.

(d) The time has come for Japan to decide whether she will continue to be controlled by those self-willed militaristic advisers whose unintelligent calculations have brought the Empire of Japan to the threshold of annihilation or whether she will follow the path of reason.

(e) .The following are our terms :

We will not deviate from them. There are no alternatives. We shall brook no delay.

(f) There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security, and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world.

(g) Until such a new order is established and until there is convincing proof that Japan's war-making power is destroyed, points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies shall be occupied to secure the achievements of the basic objectives we are here setting forth.

(h) The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine.

(i) The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.

(j) We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race nor destroyed as a nation, but stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners. The Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthenning of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. The freedom of speech, of religion, and of thought as well as respect for the fundamental human rights shall be established.

(k) Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and allow the exaction of just reparations in kind, but not those which would enable her to rearm for war. To this end. access to, as distinguished from control of, raw materials shall be permitted. The eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted.

(l). The occupying forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Japan

as soon as these objectives have been accomplished and there has been established, in accordance with the freely-expressed will of the Japanese people, a peacefully inclined and responsible government.

(m) We call upon the Goverment of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all the Japanese armed forces and to provide proper and adequate assurances of their good faith in such action. The alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction.

The Imperial Rescript, August 15, 1945

To Our good and loyal subjects:

After pondering deeply the general trends of the world and the actual conditions obtaining in Our Empire today, We have decided to effect a settlement of the present situation by resorting to an extraordinary measure.

We have ordered Our Government to communicate to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union that Our Empire accepts the provisions of their Joint Declaration.

To strive for the common prosperity and happiness of all nations as well as the security and well-being of Our subjects is the solemn obligation which has been handed down by Our Imperial Ancestors, and which We lay close to heart. Indeed, We declared war on America and Britain out of Our sincere desire to ensure Japan's self-preservation and the stabilization of East Asia, it being far from Our thought either to infringe upon the sovereignty of other nations or to embark upon territorial aggrandizement. But now the war has lasted for nearly four years. Despite the best that has been done by everyone—the gallant fighting of military and naval forces, the diligence and assiduity of Our servants of the State and the devoted service of Our one hundred million people, the war stuation has developed not necessarily to Japan's advantage, while the general trends of the world have all turned against her interest. Moreover, the enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is indeed incalculable, taking the toll of many innocent lives. Should We continue to fight, it would not only result in an ultimate collapse and obliteration of the Japanese nation, but also it would lead to the total extinction of human civilization. Such being the case, how are We to save the millions of Our subjects, or to atone Ourselves before the hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors? This is the reason why We have ordered the acceptance of the provisions of the Joint Declaration of the Powers.

We cannot but express the deepest sense of regret to our Allied nations of East Asia, who have consistently co-operated with the Empire towards the emancipation of East Asia. The thought of those officers and men as well as others who have fallen in the fields of battle, those who died at their posts of duty, or those who met with untimely death and all their bereaved

families, pains Our heart night and day. The welfare of the wounded and the war-sufferers, and of those who have lost their home and livelihood, are the objects of Our profound solicitude. The hardships and sufferings to which Our nation is to be subjected hereafter will be certainly great. We are keenly aware of the inmost feelings of all ye, Our subjects. However, it is according to the dictate of time and fate that We have resolved to pave the way for a grand peace for all the generations to come by enduring the unendurable and suffering what is insufferable.

Having been able to sefeguard and maintain the structure of the Imperial State, We are always with yẻ, Our good and loyal subjects, relying upon your sincerity and integrity. Beware most strictly of any outbursts of emotion which may engender needless complications, or any fraternal contention and strife which may create confusion, lead ye astray and cause ye to lose the confidence of the world. Let the entire nation continue as one family from generation to generation, ever firm in its faith of the imperishableness of its sacred land, and mindful of its heavy burden of responsibilities, and the long road before it. Unite your total strength to be devoted to the construction for the future. Cultivate the ways of rectitude; foster nobility of spirit; and work with resolution so as ye may enhance the innate glory of the Imperial State and keep pace with the progress of the world.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)
The 14th day of the 8th month
of the 20th year of Showa

The Instrument of Surrender, September 2, 1945

(a) We, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain, July 26, 1945 at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, which four Powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

(b) We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters and of all Japanese Armed Forces and all Armed Forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

(c) We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

(d) We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the commanders of all Japanese forces and all

forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

(e) We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

(f) We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the Provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representatives of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that declaration.

(g) We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all Allied Prisoners of War and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

(h) The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the State shall be subject to the Supreme Cammander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.

Signed on board the U.S.S. *Missori* at 9 a.m. on the second day of September, 1945.

Mamoru Shigemitsu
By Command in behalf of the Emperor of Japan
and the Japanese Government

Yoshijiro Umezu
By Command and in behalf of the Japanese
Imperial General Headquarters.

Accepted on board the U.S.S. *Missouri* at 9 a.m. on the second day of September, 1945, for the United States, Republic of China, United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in the interest of the other United Nations at war with Japan.

Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
Chester Nimitz, United States Representative.
Hsu Yuug-Chang, Republic of China Representative.
Bruce Fraser, United Kingdom Representative.

United States Initial Post Surrender Policy For Japan

Department of State Radio News Bulletin
22 September 1945
(Intercepted by GHQ Signal Service)

The following is a statement of general initial policy relating to Japan which has been approved by the President and distributed to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and to appropriate United States Departments and Agencies for their guidance:

1. **Ultimate Objectives.** The ultimate objectives of the United States in regard to Japan to which policies in the initial period must confirm are to insure that Japan will not again become a menace to the United States or to the peace and security of the world, and to bring about the eventual establishment of a peaceful and responsible government which will respect the rights of other states and will support the objectives of the United States as reflected in the ideals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The Untied States desires that this government should conform as closely as may be to principles of democratic self government but it is not the responsibility of the Allied Powers to impose upon Japan any form of government not supported by the freely expressed will of the people.

The objectives will be achieved by the following principal means:

a. Japan's sovereignty will be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku, and such minor outlying islands as may be determined in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and other agreements to which the United States is or may be a party.

b. Japan will be completely disarmed and demilitarized. The authority of the militarist and the influence of militarism will be totally eliminated from her political and social life. Institutions expressive of the spirit of militarism and agression will be vigorously suppressed.

c. The Japanese people shall be encouraged to develop a desire for individual liberties and respect for fundamental human rights, particularly the freedom of religion, assembly, speech and the press. They shall also be encouraged to form democratic and representative organizations.

d. The Japanese people shall be afforded opportunity to develop for themselves an economy which will permit the peacetime requirements of the population to be met.

2. **Allied Authority.**

a. **Military Occupation.** There will be military occupation of the Japanese Home Islands to carry into effect the surrender terms and further the achievement of the ultimate objectives stated above. The occupation shall have the character of an operation in behalf of the principal Allied Powers acting in the interest of the United Nations at war with Japan. For that reason participation of the forces of other nations that have taken a leading part in the war against Japan will be welcomed and expected. The occupation forces will be under the command of a Supreme Commander designated by the United States. Although every effort will be made by consultation and by constitution of appropriate advisory by the United States to establish policies for the conduct of the occupation and the control of Japan which will satisfy the principal allied powers, in the event of any differences of opinion among them, the policies of the United States will govern.

b. **Relationship to Japanese Government.** The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government will be subject to the Supreme Commander who will possess all powers necessary to effectuate the surrender terms and to carry out the policies established for the conduct of the occupation and the control of Japan. In view of the present character of Japanese society and the desire of the United States to attain its objectives with a minimum commitment of its forces and resources, the Supreme Commander will exercise his authority through Japan's governmental machinery and agencies including the Emperor to the extent that this satisfactorily furthers United States objectives. The Japanese government will be permitted under his instructions to exercise the normal powers of government in matters of domestic administration. This policy, however, will be subject to the right and duty of the Supreme Commander to require changes in governmental machinery or personnel or to act directly if the Emperor or other Japanese authority does not satisfactorily meet the requirements of the Supreme Commander in effectuating the surrender terms. This policy moreover does not commit the Supreme Commander to support the Emperor or any other Japanese governmental authority in opposition to evolutionary changes looking toward the attainment of the United States objectives. The policy is to use the existing form of government in Japan—not to support it. Changes in the form of government initiated by the Japanese people or government in the direction of modifying its feudal and authoritarian tendencies are to be permitted and favored. In the event that the effectuation of such changes involves the use of force by the Japanese people or government against persons opposed thereto, the Supreme Commander should intervene only where necessary to ensure the security of his forces and the attainment of all other objectives of the occupation.

c. **Publicity as to Policies.** The Japanese people and the world at large shall be kept fully informed of the objectives and policies of the occupation and of progress made in their fulfillment.

3. **Political.**

a. **Disarmament and Demilitarization.** Disarmament and demilitarization are the primary tasks of the military occupation and shall be carried out promptly and with determination. Every effort shall be made to bring home to the Japanese people the part played by the military and naval leaders and those who collaborated with them in bringing about the existing and future distress of the people. Japan is forbidden to have an army, navy, air force, secret police organization or any civil aviation. Japan's ground, air, and naval forces shall be disarmed and disbanded and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the General Staff, and all secret police organizations shall be dissolved. Military and naval material, military and naval vessels, and military and naval installations, and military, naval, and civilian aircraft shall be surrendered and shall be disposed of as required by the Supreme Commander. High officers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and General Staff, other high military and naval officials of the Japanese government, leaders of ultra nationalist and militarist organizations, and other important exponents of militarism and aggression will be taken into custody and held for future disposition. Persons who have been active exponents of militarism and militant nationalism will be removed and excluded from public office and from any other position of public or substantial private responsibility. Ultra nationalistic or militaristic social, political, professional and commercial societies and institutions will be dissolved, and provoked militarism and ultra nationalism, in doctrine and practice, including military training, shall be eliminated from the educational system. Former career of military and naval officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, and all other exponents of militarism and ultra nationalism shall be excluded from supervisory and teaching positions.

b. **War Criminals.** Persons charged by the Supreme Commander or appropriate United Nations agencies with being war criminals, including those charged with having visited cruelty upon United Nations prisoners or other nationals shall be arrested, tried, and if convicted, punished. Those wanted by another of the United Nations for offences against its nationals shall, if not wanted for trial or as witnesses or otherwise by the Supreme Commander, be turned over to the custody of such other nations.

c. **Encouragement of desire for individual liberty and democratic processes.** Freedom of religious worship shall be proclaimed promptly on occupation. At the same time it should be made plain to the Japanese that ultra nationalistic and militaristic organiza-

tions and movements will not be permitted to hide behind the cloak of religion. The Japanese people shall be afforded opportunity and encouraged to become familiar with the history, institution, culture, and the accomplishments of the United States and other democracies. Association of personnel of the occupation forces with the Japanese population should be controlled only to the extent necessary to further the policies and objectives of the occupation. Democratic political parties with rights of assembly and public discussion shall be encouraged subject to the necessity for maintaining the security of the occupying forces. Laws, decrees, and regulations which establish discriminations on grounds of race, nationality, creed, or political opinion shall be abrogated. Those which conflict with the objectives and policies outlined in this document shall be repealed, suspended, or amended as required and agencies charged specifically with their enforcement shall be abolished or appropriately modified. Persons unjustly confined by Japanese authority on political grounds shall be released. The judicial, legal, and police systems shall be reformed as soon as practicable and thereafter shall be progressively influenced to protect individual liberties and civil rights.

4. **Economic.**

a. **Economic Demilitarization.** The existing economic basis of Japanese military strength must be destroyed and not be permitted to revive. Therefore, a program will be enforced containing the following elements, among others: the immediate cessation and future prohibition of production of all goods designed for the equipment, maintenance, or use of any military force or establishment; the imposition of a ban upon any specialized facilities for the production or repair of implements of war, including naval vessels and all forms of aircraft; the institution of a system of inspection and control over selected elements in Japanese economic activity to prevent concealed or disguised military preparation; the elimination in Japan of those selected industries or branches of production whose chief value to Japan is in preparing for war; the prohibition of specialized research and instruction directed to the development of war-making power; and the limitation of the size and character of Japan's heavy industries to its future peaceful requirements, and restriction of Japanese merchant shipping to the extent required to accomplish the objectives of demilitarization. The eventual disposition of those existing production facilities within Japan which are to be eliminated in accord with this program, as between conversion to other uses, transfer abroad, and scrapping will be determined after inventory. Pending decision, facilities readily convertible for civilian production should not be destroyed, except in emergency situation.

b. **Promotion of Democratic Forces.** Encouragement shall be given and favor shown the development of organizations in labor industry, and agriculture, organized on a democratic basis. Policies shall be favored which permit a wide distribution of income and of the ownership of the means of production and trade. Those forms of economic activity, organization and leadership shall be favored that are deemed likely to strengthen the peaceful disposition of the Japanese people, and to make it difficult to command or direct economic activity in support of military ends. To this end it shall be the policy of the Supreme Commander:

1) To prohibit the retention in or selection for places of importance in the economic field of individuals who do not direct future Japanese economic effort solely towards peaceful ends; and

2) to favor a program for the dissolution of the large industrial and banking combinations which have exercised control over great part of Japan's trade and industry.

c. **Resumption of Peaceful Economic Activity.** The policies of Japan have brought down upon the people great economic destruction and confronted them with the prospect of economic difficulty and suffering. The plight of Japan is the direct outcome of its own behaviour, and the Allies will not undertake the burden of repairing the damage. It can be repaired only if the Japanese people renounce all military aims and apply themselves diligently and with single purpose to the ways of peaceful living. It will be necessary for them to undertake physical reconstruction, deeply to reform the nature and direction of their economic activities and institutions, and to find useful employment for their people along lines adapted to and devoted to peace. The Allies have no intention of imposing conditions which would prevent the accomplishment of these tasks in due time. Japan will be expected to provide goods and services to meet the needs of the occupying forces to the extent that this can be effected without causing starvation, widespread disease and acute physical distress. The Japanese authorities will be expected, and if necessary directed, to maintain, develop and enforce programs that serve the following purposes:

(1) To avoid acute economic distress.

(2) To assure just and impartial distribution of available supplies.

(3) To meet the requirements for reparation deliveries agreed upon by the Allied Governments.

(4) To facilitate the restoration of Japanese economy so that the reasonable peaceful requirements of the population can be satisfied.

In this connection, the Japanese authorities on their own res-

ponsibility shall be permitted to establish and administer controls over economic activities, including essential national public services, finance, banking, and production and distribution of essential commodities, subject to the approval and review of the Supreme Commander in order to assure their conformity with the objectives of the occupation.

d. **Reparations and Restitution. Reparation.** Reparations for Japanese aggression shall be made, (1) Through the transfer--as may be determined by the appropriate Allied authorities--of Japanese property located outside the territories to be retained by Japan. (2) Through the transfor of such goods or existing capital equipment and facilities as are not necessary for a peaceful Japanese economy or the supplying of the occupying forces. Export, other than those directed to be shipped on reparation account or as restitution, may be made only to those recipients who agree to provide necessary imports in exchange or agree to pay for such exports in foreign exchange. No form of reparation shall be exacted which will interfere with or prejudice the program for Japan's demilitarization. **Restitution.** Full and prompt restitution will be required of all identifiable property.

e. **Fiscal, Monetary, and Banking Policies.** The Japanese authorities will remain responsible for the management and direction of the domestic fiscal, monetary, and credit policies subject to the approval and review of the Supreme Commander.

f. **International Trade and Financial Relations.** Japan shall be permitted eventually to resume normal trade relations with the rest of the world. During occupation and under suitable controls, Japan will be permitted to purchase from foreign countries raw materials and other goods that it may need for peaceful purposes, and to export goods to pay for approved imports. Control is to be maintained over all imports and exports of goods, and foreign exchange and financial transactions. Both the policies followed in the exercise of these controls and their actual administration shall be subject to the approval and supervision of the Supreme Commander in order to make sure that they are not contrary to the policies of the occupying authorities, and in particular that all foreign purchasing power that Japan may acquire is utilized only for essential needs.

g. **Japanese Property Located Abroad.** Existing Japanese external assets and existing Japanese assets located in territories detached from Japan under the terms of surrender, including assets owned in whole or part by the Imperial Household and Government, shall be revealed to the occupying authorities and held for disposition according to the decision of the Allied authorities.

h. **Equality of Opportunity for Foreign Enterprise within**

Japan. The Japanese authorities shall not give, or permit any Japanese business organization to give, exclusive or preferential opportunity or terms to the enterprise of any foreign country, or cede to such enterprise control of any important branch of economic activity.

i. **Imperial Household Property.** Imperial Household Property shall not be exempted from any action necessary to carry out the objectives of the occupation.

IMPERIAL EDICT

Promulgated, January 1, 1946.

Facing now a new year, we recall how, at the beginning of the Meiji Era, Emperor Meiji deigned to hand down the Charter Oath in Five Articles as the policy of the state.

He declared:

1. Conference shall be inaugurated widely, and all things shall be settled by public discussion.
2. Upper and lower classes shall be of one mind, and governmental administration shall be carried out vigorously.
3. Each and every person, in one and the same manner, beginning with the civil and military authorities and extending to all the masses, shall have opportunity to realize his aspirations, that the human spirit be not frustrated.
4. The evil practices of former times shall be broken down, and everything shall be founded on the just and equitable principles of nature.
5. Knowledge shall be sought throughout the world, that the foundations of imperial rule may be strengthened.

His Majesty's wishes were impartial and just. What can we add to them? We herewith renew the oath and resolve on the promotion of the welfare of the nation. At all costs we must pattern our actions according to the spirit of the Charter Oath, we must leave behind the evil practices of former years, we must foster the will of the people, raise up government and people, and carry through in the spirit of peace, we must enrich education and strengthen the foundations of culture, and thus undertake the advancement of the life of the people and the establishment of a new Japan.

Cities and towns, large and small, that have sustained the ravages of war, the sufferings of an afflicted people, the stagnation of industry, the lack of food, the growig trend of unemployment–all this wounds the heart. Yet we doubt not that if our countrymen, by squarely facing the ordeals of the present and by firmy resolving to seek civilization through peace, bring this resolution to good issue, then not only for our country but also for all makind a bright future will open up.

Moreover, we know that the spirit of love of home and the spirit of

love of country are especially strong in our nation. Now in truth is the time for expanding this and for putting forth sacrificial efforts for the consummation of the love of mankind. When we reflect on the results of the log-continued war which has ended in our defeat, we fear that there is danger that our people find the situation hard to bear and that they sink to the depths of discouragement. As the winds of adversity gradually heighten, there is peril in the weakening of moral principles and the marked confusion of thought that they bring.

We stand together with you our countrymen. Our gains and losses have ever been one. We desire that our woe and weal should be shared. The bonds between us and our contrymen have been tied together from first to last by mutual trust and affection. They do not originate in mere myth and legend. They do not have their basis in the fictitious ideas that the emperor is manifest god and that the Japanese people are a race superior to other races and therefore destined to rule the world.

In order to alleviate the trials and sufferings of the people, my government will exhaust all means for devising every kind of plan and program. At the same time, it is our wish that our countrymen should trample disaster underfoot and rise avove it, and that they should go forward bravely in making good the suffering of the present and in building up industry and civilization. In the development of the characteristics of tolerance and mutual forgiveness, in mutual dependence and assistance, in the unity of the civil life of our country-in these things there is well revealed the true worth of our supreme tradition, for which we are not ashamed. We doubt not that herein is the reason why in truth our countrymen can make a tremendous contribution to the happiness and progress of mankind.

Plans for the year are made at the beginning of the year. We earnestly desire that our countrymen, on whom we rely, may have the same purpose as ourselves, that we personally take warning and that we personally take heart in order that we may bring to fulfilment this great task.

(Imperial Sign Manual, Imperial Seal)
(Countersigned by The Prime Minister,
Other Cabinet Ministers.)

THE STATEMENT ISSUED BY GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN CONNECTION WITH THE FABRUARY 1 GENERAL STRIKE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC OFFICE WORKERS UNION, JANUARY 30, 1947

Under the authority vested in me as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, I have informed the labor leaders, whose unions have federated for the purpose of conducting a general strike, that I will not permit the use of so deadly a social weapon in the present impoverished and emaciated condition of Japan, and have accordingly directed them to desist from the furtherance of such action.

It is with greatest reluctance that I have deemed it necessary to intervene to this extent in the issues now pending. I have done so only to forestall the fatal impact upon an already gravely threatened public welfare. Japanese society today operates under the limitations of war defeat and allied occupation. Its cities are laid waste, its industries are almost at a standstill, and the great masses of its people are on little more than a starvation diet.

A general strike, crippling transportation and communications, would prevent the movement of food to feed the people and of coal to sustain essential utilities, and would stop such industry as is still functioning. The paralysis which inevitably would result might reduce large masses of the Japanese people to the point of actual starvation, and would produce dreadful consequences upon every Japanese home regardless of social strata or direct interest in the basic issue. Even now, to prevent actual starvation in Japan, the people of the United States are releasing to them quantities of their own scarce food resources.

The persons involved in the threatened general strike are but a small minority of the Japanese people. Yet this minority might well plunge the great masses into a disaster not unlike that produced in the immediate past by the minority which led Japan into the destruction of war. This in turn would impose upon the Allied Powers the unhappy decision of whether to leave the Japanese people to the fate thus recklessly imposed by a minority, or to cover the consequences by pouring into Japan, at the expense of their own meager resources, infinitely greater quantities of food and other supplies to sustain life than otherwise would be required. In the circumstances, I could hardly request the Allied peoples to assume this additional burden.

While I have taken this measure as one of dire emergency, I do not intend otherwise to restrict the freedom of action heretofore given labor in the achievement of legitimate objectives. Nor do I intend in any way to compromise or influence the basic social issues involved. These are matters of evolution which time and circumstance may well orient without disaster as Japan gradually emerges from its present distress.

FULL TEXT OF INDICTMENT

(This is the full text of the indictment against 28 military and political leaders of Japan which was presented on Monday, April 29, 1946 to the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUTRALIA, CANADA, THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, INDIA, AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES.

-- AGAINST --

ARAKI, Sadao; DOHIHARA, Kenji; HASHIMOTO, Kingoro; HATA, Shunroku; HIRANUMA, Kiichiro; HIROTA, Koki; HOSHINO, Naoki; ITAGAKI, Seishiro; KAYA, Okinori; KIDO, Koichi; KIMURA, Heitaro; KOISO, Kuniaki; MATSUI, Iwane; MATSUOKA, Yosuke; MINAMI, Jiro; MUTO, Akira; NAGANO, Osami; OKA, Takasumi; OKAWA, Shumei; OSHIMA, Hiroshi; SATO, Kenryo; SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru; SHIMADA, Shigetaro; SHIRATORI, Toshio; SUZUKI, Teiichi; TOGO, Shigenori; TOJO, Hideki; UMEZU, Yoshijiro.

Defendants.

INDICTMENT

In the years hereinafter referred to in this Indictment the internal and foreign policies of Japan were dominated and directed by a criminal malitaristic clique, and such policies were the cause of serious world troubles, aggressive wars, and great damage to the interests of peace-loving peoples, as well as the interests of the Japanese people themselves.

The mind of the Japanese people was systematically poisoned with harmful ideas of the alleged racial superiority of Japan over other peoples of Asia and even of the whole world. Such parliamentary institutions as existed in Japan were used as implements for widespread aggressions, and a system similar of those then established by Hitler and the Nazi party in Germany and by the Fascist party in Italy was introduced. The economic and financial resources of Japan were to a large extent mobilized for war aims, to the detriment of the welfare of the Japanese people.

A conspiracy between the defendants, joined in by the rulers of other aggressive countries, namely, Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, was entered into. The main objects of this conspiracy was to secure the domination and exploitation by the aggressive States of the rest of the world, and to this end to commit, or encourage the commission of crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity as defined in the Charter of this Tribunal, thus threatening and injuring the basic principles of liberty and respect for the human personality.

In the promotion and accomplishment of that scheme, these defendants, taking advantage of their power and their official positions and their own personal prestige and influence, intended to and did plan, prepare, initiate, or wage aggressive war against the United States of America, the Republic of China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Commonwealth of Australia, Canada, the Republic of France, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zeland, India, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and other peaceful nations, in violation of international law, as well as in violation of sacred treaty commitments, obligations and assuarances; such plan contemplated and carried out the violation of recognized customs and conventions of war by murdering, maiming and ill-treating prisoners of war, civilian internees, and persons on the high seas, denying them adequate food, shelter, clothing, medical care, or other appropriate attention, forcing them to labor under inhumane conditions, and subjecting them to indignities; exploit to Japan's benefit the man-power and economic resources of the vanquished nations, plundering public and private property, wantonly destroying cities, towns and villages beyond any justification of military necessity; perpetrate mass murder, rape, pillage, brigandage, torture,

and other barbaric cruelties upon the helpless civilian population of the over-run countries; increase the influence and control of the military and naval groups over Japanese government officials and agencies; psychologically prepared Japanese public opinion for aggressive warfare by establishing so-called Assistance Societies, teaching nationalistic policies of expansion, disseminating war propaganda and exercising strict control over the press and radio; set up "puppet" governments in conquered countries; conclude military alliances with Germany and Italy to enhance by military might Japan's programme of expansion.

Therefore, the above named Nations by their undersigned representatives, duly appointed to represent their respective Governments in the investigation of the charges against and the prosecution of the Major War Criminals, pursuant to the Potsdam Declaration of the 20th July, 1945, and the Instrument of Surrender of the 2nd September, 1945 and the Charter of the Tribunal hereby accuse as guilty, in the respects hereinafter set forth of Crimes against Peace, War Crimes, and Crimes against Humanity, and of Common Plans or Conspiracies to commit those Crimes, all as defined in the Charter of the Tribunal, and accordingly name as Defendants in this cause and as indicted on the Counts hereinafter set out in which their names respectively appear, all the above-named individuals.

GROUP ONE: CRIMES AGAINST PEACE

The following counts charge Crimes against Peace, being acts for which it is charged that the persons named and each of them are individually responsible in accordance with Article 5 and particularly Article 5 (a) and (b) of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, and in accordance with International Law, or either of them.

COUNT 1

All the Defendants together with divers other persons, between the 1st January, 1928, and the 2nd September, 1945, participated as leaders organizers, instigators, or accomplices in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy, and are responsible for all acts performed by themselves or by any person in execution of such plan.

The object of such plan or conspiracy was that Japan should secure the military, naval, political and exonomic domination of East Asia and of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and of all countries and islands therein and bordering thereon and for that purpose should alone or in combination with other countries, having similar objects, or who could be induced or coerced to join therein, wage declared or undeclared war or wars of aggression, and war or wars in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against any country or countries which might oppose that purpose.

The whole of the Particulars in Appendix A, of the Treaty Articles in Appendix B, and of the Assurances in Appendix C, relate to this Count.

COUNT 2

All the Defendants together with divers other persons, between the 1st January, 1928, and the 2nd September, 1945, particupated as leaders organizers, instigators, or accomplices in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy and are responsible for all acts performed by themselves or by any person in execution of such plan.

The object of such plan or conspiracy was that Japan should secure the military naval, political and economic domination of the provinces of Liaoning, Kirin Heilungking and Jehol being parts of the Republic of China, either directly or by establishing a separate state under the control of Japan, and for that purpose should wage delcared or undeclared war or wars of aggression and war or wars in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against the Republic of China.

The whole of the Particulars in Appendix A, the following Treaty Articles

in Appendix B: Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive, 8 to 14 inclusive, 22 to 30 inclusive, 32 to 35 inclusive; and the following Assurances in Appendix C: Nos 1 to 8 inclusive, relate to this Count.

COUNT 3

All the Defendants together with divers other persons, between the 1st January, 1928, and the 2nd September, 1945, participated as leaders, organizers, instigators, or accomplices in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy, and are responsible for all acts performed by themselves or by any person in execution of such plan.

The object of such plan or conspiracy was that Japan should secure the military, naval, political and economic domination of the Republic of China, either directly or by establishing a separate state or states under the control of Japan, and for that purpose should wage declared or undeclared war or wars of aggression, and war or wars in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against the Republic of China.

The whole of the Particulars in Appendix A and the same Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 2 relate to this Count.

COUNT 4.

All the Defendants together with divers other persons between the 1st of January, 1928 and the 2nd September, 1945, participated as leaders, organizers instigators or accomplices in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy, and are responsible for all acts performed by themselves or by any person in execution of such plan.

The object of such plan or conspiracy was that Japan should secure the military, naval, political and economic domination of East Asia and of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and of all countries and islands therein or bordering thereon, and for that purpose should alone or in combination with other countries having similar objects or who could be induced or coerced to join therein, wage declared or undeclared war or wars of aggression, and war or wars in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances against the United States of America, the British Commonwealth of Nations (which expression wherever used in this Indictment includes the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Commonwealth of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Burma, the Malay States, and all other parts of the British Empire not separately represented in the League of Nations), the Republic of France, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or such of them as might oppose that purpose.

The whole of the Particulars in Appendix A, and of the Treaty Articles in Appendix B and of the Assurances in Appendix C, relate to this Count.

COUNT 5.

All the Defendants together with divers other persons, between the 1st of January, 1929, and of the 2nd September, 1945, participated as leaders, organizers, instigators, or accomplices in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy, and are responsible for all acts performed by themselves or by any person in execution of such plan.

The object of such plan or conspiracy was that Germany, Italy and Japan should secure the military, naval, political and economic domination of the whole world, each having special domination in its own sphere, the sphere of Japan covering East Asia, the Pacific and Indian Oceans and all countries and islands therein or bordering thereon and for that purpose should mutually assist one another to wage declared or undeclared war or wars of aggression, and war or wars in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against any countries which might oppose that purpose, and particularly against the United States of America, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Republic of France, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of China,

the Republic of Portugal, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The whole of the Particulars in Appendix A, and of the Treaty Articles in Appendix B, and of the Assurances in Appendix C, relate to this Count.

COUNT 6.

All the Defendants between the 1st January, 1928, and the 2nd September, 1945, planned and prepared a war of aggression and a war in violation of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against the Republic of China.

The following Sections of the Particulars in Appendix A, Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive, and the same Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 2, relate to this Count.

COUNT 7.

All the Defendants between the 1st January, 1928 and the 2nd September, 1945, planned and prepared a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assuarnaces, against the United States of America.

The following Sections of the Particulars in Appendix A, Nos. 3,4,5,6, 7, 9 and 10; the following Treaty Articles in Appendix B, Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive, 17 to 19 inclusive, 22 to 35 inclusive and 37: and the whole of the Assurances in Appendix C, relate to this Count.

COUNT 8.

All the Defendants between the 1st January, 1928 and the 2nd September, 1945, planned and prepared war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties agreements and assurances, against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations not the subject of separate counts in this indictment.

The following Sections of the Particulars in Appendix A, Nos. 3,4,5,6,7, 9 and 10; and the following Treaty Articles in Appendix B, Nos. 1,2,5,10 to 19 inclusive, 22 to 30 inclusive, 32 to 35 inclusive, 37 and 38; and the whole of the Assurances in Appendix C, relate to this Count.

COUNT 9.

All the Defendants between the 1st January, 1928 and the 2nd September, 1945, planned and prepared war of aggression and a war in violation of International law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against the Commonwealth of Australia.

The same Section of the Particulars in Appendix A and the same Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 8, relate to this Count.

COUNT 10.

All the Defendants between the 1st January, 1928 and the 2nd September, 1945, planned and prepared a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against the Commonwealth of Australia.

The same Section of the Particulars in Appendix A and the same Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 8, relate to this Count.

COUNT 11.

All the Defendants between the 1st January, 1928 and the 2nd September, 1945 planned and prepared a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances against Canada.

The same Sectionsof the Particulars in Appendix A, and the same Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 8, relate to this Count.

COUNT 12.

All the Defendants between the 1st January, 1928 and the 2nd September, 1945, planned and prepared a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances against India.

The Same Sections of the Particulars in Appendix A, and the same Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 8, relate to this Count.

COUNT 13.

All the Defendants between the 1st January, 1928 and the 2nd September, 1945, planned and prepared a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

The same Sections of the Particulars in Appendix A, and the same Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 7, relate to this Count.

COUNT 14.

All the Defendants between the 1st January, 1928 and the 2nd September, 1945, planned and prepared a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances against the Kingdom of Netherlands.

The following Sections of the Particulars in Appendix A, Nos. 3,4,5,6,7, 9 and 10; the following Treaty Articles in Appendix B, Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, 10 to 18 inclusive, 20, 22 to 30 inclusive, 32 to 35 inclusive, 37 and 38; and the following Assurances in Appendix C, Nos. 10 to 15 inclusvie, relate to this Count.

COUNT 15.

All the Defendants between the 1st January, 1928, and the 2nd September, 1945 planned and prepared a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties agreements and assurances against the Republic of France.

The following Sections of the Particulars in Appendix A, Nos. 2,3,4,5,6, 7,9 and 10, the following Treaty Articles in Appendix B, Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, 10 to 19 inclusive, 22 to 30 inclusive, and 32 to 38 inclusive, and the following Assurances in Appendix C, Nos. 14 and 15, relate to this Count.

COUNT 16.

All the Defendants between the 1st January, 1928 and the 2nd September, 1945 planned and prepared a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law treaties, agreements and assurances against the Kingdom of Thailand.

The following Sections of the Particulars in Appendix A, Nos. 2,3,4,5,6, 7, 9 and 10; and the following Treaty Articles in Appendix B, Nos. 3,4,5,10 and 32 to 38 inclusive, relate to this Count.

COUNT 17.

All the Defendants between the 1st January 1928 and the 2nd September, 1945 planned and prepared a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law treaties, agreements and assurances, against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The following Sections of the Particulars in Appendix A, Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive, and the following Treaty Articles in Appendix B, Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, 10 to 18 inclusive, 32 to 35 inclusive, 39 to 47 inclusive and Assurance No. 13 in Appendix C, relate to this Count.

COUNT 18.

The Defendants ARAKI, DOHIHARA, HASHIMOTO, HIRANUMA, ITAGAKI, KOISO, MINAMI, OKAWA, SHIGEMITSU, TOJO AND UMEZU, on or about the 18 September, 1931, initiated a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against the Republic of China.

Section 1 of the Particulars in Appendix A; and the following Treaty Articles in Appendix B, Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, 11 to 14 inclusive, 22, 23, 25, 30, 40 to 43 inclusive, relate to this Count.

COUNT 19.

The Defendants ARAKI, DOHIHARA, HASHIMOTO, HATA, HIRANUMA, HIROTA, HOSHINO, ITAGAKI, KAYA, KIDO, MATSUI, MUTO, SUZUKI, TOJO, AND UMEZU, on or about the 7th July, 1937, initiated a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against the Republic of China.

Section 2 of the Particulars in Appendix A; the same Treaty Articles as in Count 18 and the following Assurances in Appendix C, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 relate to this Count.

COUNT 20.

The Defendants DOHIHARA, HIRANUMA, HIROTA, HOSHINO, KAYA, KIDO, KIMURA, MUTO, NAGANO, OKA, OSHIMA, SATO, SHIMADA, SUZUKI, TOGO AND TOJO, on or about the 7th December 1941, initiated a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances against the United States of America.

Section 9 of the Particulars in Appendix A, the following Treaty Articles in Appendix B, Nos. 1 to 9 inclusive; 19, 23 and 30 inclusive; 33, 34 and 37; and the whole of the Assurances in Appendix C, relate to this Count.

COUNT 21.

The same Defendants as in Count 20 on or about the 7th December, 1941, initiated a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

The same Particulars, Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 20 relate to this Count.

COUNT 22.

The same Defendants as in Count 20, on or about the 7th December, 1941, initiated a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Section 9 of the Particulars in Appendix A, the following Treaty Articles in Appendix B, Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, 19, 22 to 30 inclusive, 33 to 37; and the whole of the Assurance in Appendix C, relate to this Count.

COUNT 23.

The Defendants ARAKI, DOHIHARA, HIRANUMA, HIROTA, HOSHINO, ITAGAKI, KIDO, MATSUOKA, MUTO, NAGANO, SHIGEMITSU AND TOJO, on or about the 22nd September, 1940, initiated a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against the Republic of France.

The same Particular, Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 15, relate to this Count.

COUNT 24.

The same Defendants as in Count 20 on or about the 7th December, 1941,

initiated a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against the Kingdom of Thailand.

Section 7 of the Particulars in Appendix A, and the following Treat Articles in Appendix B, Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive; 23, 34, 36, 37 and 38, relate to this Count

COUNT 25.

The Defendants ARAKI, DOHIHARA, HATA, HIRANUMA, HIROTA, HOSHINO, ITAGAKI, KIDO, MATSUOKA, MATSUI, SHIGEMITSU, SUZUKI AND TOGO, during July and August, 1938, initiated a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances by attacking the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the area of Lake Khasan.

The same Particulars, Treaty, Articles and Assurances as in Count 17, relate to this Count.

COUNT 26.

The defendants ARAKI, DOHIHARA, HATA, HIRANUMA, ITAGAKI, KIDO, KOISO, MATSUI, MATSUOKA, MUTO, SUZUKI, TOGO, TOJO, AND UMEZU, during the summer of 1939, initiated a war of aggression, and a war in violation of International law treaties, agreements and assurances by attacking the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic in the area of the Khackhin-Gol River.

The same Particulars, Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 17 relate to this Count.

COUNT 27.

All the Defendants between the 18th September, 1931 and the 2nd September, 1945, waged a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law treaties, agreements and assurances against the Republic of China.

The same Particulars, Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 2, relate to this Count.

COUNT 28.

All the Defendants between the 7th July, 1927 and the 2nd September, 1945, waged a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against the Republic of China.

The same Particulars, Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 2 relate to this Count.

COUNT 29.

All the Defendants between the 7th December, 1941, and the 2nd September, 1945, waged a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances against the United States of America.

The following Sections of the Particulars in Appendix A, Nos. 4 to 10 inclusive; and the same Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 20 relate to this Count.

COUNT 30.

All the Defendants between the 7th December 1941, and the 2nd September, 1945, waged a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties agreements and assurances against the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

The same Particulars, Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 29, relate to this Count.

APPENDIX

COUNT 31.

All the Defendants between the 7th December, 1941, and the 2nd September, 1945, waged a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The following Sections of the Particulars in Appendix A, Nos. 4 to 10 inclusive; and the same Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 22, relate to this Count.

COUNT 32.

All the Defendants between the 7th December, 1941 and the 2nd September, 1945, waged a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances, against the Kingdom of Netherlands.

The same Particulars, Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 14, relate to this Count.

COUNT 33.

The Defendants, ARAKI, DOHIHARA, HIRANUMA, HIROTA, HOSHINO, ITAGAKI, KIDO, MATSUOKA, MUTO, NAGANO, SHIGEMITSU AND TOJO, on and after the 2nd September, 1940, waged a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties agreements and assurances, against the Republic of France.

The same Particulars, Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 15, relate to this Count.

COUNT 34.

All the Defendants between the 7th December, 1941 and the 2nd September, 1945, waged a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law treaties, agreements and assurances, against the Kingdom of Thailand.

The same Particulars and Treaty Articles as in Count 24, relate to this Count.

COUNT 35.

The same Defendants as in Count 25, during the summer of 1938, waged a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The same Particulars, Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Counts 17, relate to this Count.

COUNT 36

The same Defendants as in Count 26, during the summer of 1939, waged a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements and assurances against the Mongolian People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The same Particulars, Treaty Articles and Assurances as in Count 17, relate to this Count.

GROUP TWO: MURDER

The following Counts charge the crimes of murder, and conspiracy to murder, being acts for which it is charged that the persons named and each of them are individually responsible, being at the same time Crimes against Peace, Conventional War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, contrary to all the paragraphs of Article 5 of the said Charter, to International Law, and to the domestic laws of all the countries where committed, including Japan, or to one or more of them.

COUNT 37.

The Defendants DOHIHARA, HIRANUMA, HIROTA, HOSHINO, KAYA, KIDO, KIMURA, MUTO, NAGANO, OKA, OSHIMA, SATO, SHIMADA, SUZUKI, TOGO AND TOJO, together with divers other persons between the 1st June, 1940 and the 8th December, 1941, participated as leaders, organizers, instigators or accomplices in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy, and are responsible for all acts performed by themselves or by any person in execution of such plan.

The object of such plan or conspiracy was unlawfully to kill and murder the persons described below, by initiating unlawful hostilities against the United States of America, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Thailand, and unlawfully ordering, causing and permitting the armed forces of Japan to attack the territory, ships and airplanes of the said nations or some of them at times when Japan would be at peace with the said nations.

The persons intended to be killed and murdered were all such persons, both members of the armed forces of the said nations and vicilians, as might happen to be in the places at the times of such attacks.

The said hostilities and attacks were unlawful because they were breaches of Treaty Article 5 in Appendix B and the accused and the said armed forces of Japan could not therefore acquire the rights of lawful belligerents.

The accused and each of them intended that such hostilities should be initiated in breach of such Treaty Article, or were reckless whether such Treaty Article would be violated or not.

COUNT 38.

The Defendants DOHIHARA, HIRANUMA, HIROTA, HOSHINO, KAYA, KIDO, KIMURA, MATSUOKA, MUTO, NAGANO, OKA, OSHIMA, SATO, SHIMADA, SUZUKI, TOGO AND TOJO, together with divers other persons between the 1st June, 1940, and the 8th December, 1941, participated as leaders, organizers, instigators or accomplices in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy, and are responsible for all acts performed by themselves or by any person in execution of such plan.

The object of such plan or conspiracy was unlawfully to fill and murder the persons described below, by initiating unlawful hostilities against the United States of America, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Kingdom of Netherlands and the Kingdom of Thailand, and unlawfully ordering, causing and permitting the armed forces of Japan to attack the territory, ships and airplanes of the said nations or some of them.

The persons intended to be killed and murdered were all such persons, both members of the armed forces of the said nations and civilians as might happen to be in the places at the times of such attacks.

The said hositilities and attacks were unlawful because they were breaches of Treaty Articles 6,7,19, 33, 34, and 36 in Appendix B and the accused and the said armed forces of Japan could not therefore acquire the rights of lawful belligerents.

The accused and each of them intended that such hositlities should be initiated in breach of such Treaty Articles, or were reckless whether such treaty articles or any of them would be violated or not.

COUNT 39.

The same Defendants as in Count 38, under the circumstances alleged in Counts 37 and 38, by ordering causing and permitting the armed forces of Japan to attack the territory, ships and airplanes of the United States of America with which nation Japan was then at peace, at Pearl Harbour, Territory of

Hawaii, on the 7th December, 1941 at about 0755 hours, (Pearl Harbour time) unlawfully killed and murdered Admiral Kidd and about 4,000 other members of the naval and military forces of the United States of America and certain civilians whose names and number are at present unknown.

COUNT 40.

The same Defendants as in Count 38, under the circumstances alleged in Counts 37 and 38, by ordering, causing and permitting the armed forces of Japan to attack the territory and airplanes of the British Commonwealth of Nations, with which nations Japan was then at peace, at Kota Bahru, Kelanten or the 8th December, 1941, at about 0025 hours (Singapore time), unlawfully killed and murdered certain members of the armed forces of the British Commonwealth of Nations whose names and number are at present unknown.

COUNT 41.

The same Defendants as in Count 38, under the circumstances alleged in Counts 37 and 38, by ordering causing and permitting the armed forces of Japan to attack the territory, ships and airplanes of the British Commonwealth of Nations with which nations Japan wss then at peace, at Hong Kong, on the 8th December, 1941, at about 0800 hours (Hong Kong time) unlawfully, killed and murdered certain members of the armed forces of the British Commonwealth of Nations, whose names and number are at present unknown.

COUNT 42.

The same Defendants as in Count 38, under the circumstances alleged in Counts 37 and 38, by ordering, causing and permitting the armed forces of Japan to attack H.M.S. PETREL, a ship of the British Commonwealth of Nations, with which nations Japan was then at peace, at Shanghai, on the 8th December, 1941, at about 0300 hours (Shanghai time), unlawfully killed and murdered three members of the naval forces of the British Commonwealth of Nations, whose names are at present unknown.

COUNT 43.

The same Defendants as in Count 38, under the circumstances alleged in Counts 37 and 38, by ordering causing and permitting the armed forces of Japan to attack the territory of the Commonwealth of the Philippines with which nation Japan was then at peace, at Davao, on the 8th December, 1941, at about 1000 hours (Manila time) unlawfully killed and murdered certain members of the armed forces of the United States of America and of the armed forces and civilians of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, whose names and number are at present unknown.

COUNT 44.

All the Defendants together with divers other persons between the 18th September, 1931 and the 2nd September, 1945, participated as leaders, organizers, instigators or accomplices in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy, and are responsible for all acts performed by themselves or by any person in execution of such plan.

The object of such plan or conspiracy was to procure and permit the murder on a wholesale scale of prisoners of war, members of the armed forces of countries opposed to Japan who might lay down their arms, and civilians, who might be in the power of Japan, on land or sea, in territories occupied by Japan, and crews of ships destroyed by Japanese forces in ruthless pursuit of victory in the unlawful wars in which Japan was or would, during the said period be engaged.

COUNT 45.

The Defendants ARAKI, HASHIMOTO, HATA, HIRANUMA, SHIROTA, ITAGAKI, KAYA, KIDO, MATSUI, MUTO, SUZUKI AND UMEZU, on the 12th December, 1937, and succeeding days by unlawfully ordering, causing and permitting the armed forces of

Japan to attack the City of Nanking in breach of the Treaty Articles mentioned in Count 2 hereof and to slaughter the inhabitants contrary to international law, unlawfully killed and murdered large numbers of civilians and disarmed soldiers of the Republic of China, whose names and number are at present unknown.

COUNT 46.

The same Defendants as in Count 45, on the 21st October, 1938 and succeeding days, by unlawfully ordering, causing and and permitting the armed forces of Japan to attack the City of Canton in breach of the Treaty Articles mentioned in Count 2 hereof and to slaughter the inhabitants contrary to international law, unlawfully killed and murdered large numbers of civilians and disarmed soldiers of the Republic of China, whose names and number are at present unknown.

COUNT 47.

The same Defendants as in Count 45, prior to the 27th October, 1938 and on succeeding days, by unlawfully ordering, causing and permitting the armed forces of Japan to attack the City of Hankow in breach of the Treaty Articles mentioned in Count 2 hereof and to slaughter the inhabitants contrary to international law, unlawfully killed and murdered large numbers of civilians and disarmed soldiers of the Republic of China whose names and number are at present unknown.

COUNT 48.

The Defendants HATA, KIDO, KOISO, SATO, SHIGEMITSU, TOJO AND UMEZU prior to the 18th June, 1944, and on succeeding days, by unlawfully ordering causing and permitting the armed forces of Japan to attack the City of Changsha in breach of the Treaty Articles mentioned in Count 2 hereof and to slaughter the inhabitants contrary to international law unlawfully killed and murdered many thousands of civilians and disarmed soldiers of the Republic of China whose names and number are at present unknown.

COUNT 49.

The same Defendants as in Count 48, prior to the 8th August 1944 and on succeeding days by unalwfully ordering causing and permitting the armed forces of Japan to attack the City of Hengyang in the Province of Hunan in breach of the Treaty Articles mentioned in Count 2 hereof and to slaughter the inhabitants contrary to international law, unlawfully killed and murdered large number of civilians and disarmed soldiers of the Republic of China, whose names and number are at present unknown.

COUNT 50.

The same Defendants as in Count 48, prior to the 10th November, 1944, and on succeeding days by unlawfully ordering, causing and permitting the armed forces of Japan to attack the Cities of Kweilin and Liuchow in the Province of Kwangsi in breach of the Treaty Articles mentioned in Count 3 hereof and to slaughter the inhabitants contrary to international law, unlawfully killed and murdered large numbers of civilians and disarmed soldiers of the Republic of China, whose names and number are at present unknown.

COUNT 51.

The Defendants ARAKI, DOHIHARA, HATA, HIRANUMA, ITAGAKI, KIDO, KOISO, MATSUI, MATSUOKA, MUTO, SUZUKI, TOGO, TOJO AND UMEZU, by ordering, causing and permitting the armed forces of Japan to attack the territories of Mongolia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with which nations Japan was then at peace, in the region of Khaikhin-Gol River in the summer of 1939, unlawfully killed and murdered certain members of the armed forces of Mongolia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, whose names and number are at present unknown.

APPENDIX

COUNT 52.

The Defendants ARAKI, DOHIHARA, HATA, HIRANUMA, HIROTA, HOSHINO, ITAGAKI, KIDO, MATSUOKA, MATSUI, SHIGEMITSU, SUZUKI AND TOJO by ordering, causing and permitting the armed forces of Japan to attack the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with which nation Japan was then at peace (in the region of Lake Khasan in the months of July and August 1938) unlawfully killed and murdered certain members of the armed forces of the Union of SovietSocialist Republics, whose names and number are at present unknown.

GROUP THREE: CONVENTIONAL WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.

The following Counts charge conventional War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, being acts for which it is charged that the persons named and each of them are individually responsible, in accordance with Article 5 and particularly Article 5 (b) and (c) of the Charter of the International Militaty Tribunal for the Far East and in accordance with international Law, or either of them.

COUNT 53.

The Defendants, DOHIHARA, HATA, HOSHINO, ITAGAKI, KAYA, KIDO, KIMURA, KOISO, MUTO, NAGANO, OKA, OSHIMA, SATO, SHIGEMITSU, SHIMADA, SUZUKI, TOGO, TOJO AND UMEZU, together with divers other persons between the 7th December, 1941 and the 2nd September, 1945, participated as leaders, organizers, instigators, or accomplices in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy, and are responsible for all acts performed by themselves or by any person in execution of such plan.

The object of such plan or conspiracy was to order, authorize and permit the Commanders-in-Chief of the several Japanese naval and military forces in each of the several theatres of war in which Japan was then engaged, and the officials of the Japanese War Ministry, and the persons in charge of each of the camps and labor units for prisoners of war and civilian internees in territories of or occupied by Japan and the military and civil police of Japan, and their respective subordinates frequently and habitually to commit the breaches of the Laws and Customs of War, as contained in and proved by the Conventions assurances and practices referred to in Appendix D; against the armed forces of the countries hereinafter named and against many thousands of prisoners of war and civilians then in the power of Japan belonging to the United States of America, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Republic of France, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the Republic of China, the Republic of Portugal and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and that the Government of Japan should abstain from taking adquate steps in accordance with the said Conventions and Assurances and Laws and customs of War, in order to secure observance and prevent breaches thereof.

In the case of the Republic of China, the said plan or conspiracy began on the 18th September, 1931 and the following Defendants participated therein in addition to those above-named; ARAKI, HASHIMOTO, HIRANUMA, HIROTA, MATSUI, MATSUOKA, MINAMI.

COUNT 54.

The Defendants DOHIHARA, HATA, HOSHINO, ITAGAKI, KAYA, KIDO, KIMURA, KOISO, MUTO, NAGANO, OKA, OSHIMA, SATO, SHIGEMITSU, SHIMADA, SUZUKI, TOGO, TOJO AND UMEZU, between the 7th December, 1941 and the 2nd September, 1945, ordered, authorized and permitted the same persons as mentioned in Count 53 to commit the offences therein mentioned and thereby violated the laws of War.

In the case of the Republic of China, the said orders, authorities and permissions were given in a period beginning on the 18th September, 1931, and the following Defendants were responsible for the same in addition to those named above: ARAKI, HASHIMOTO, HIRANUMA, HIROTA, MATSUI, MATSUOKA, MINAMI.

COUNT 55.

The Defendants DOHIHARA, HATA, HOSHINO, ITAGAKI, KAYA, KIDO, KIMURA, KOISO, MUTO, NAGANO, OKA, OSHIMA, SATO, SHIGEMITSU, SHIMADA, SUZUKI, TOGO, TOJO AND UMEZU, between the 7th December, 1941 and the 2nd September, 1945, being by virtue of their respective offices responsible for securing the observance of the said Conventions and assurances and the Laws and Customs of War in respect of the armed forces in the countries hereinafter named and in respect of many thousands of prisoners of war and civilians then in the power of Japan belonging to the United States of America, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Republic of France, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the Republic of China, the Republic of Portugal, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, deliberately and recklessly disregarded their legal duty to take adequate steps to secure the observance and prevent breaches thereof, and thereby violated the laws of war.

In the case of the Republic of China, the said offence began on the 18th September, 1931, and the following Defendants were responsible for the same in addition to those named above: ARAKI, HASHIMOTO, HIRANUMA, HIROTA, MATSUI, MATSUOKA, MINAMI.

Wherefore, this Indictment is lodged with the Tribunal, and the charges herein made against the above-named Defendants are hereby presented to the Tribunal.

JOSEPH B KEENAN
Chief of Counsel, acting on behalf
of the United States of America.

HSIANG CHE-CHUN
Associate Counsel, acting on behalf
of the Republic of China.

A.S. COMYNS CARR
Associate Counsel, acting on behalf
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and Northern Ireland.

S. A. GOLUNSKY
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A.J. MANSFIELD
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H. G. NOLAN
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of Canada

ROBERT ONETO
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Associate Counsel, acting on behalf
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PEDRO LOPEZ
Associate Counsel, acting on behalf
of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

Summarized Particulars showing the principal Matters and Events upon which the Prosecution will rely in support of the several Counts of the Indictment in Group One.

SECTION 1

MILITARY AGGRESSION IN MANCHURIA

From January 1st, 1928, onwards there was a plot in the Japanese Army, and particularly in the Kwantung Army, supported by certain civilians, to create an incident in Manchuria, which should form a pretext for Japan to conquer, occupy and exploit that Country as the first step in a scheme of domination which later extended to other parts of China to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and ultimately to a wider field, aiming to make Japan a dominant power in the World.

The major events in the execution of it were:

About the 18th September, 1931. Following a long period of infiltration and consequent friction, Japanese troops blew up a portion of the South Manchurian Railway, falsely accused Chinese troops of doing so, attacking them, and thereafter progressively and rapidly carried out a Military occupation of the Chinese provinces of Liaoning Kirin, Hellungkiang and Jehol (the north-eastern provinces.)

About 3rd January, 1932: Japanese forces occupied Chinchow in spite of assurance given by their Foreign Office to the United States on 24th November, 1931, that they would not do so.

Beginning about 18th January, 1932, Japanese naval, and later military forces attacked the Chinese in Shanghai.

About 28th to 29th January, 1932: Japanese bombed Chapei at 12:15 a.m.

About 1st Feb. 1932: Japanese warships shelled Nanking.

During 1932 Japan set up a separate puppet Government in the said Provinces and on 15th September, 1932, officially recognized it.

The Japanese Government which came into power on 13th December, 1931, and all subsequent Japanese Government adopted, supported and continued this aggression and its gradual extension over other parts of China.

Japan delivered no declaration of War against China, made no effort to settle the alleged dispute by pacific means, or by mediation or arbitration, rejected on 5th February, 1932, an offer of mediation by the United States, Great Britain and France, refused to adopt the report and recommendations of the Lytton Commission appointed by the League of Nations of which Japan and China were members, or the resolutions of the League, and on 27th March, 1933, resigned from the League.

On 18th April, 1934, Japan announced her absolute opposition to any foreign interference in China other than her own.

On 1st March, 1934, Japan cause Henry Pu Yi to be installed as the nominal ruler of the so-called State of Manchukuo. Nevertheless large Japanese armies, continued down to the 2nd September, 1945, to be maintained in those territories, using them as a base for further aggression, and to control, together with Japanese civilian officials, the whole Government, industry and finance thereof.

SECTION 2

MILITARY AGGRESSION IN THE REST OF CHINA

Japanese aggression against China entered a new phase on July 7, 1937, when her army invaded China south of the Great Wall, and her government adopted supported and continued the aggression. All ssubsequent Japanese Governments did the same.

Subsequent major events in this phase were:

About 19th to 25th September, 1937, Japanese forces bombed Nanking and Canton, and deliberately killed large numbers of civilians.

About 13th December, 1937, Japanese forces captured Nanking, slaughtered many thousands of civilians and committed other outrages.

During 1940, Japan set up a separate puppet Government in those parts of China (other than the four north-eastern provinces above-mentioned) which she then occupied, claiming to be the "National Government of the Republic of China", and about 30th November, 1940, officially recognized it.

Again Japan delivered no declaration of war on China, made no attempt to settle the alleged dispute by pacific means, or by mediation or arbitration, refused on 25th September, 1937, to participate in the Far Eastern Advisory Committee of the League of Nations, refused on 27th October and again on 12th November, 1937, to attend the Conference held at Brussels of the other signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty on 6th February, 1922, or to discuss its application, refused on 22nd September, 1938, to sit with the League of Nations to mediate her dispute with China, and on 4th November, 1938, declared that the said Nine-Power Treaty was obsolete.

Japan continued her military aggression in China by capturing among other cities, Hankow on the 27th October, 1938; Changsha on the 18th Jaune, 1944; Hengyang on the 8th August; Kweilin on the 10th November and Liuchow on the 11th November of the same year; and deliberately killed large numbers of civilia s and committed other outrages in each of the cities aforementioned.

SECTION 3.

ECONOMIC AGGRESSION IN CHINA AND GREATER EAST ASIA

During the period covered by this Indictment, Japan established a general superiority of rights in favor of her own nationals, which effectively created monopolies in commercial, industrial and financial enterprises, first in Manchuria and later in other parts of China which came under her domination, and exploited those regions not only for the enrichment of Japan and those of her nationals participating in those enterprises, but as part of a scheme to weaken the resistance of China, to exclude other Nations and nationals and to provide funds and munitions for further aggression.

This plan, as was the intention of some at least of its originators, both on its economic and military side, gradually came to embrace similar designs on the remainder of East Asia and Oceania.

The same organizations as are mentioned in Section 4 hereof were used for the above purposes.

SECTION 4.

METHODS OF CORRUPTION AND COERCION
IN CHINA AND OTHER OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

During the whole period covered by this Indictment, successive Japanese Governments, through their military and naval commanders and civilian agents in China and other territories which they had occupied or designed to occupy, pursued a systematic policy of weakening the native inhabitants will to resist the atrocities and cruelties, by force and threats of force, by bribery

and corruption, by intrigue amongst local politicians and generals by directly and indirectly encouraging increased production and importation of opium and other narcotics and by promoting the sale and consumption of such drugs among such people. The Japanese Government secretly provided large sums of money, which, together with profits from the government-sponsored traffic in opium and other narcotics and other trading activities in such areas, were used by agents of the Japanese Governments for all the above-mentioned purposes. At the same time, the Japanese Government was actively participating in the proceedings of the League of Nations Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs and despite her secret activities above-mentioned, professed to the world to be co-operating fully with other member nations in the enforcement of treaties government traffic in opium and other narcotics to which she was a party.

This participation in and sponsorship of illicit traffic in narcotics was effected through a number of Japanese governmental organizations such as the Manchurian Affairs Board, the China Affairs Board and the Southern Region Affairs Board, which were combined in 1942 to form the Greater East Asia Ministry and numerous subsidiary organizations and trading companies in the various occupied and so-called independent (puppet) countries which were operated or supervised by senior officers or civilian appointees of the Army and the Navy.

Further, revenue from the above-mentioned traffic in opium and other narcotics was used to finance the preparation for and waging of wars of aggression set forth in this Indictment and to establish and finance the puppet governments set up by the Japanese Government in the various occupied territories.

SECTION 5.

GENERAL PREPARATION FOR WAR.

With a view to future wars of aggression, and in order to prevent other nations from interference in her war of aggression already in progress against China, Japan from 1st January, 1932, onwards, strengthened her naval, military productive and financial preparations for war. In particular, but without limiting the above allegations:

(a) NAVAL:

About 29th December 1934, she denounced the Washington Naval Treaty after an unsuccessful attempt to persuade the other Signatories to agree to common upper limit of global naval tonnage for her own obvious advantage.

About 23rd June, 1936, she refused to adhere to the London Naval Treaty.

On or about 12th February, 1938, she refused to reveal her naval building plans on request by the United States, Britain and France.

At all times she secretly increased her naval strength.

At all times and especially throughout 1941, she made secret naval plans for the surprise attacks which ultimately took place on December 7th-8th, 1941, on Pearl Harbour, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaya and Shanghai and for similar attacks on other places in the Pacific snd Indian oceans and on the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(b) NAVAL AND MILITARY:

Japan continually and progressively fortified the islands for which she held a mandate from the League of Nations.

Treaty Articles vilated: 15, 17, 18, 31.

(d) PRODUCTIVE:

Japan continually and progressively fortified the islands for the production of munitions of war both on her own territory and in territories occupied or controlled by her, to an extent greater than was required for her war of aggression against China for the purpose of other wars of aggression.

(c) FINANCIAL:

The finance for all the above-mentioned purposes was provided partly through the Budget by taxation, partly by loans, and partly from the profits of the exploitations as described in Section 3 hereof and particularly of the sale of narcotics as described in Section 4 hereof.

SECTION 6.

THE ORGANIZATION OF JAPANESE POLITICS AND PUBLIC OPINION FOR WAR

Two provisitions incorporated by ordinance or custom in the Japanese constitution gave to the militarists the opportunity of gaining control over the Governments which they seized during the period covered by this Indictment.

The first was that not only had the Chiefs of Staff and other leaders of the Army and Navy direct access at all times to the Emperor, but they had the right to appoint and withdraw the War and Navy Ministers in any Government. Either of them could thus prevent a Government from being formed, or bring about its fall after it was formed. In May, 1936, this power was further increased by a regulation that the Army and Navy Ministers must be senior Officers on the active list. E. G., the fall of the Yonai Government on 21st July, 1940, and of the Third Konoye Government on the 16th October, 1941, were in fact brought about by the Army; in each case they were succeeded by Governments more subservient to the wishes of the Army.

The second was that, although the Diet had the right to reject a Budget, this did not give them control, because in that case the Budget of the preceding yeer remained in force.

During this period such free Parliamentaty institutions as previously existed were gradually stamped out and a system similar to the Fascist or Nazi model introduced. This took definite shape with the formation on 12th October 1940, of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and later of the Imperial Rule Assitence Political Society.

During this period a vigorouscampaign of incitement to expansion was carried on, in the earlier part of the period by individual writers and speakers but gradually this came to be organized by Government agencies, which also stamped out free speech and writing by opponents of this policy. A large number of Societies, some secret, was also formed both in the Army and Navy and among civilians, with similar objects. Opposition to this policy was also crushed by assassinations of leading politicians who were not considered sufficiently friendly to it, and by fear and threats of such assissinations. The Civil and especially the military police were also used to suppress opposition to the war policy.

The educational systems, civil, military and navala, were used to inculcate a spirit of totalitarianism, aggression, desire for war, cruelty and hatred of potentital enemies.

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SECONTION 7.

COLLABORATION BETWEEN JAPAN, GERMANY AND ITALY AGGRESSION AGAINST FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND THAILAND.

Successive Japanese Government from early in 1936 onwards, cultivated close relations with the totalitarian powers in Europe, Germany and Italy, which harbored similar designs in relation to the rest of the world to those of Japan in relation to East Asia and the Indian and Pacific oceans.

On November 25, 1936, they signed the Anti-Comintern Pact with a secret Protocol and a secret Military Treaty, directed ostensibly against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Communism, but actually designed also as a prelude to joint aggressive action in general.

Various countries under the domination of Axis Powers, including the puppet governments of "Manchukuo" and the Nanking Regime in China, were admitted to the Anti-Comintern Pact.

Between the 1st January 1938 and the 23rd August 1939, extensive negotiations were conducted between Japan, Germany and Italy, for the establishment of an economic, political and military alliance.

On 20th August, 1939, Japan through her ambassador in Washington, assured the United States of America that she had decided to abandon any further negotiations with Germany and Italy relative to closer relations under the Anti-Comintern Pact.

Negotiations between Japan and Germany for the establishment to an economic, political and military alliance were resumed in July, 1940.

Between 13th August and 22nd September, 1940 after the Armistice in June 1940, between Germany and the authority later to be known as the Vichy Government of France, subservient to Germany, and after the occupation by Germany of a large part of France, Japan induced and coerced the general government of French Indo-China to enter into agreements with her for military and economic concessions in that country, and especially the northern part thereof. On 22nd September, 1940, notwithstanding agreements signed on the same day, Japanese troops attacked French Indo-Chinese units and were met with strong resistance.

On 27th September, 1940, Japan signed the Tri-Partite Pact with Germany and Italy.

In the early part of 1941, Japan, taking advantage of a boundary dispute raised by Thailand against French Indo-China, purported to act as mediator or arbitrator therein, but actually brought about a settlement unduly favorable to Thailand with a view to obtaining her aid in or submittion to future aggression, and at the same time made further demands for military and economic concessions in French Indo-China. The said settlements were finally concluded on 6th-9th May, 1941.

Commencing in the latter part of February, 1941, Japan and Germany conducted negotiations on the subject of Joint Military Action against Singapore and the territory of other nations.

On 1st July, 1941, Germany, Italy and all Governments subservient to them in other European countries, at the request of Japan, recognized the so-called "National Government of the Republic of China".

On the 12th July, 1940, a Friendship Treaty was signed between Japan and Thailand.

From May to July, 1941, Japan further induced and coerced the general Government of French Indo-China to allow Japanese troops to land, establish naval and air bases, and generally obtain control over Southern French Indo-China. The main purpose on this occasion was to provide bases for aggression

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directly against the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Dutch East Indies and indirectly against the United States of America. The said agreements were finally concluded on July 21st and 29th, 1941, on which date Japanese forces landed at Saigon, established naval and air bases and generally took control of French Indo-China.

Throughout the above-mentioned dealings with French Indo-China, Japan used the help of Germany and Italy, by coercion upon the Vichy Government, as well as direct threats of illegal force, to attain her ends.

By way of reaction to this aggression and threat of further aggression, the United States of America on July 25th, and Great Britain on July 26th, froze the assets of Japan and China under their control, and applied other economic pressure against Japan.

On 25th November, 1941, Japan renewed the Anti-Comintern Pact, with secret clauses.

On or about the 1st December, 1941, Japan invoking the Tri-Partite Pact, requested Germany and Italy to declare War on the United States after the beginning of hostilities, and that a "No separate Peace Treaty" be entered into.

On 5th December, 1941, Japan assured the United States of America that troop movement in French Indo-China were precautionary measures.

On December 7th-8th, 1941, Japan made surprise attacks on territories of the United States of America, the British Commonwealth of Nations and Thailand, using in the two latter cases French Indo-China bases.

On the 11th December, 1941, Germany and Italy signed a "No Separate Peace Pact".

On 18th January, 1942, a Military Convention between Japan, Germany and Italy was signed in Berlin.

From 1936 to 1945 close military, naval, economic and diplomatic cooperation and exchange of information were maintained between the above three countries. At the request of Germany, Japan from the beginning of the war on December 7th-8th, 1941, adopted the German Policy of ruthless submarine warfare and the destruction of crews of ships sunk or captured.

By the threatening attitude which Japan maintained from 1939 to 1941 against the United States of America, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and the Republic of France, and from 1939 to 1945 against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and by her increasing concentration of troops in regions convenient for attacks upon them, she directly assisted Germany and Italy in their wars against those nations even while she remained nominally neutral.

SECTION 8.

AGGRESSION AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION.

In the course of many years, Japan was continually preparing war and performing acts of aggression against the Soviet Union.

Having failed in her attempts to capture the Soviet Far East in the period between 1918-1922, Japan did not abandon the idea of capturing the Soviet areas situated east of the Lake Baykal.

Since 1928 the Japanese General Staff had been planning a war of aggression against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics eager to take advantage of a chance to start this war.

An important step in the preparation of a war of aggression against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was the occupation of Manchuria in 1931, which as well as Korea was transformed into a military base for attacking the

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a number of years. Railraods and highways were constructed in Manchuria after 1931 of strategic importance and ran towards the frontier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The strength of the Kwantung Army had been increased from two division in 1931 to fifteen in 1941.

A great number of new airfields, fortified areas, dumps, barracks, sea and river ports destined to serve in the war of aggression against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were built.

In Manchuria the war industry developed at a fast rate. Areas adjacent to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics frontier were being colonized by Japanese reservists with the purpose of strengthening the Kwantung Army at the moment of mobilization. Propaganda in the press, by radio, etc., directed against the Soviet Union, was carried on intensely. On Manchurian territory Japan organized and supported on a large scale elements from Russian emigrants hostile to the Soviet Union and prepared them for hostile acts against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Japan systematically organized armed clashes on the frontier and organized acts of sabotage and terrorist acts on the Chinese Eastern Railroad.

In 1932, Japan twice rejected the proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to conclude a non-aggression pact.

In 1938, Japan without declaring war, attacked the territory of the Soviet Union at the Lake Hassan.

In 1939 Japan again, without declaration of war, attacked the territory of the Mongolian People'seRepublic, an ally of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the Halkin-Gol River (Nomonhan), and engaged the Mongolian People's Republic army and its allied Red Army. In both cases Japan pursued the aim of reconnoitring the strength of the Red Army by battle and capturing strategic positions for future war against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Having been repulsed twice and having suffered heavy losses, Japan nvertheless did not stop the preparations for a surprise attack against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

While preparing for the war against the Soviet Union, Japan, during several years carried on negotiations with Hitlerite Germany and Fascist Italy on a joint aggression. The principal stages in this plot of aggressors were the conclusion of the so-called Anti-Comintern Pact in 1934 and the signing of the Tri-Partite Pact of Japan, Germany and Italy in 1940, the aim of which was joint aggressive action of these countries against democratic powers, among them the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In March 1941, while being in Berlin for the purpose of plotting with Hitler about a joint aggression against democratic countries, the defendant Matsuoka was informed by the German government about preparations by the latter for war against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. As early as the beginning of July, following a conclusion of the pact of neutrality on behalf of Japan on 13 April, 1941, after the treacherous attack of Germany against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Matsuoka officially declared to the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo that the principal basis of the Japanese foreign policy was the alliance with Germany and that in case Germany addressed Japan with a request for help, the pact of neutrality with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would not present an obstacle for Japan to wage war on the side of Germany. In accordance with this, the governing militarist clique in Japan in the whole course of the war between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was openly hostile towards the Soviet Union; maintained a selected army on the Soviet frontiers and was an organizer of a widespread propaganda against the Soviet Union. Japan actively helped Hitlerite Germany, providing her with information regarding the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, organizined pirate attacks on Soviet merchant shippin in the Far East by closing straits establishing prohibited zones and special limited waterways.

her army in Manchuria and later on brought the strength of this army to a million men which necessitate maintaining considerable forces in the Far East by the Soviet Union instead of using them in the war against Germny.

In the same summer of 1941, Japan worked out a new plan of a surprise attack against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and kept the Kwantung Army fully prepared for such an attack. She was prevented from it, not by the pact of neutrality, which as it may be seen from above, Japan disregarded, but by the successes of the forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the war against Germany.

SECTION 9.

JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

The whole of the other Sections of this Appendix are relevant to this Section and are not repeated here.

From 1931 until December, 1941, relations between Japan on the one hand and the United States of American and Great Britian on the other continuously deteriorated because of Japan's aggressin in East Asia and duplicity in international negotiations.

The United States of America and Great Britain frequently protested that Japan's military operations were a violation of the provisions of the treaties mentioned in Count 2 hereof, and called the attention of both China and Japan to their obligations thereunder. They also declared that they would not recognize any situation in Manchuria or elasewhere brought about by violations thereof.

Japan in unequivocal terms gave assurances that she had no territorial ambitions in China, that she would respect the open door policy in China. In spite of these assurances she set up a puppet regime in Manchukuo and proceeded to close the door to the United States of America and British trade.

After the consolidation of the Manchurian position Japan continued her aggressive policy in East Asia in spite of assurances that she had no territorial ambitions south of the Great Wall.

The United States and Great Britain endeavored to convince Japan that her best interests lay in peace, but it was clear from her actions that she intended to resort to force to gain neighboring countries and territories.

During 1933, Japan increased her military and naval strength and undertook limited military activities to extend her domination over China. The United States of America and Great Britain continued to draw Japan's attention to her treaty obligations but this had no effect on her military activities.

In 1931, the United States of America endeavored to get Japan to agree to the principle of equality in commercial and industrial spheres and not to resort to force to obtain preferential rights. This was also rejected by Japan.

In 1937, Japan declared that the principles of international relationship propounded by the United States of America were consistent with her own but qualified this by stating that the objectives could only be obtained by an understanding of the particular circumstances of the East. In 1937 Japan commenced further military aggression in China and soon thereafter the United States of America offered her good offices in the dispute and sppealed to both parties to refrain from war. This offer was not accepted by Japan and the appeal had no effect. In the same year, Japan refused an invitation to attend the Brussels Conference called under the provisions of the Nine Power Treaty. On August 26th, 1937, Japanese forces attacked cars belong to the British Embassy in China, and on December 12th attacked warships belonging to the United States of America and Great Britain on the Yangtze.

At the end of 1938 Japan proclaimed her policy of a neworder in East Asia and refused to give any unconditioned assurance that the open door policy in China would be maintained.

Thereafter many interferences by Japan and Japanese controlled territories with the rights of the United States of America and British nationals took place and in July, 1939, the United States of America gave notice of termination of the 1911 commerqial Treaty with Japan.

In September, 1940, after Japan's military alliance with Germany and Italy, the United States of America was forced to place limitations on the export of iron, steel and raw materials to Japan.

In March, 1941, conversations between the Japanese ambassador in Washington and the United States Secretary of State took place in an endeavor by the United States to settle outstanding difference and to reach a peaceful settlement. While these were proceeding Japan continued at a feverish pace to prepare for war. At an Imperial Conference on 2nd July the decision to advance southward obviously directed against the United States of America, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the British Commonwealth, was reached. At a further Conference on 6th September, it was decided to open hostilities against the United States of America, Great Britain and the Netherlands in case the requirements of Japan seemed unlikely to be realized by some time during the first part of October. On 1st December, a further Conference definitely decided on war. The decisions of the two last-mentioned Conferences were kept secret. On 7th-8th December, 1941, while notiations were still proceeding, Japan made surprise attacks on territories of the United States of America at Pearl Harbour, of the British Commonwealth of Nations at Singapore, Malaya, Hong Kong and Shanghai, of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and of Thailand. She delivered no declaration of war, and to the British Commonwealth of Nations or to the Commonwealth of the Philippines, no document of any kind. To the United States of America, she delivered, after the attack, a document which did not and was not intended to amount to a declaration of war.

She entirely disregarded all the other Treaty obligations referred to in Counts 7 and 8 hereof.

SECTION 10.

JAPAN, THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL.

The Netherlands East Indies and the Portugese portion of the island of Timor were within the area covered by Japan and described by her as the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere".

In addition to the general treaties binding Japan not to attack these areas, Treaty Articles Nos. 20 and 21, refer respectively to these nations in terms. Japan also had a treaty with the Netherlands regarding the East Indies which she denoucned on the 12th June, 1941, in preparation for aggression against them. At that time the homeland of the Netherlands had been recently and treacherously overrun by Japan's ally, Germany and the Dutch Government had been compelled to seek refuge in England. Thereafter Japan endeavoured to compel that Government to agree to a new treaty on terms unduly favourable to Japan but they were unwilling to do so. The preparations of Japan for a general aggressive war in the East East included an intention to invade the Netherlands East Indies. The occupation by Japan of French Indo-China, completed in July, 1941, and the attacks upon territories of the United States of America and the British Commonwealth of Nations on the 7th-8th December, 1941, were all part of a plan which included an invasion of the Netherlands East Indies. This was specifically one of the decisions of the Japanese Imperial Conference of the 6th September, 1941. Consequently the Netherlands Government immediately after the last mentioned attacks, declared war on Japan in self-defence.

On the 11th January, 1942, Japan invaded and thereafter rapidly occupied the Netherlands East Indies.

On 19th February, 1942, Japan, without any pretence of right of any quarrel with the Republic of Portugal, invaded Portuguese Timor, and occupied it for the purpose of carrying on her aggressive war against all the allied nations.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF ARTICLES OF TREATIES VIOLATED BY JAPAN AND INCORPORATED IN GROUPS ONE AND TWO.

The Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, signed at the Hague 29 July 1899.

1. Article I.

2. Article II.

The Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes signed at the Hague 18 October 1907.

3. Article 1.

4. Article 2.

The Hague Convention No. III Relative to the Opening of Hostilities, signed 18 October 1907.

5. Article 1.

Agreement effected by exchange of notes between the United States and Japan, signed 30 November 1908, declaring their policy in the Far East.

The Convention and Final Protocol for the Suppression of the Abuse of Opium and other Drugs, signed at The Hague, 23 January 1912 and 9 July, 1913.

The Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, signed at Versailles, 28 June 1919, known as the Versaille Treaty.

11. Article 10 of the Convenant of the League of Nations.

12. Article 12 of the Convenant of the League of Nations.

13. Article 13 of the Convenant of the League of Nations.

14. Article 15 of the Convenant of the League of Nations.

15. Article 22 of the Convenant of the League of Nations.

16. Article 23 (c) of the Cevenant of the League of Nations.

The Mandate from the League of Nations pursuant to the Versailles Treaty made at Geneva 17 December 1920.

17. Article 3.

18. Article 4.

Treaty between the British Commonwealth of Nations, France, Japan and the United States of America relating to their Insular possessions and Insular

Dominions in the Pacific Ocean, 13 December, 1921.

19. Article I.

Identic Communication made to the Portuguese Government on 6 February 1922 on behalf of the British Commonwealth of Nations and also "mutatis Mutandis" on behalf of Japan and the other Powers signatory to the quadruple Pacific Treaty of 13 December 1921.

The Treaty between the United States of America, the British Commonwealth of Nations, Belguium, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal, concluded and signed at Washington, 6 February 1922, known as the Nine-Power Treaty.

Article I.

Article II.

Article III.

Article IV.

Article VII.

Treaty between the United States and Japan, signed at Washington 11 February, 1922.

Article II.

The League of Nations Second. Opium Conference Convention, signed at Geneva 19 February 1925.

Treaty between the President of the United States of America, the President of the German Reich, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland, and the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, concluded and signed at Paris 27 August 1928, known as the Kellogg-Briand Pact and as the Pact of Paris.

Article I.

Article II.

Declaration of Imperial Japanese Government, 27 June 1929, concerning Article 1 of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 27 August 1928.

The Convention Relating to Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva 13 July 1931.

Treaty between Thailand and Japan concerning the continuance of friendly relations and the mutual respect of each other's territorial integrity, signed at Tokyo, 12 June 1940.

Article I.

Convention respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in War on Land, signed at The Hague 18 October 1907.

To render help to Germany, Japan, after Germany's attack against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the summer of 1941, doubled the strength of

LIST OF EMPERORS

No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
1	JIMMU	(B. C.)	660-581
2	SUIZEI		581-548
3	ANNEI		548-510
4	ITOKU		510-475
5	KŌSHŌ		475-392
6	KŌAN		392-290
7	KŌREI		290-214
8	KŌGEN		214-157
9	KAIKA		157-97
10	SUJIN		97-29
11	SUININ		29-71
12	KEIKŌ	(A. D.)	71-131
13	SEIMU		131-192
14	CHŪAI		192-201
15	ŌJIN		270-313
	(Jingo, Regent)		201-270
16	NINTOKU		313-400
17	RICHU		400-406
18	HANZEI		406-412
19	INGYŌ		412-453
20	ANKŌ		453-456
21	YŪRYAKU		456-480
22	SEINEI		480-485
23	KENZO		485-488
24	NINKEN		488-499
25	BURETSU		499-507
26	KEITAI		507-531
27	ANKAN		531-535
28	SENKA		535-539
29	KIMMEI		539-572
30	BIDATSU		572-585
31	YŌMEI		585-587
32	SUSHUN		587-592
33	SUIKO (Empress)		592-629
34	JOMEI		629-642
35	KŌGYOKU (Empress)		642-645
36	KŌTOKU Taika (645-650), Hakuchi (650-654)		645-654
37	SAIMEI (Empress)		655-661
38	TENJI		661-671
39	KŌBUN		671-672
40	TEMMU Hakuhō (672-686), Suchō (686-)		672-686
41	JITŌ (Empress) Suchō (686-697)		686-697
42	MOMMU Taihō (701-704), Keiun (704-707)		697-707
43	GEMMEI (Empress) Keiun (707-708), Wadō (708-715)		707-715
44	GENSHŌ (Empress) Reiki (715-717), Yōrō (717-724)		715-724
45	SHŌMU Jinki (724-729), Tempyo (729-749), Tempyokanhō (749)		724-749
46	KŌKEN (Empress) Tempyōshōhō (749-757) Tempyōhōji (757-758)		749-758
47	JUNNIN Tempyōhōji (758-764)		758-764
48	ShōTOKU (Empress) Tempyōhōji (764-765) Tempyōjingo (765-767), Jingokeiun (767-770)		764-770
49	KŌNIN Jingokeiun (770), Hōki (770-781), Ten-ō (781)		770-781
50	KAMMU Ten-ō (781-782), Enryaku (782-806)		781-806
51	HEIZEI Enryaku (806), Daidō (806-809)		806-809
52	SAGA Daidō (809-810), Kōnin (810-823)		809-823
53	JUNNA Kōnin (823-824), Tenchō (824-833)		823-833
54	NIMMYŌ Tenchō (833-834), Jowa (834-848), Kashō (848-850)		833-850
55	MONTOKU Kashō (850-851), Ninju (851-854), Saikō (854-857), Tennan (857-858)		850-858
56	SEIWA Tennan (858-859), Jō-gwan (859-876)		858-876
57	YŌZEI Jōgwan (876-877), Gwan-gyō (877-884)		876-884
58	KŌKŌ Kwangyō (884-885), Nin-na (885-887)		884-887
59	UDA Ninna (887-889), Kwanpyō 889-897)		887-897
60	DAIGO Kwampyō (897-898)		897-930

No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
		Shōtai (898-901), Engi (901-923), Enchō (923-930)	
61	SUZAKU	Enchō (930-931), Jōhei (931-938), Tengyō (938-946)	930-946
62	MURAKAMI	Tengyō (946-947), Tenryaku (947-957), Tentoku (957-961), ōwa (961-964), Kōhō (964-967)	946-967
63	REIZEI	Kōhō (967-968), Anna (968-969)	967-969
64	ENYŪ	Anna (969-970), Tenroku (970-973), Ten-en (973-976), Jōgeи (976-978), Tengen (978-983), Eikan (983-984)	969-984
65	KAZAN	Eikan (984-985), Kanna 985-986)	984-986
66	ICHIJŌ	Kanna (986-987), Eien 987-989), Eiso (989-990), Shōryaku (990-995), Chōtoku (995-999), Chōho (999-1004), Kankō (1004-1011)	986-1011
67	SANJŌ	Kankō (1011-1012), Chōwa (1012-1016)	1011-1016
68	GOICHIJŌ	Chōwa (1016-1017), Kannin (1017-1021), Chian (1021-1024), Manju (1024-1028), Chōgen (1028-1036)	1016-1036
69	GOSUZAKU	Chōgen (1036-1037), Chōryaku (1037-1040), Chōkyū (1040-1044), Kantoku (1044-1045)	1036-1045
70	GOREIZEI	Kantoku (1045-1046), Eijō (1046-1053), Tenki (1053-1058), Kōhei (1058-1065), Chiryaku (1065-1068)	1045-1068
71	GOSANJŌ	Chiryaku (1068-1069), Enkyū (1069-1072)	1068-1072
72	SHIRAKAWA	Enkyū (1072-1074), Jōho (1074-1077), Jōryaku (1077-1081), Eiho (1081-1084), ōtoku (1084-1086)	1072-1086
73	HORIKAWA	ōtoku (1086-1087), Kanji (1087-1094), Kaho (1094-1096), Eichō (1096-1097), Jōtoku (1097-1099), Kōwa (1099-1104), Chōji (1104-1106), Kajō (1106-1107)	1086-1107
74	TOBA	Kajō (1107-1108), Tennin (1108-1110), Ten-ei (1110-1113), Eikyū (1113-1118), Gen-ei (1118-1120), Hōan (1120-1123)	1107-1123
75	SUTOKU	Hōan (1123-1124), Tenji- (1124-1126), Daiji (1126-1131), Tenjō (1131-1132), Chōjō (1132-1135), Hōen (1135-1141), Eiji (1141)	1123-1141
76	KONOYE	Eiji (1141-1142), Kōji (1142-1144), Ten-yō (1144-1145), Kyūan (1145-1151), Nimpei (1151-1154), Kyūju (1154-1155)	1141-1155
77	GOSHIRAKAWA	Kyūju (1155-1156), Hogen (1156-1158)	1155-1158
78	NIJŌ	Hogen (1158-1159), Heiji (1159 - 1160), Eiryaku (1160-1161), ōho (1161-1163), Chōkan (1163-1165), Eiman (1165)	1158-1165
79	ROKUJŌ	Eiman (1165-1166), Ninnan (1166-1168)	1165-1168
80	TAKAKURA	Ninnan (1168-1169), Kaō (1169-1171), Jōan (1171-1175), Angen (1175-1177), Jishō (1177-1180)	1168-1180
81	ANTOKU	Jishō (1180-1181), Yōwa (1181-1182), Juéi (1182-1184), Genryaku (1184-1185)	1180-1185
82	GOTOBA	Bunji (1185-1190), Kenkyū (1190-1198)	1185-1198
83	TSUCHIMIKADO	Kenkyū (1198-1199), Shoji (1199-1201), Kennin (1201 - 1204), Genkyū (1204-1206), Ken-éi (1206-1207), Jōgen (1207-1210)	1198-1210

No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
84	JUNTOKU Jōgen (1210-1211), Ken-ryaku (1211-1213), Kenho (1213-1219, Jōkyu (1219-1221)		1210-1221
85	CHŪKYŌ Jōkyū (1221)		1221
86	GOHORIKAWA Jōkyū (1221-1222), Jō-ō (1222 - 1224), Gennin (1224 - 1225), Karoku (1225-1227), Antéi (1227-1229). Kanki (1229-1232), Jōéi (1232)		1221-1232
87	SHIJŌ Jōéi (1232-1233), Tempu-ku (1233-1234), Bunryaku (1234-1235), Katei (1235-1238), Ryakuin (1238-1239), Ennō (1239-1240), Ninji (1240-1242)		1232-1242
88	GOSAGA Ninji (1242-1243), Kangen (1243-1246)		1242-1246
89	GOFUKAKUSA Kangen (1246-1247), Hōji (1247 - 1249), Kenchō (1249-1256), Kogen (1256-1257), Shōka (1257-1259) Shōgen (1259)		1246-1259
90	KAMEYAMA Shōgen (1259-1260), Bun-nō (1260-1261), Kōchō (1261-1264), Bunéi (1264-1274)		1259-1274
91	GOUDA Bunéi (1274-1275), Kenji (1275-1278), Kōan (1278-1287)		1274-1287
92	FUSHIMI Kōan (1287-1288), Shō-ō (1288-1293), Einin (1293-1298)		1287-1298
93	GOFUSHIMI Einin (1298-1299), Shōan (1299-1301)		1298-1301
94	GONIJŌ Shōan (1301-1302), Ken-gen (1302-1303), Kagen (1303-1306), Tokuji(1306-1308)		J1301-1308
95	HANAZONO Tokuji (1308), Enkyo (1308-1311), Ōchō (1311-1312), Shōwa (1312-1317), Bumpo (1317-1318)		1308-1318
96	GODAIGŌ Bumpo(1318-1319), Gennō (1319 - 1321), Genkyō (1321-1324), Shōchū(1324-1326), Karyaku (1326-1329), Gentoku (1329-1331), Genkō (1331-1334), Kemmu (1334-1336), En-gen (1336-1339)		1318-1339
97	GOMURAKAMI Engen (1339-1340), Kōko-ku (1340-1346), Shōhei (1346-1368)		1339-1368
98	CHŌKEI Shōhei (1368-1370), Ken-toku (1370-1372), Bunchū (1372-1375), Tenju (1375-1381), Kōwa (1381-1333)		1368-1383
99	GOKAMEYAMA Kōwa (1383-1384), Gen-chū (1384-1392)		1383-1392
100	GOKOMATSU Genchū (1392), Meitoku 1393-1394), ōéi (1394-1412)		1392-1412
101	ShōKō ōéi (1412-1428), Shōchō (1428)		1412-1428
102	GOHANAZONO Shōchō(1428-1429), Eikyō (1429 - 1441), Kakitsu (1441 - 1444), Bunnan (1444 - 1449), Hōtoku (1449 - 1452), Kyōtoku (1452-1455), Kōshō (1455-1457), Chōroku (1457-1460) Kanshō (1460-1464)		1428-1464
103	GOTSUCHIMIKADO Kanshō (1464-1466), Bun-shō (1466-1467), ōnin (1467 - 1469), Bummei (1469 - 1487), Chōkyō (1487-1489), Entoku(1489-1492), Méiō (1492-1500)		1464-1500
104	GOKASHIWABARA Méiō (1500-1501), Bunki (1501 1504), Eishō (1504-1521), Daiéi (1521-1526)		1500-1526
105	GONARA Daiéi (1520-1528), Kyo-roku (1528-1532), Temmon (1532-1555), Kōji (1555-1557))		1526-1557
106	ŌGIMACHI Kōji (1557-1558), Eiroku (1558-1570), Genki (1570-1573), Tenshō(1573-1586)		1557-1586
107	GOYŌZEI Tenshō (1586-1592, Bun-roku (1592-1596), Keichō (1596-1611)		1586-1611
108	GOMIZUNO-O Keichō (1611-1615) Genna (1615-1624), Kanéi (1624-1629)		1611 1629
109	MEISHŌ (Empress) Kanéi (1629-1643)		1629 1643
110	GOKŌMYŌ		1643-1654

No. of Reign	Emperor	Year Name (with its duration in parenthesis)	Duration of Reign
		Kanéi (1643-1644), Shōho (1644-1648), Keian (1648-1652), Jō-ō (1652-1654)	
111	GOSAI	Jō-ō (1654-1655), Meiryaku (1655-1658), Manji (1658-1661), Kanbun (1661-1663)	1654-1663
112	REIGEN	Kanbun (1663-1673), Empō (1673-1681), Tenna (1681-1684), Jōkyō (1684-1687)	1663-1687
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CHAPTER I

THE EMPEROR

ARTICLE I The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

ARTICLE II The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

ARTICLE III The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

ARTICLE IV The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises them according to the provisions of the present Constitution.

ARTICLE V The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE VI The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and executed.

ARTICLE VII The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes and prorogues it, and dissolves the House of Representatives.

ARTICLE VIII The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in the place of law.

Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before the Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future.

ARTICLE IX The Emperor issues, or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

ARTICLE X The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same. Exceptions especially provided for in the present Constitution or in other laws shall be in accordance with the respective provisions bearing thereon.

ARTICLE XI The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

ARTICLE XII The Emperor determines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

ARTICLE XIII The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

ARTICLE XIV The Emperor declares a state of siege.

The conditions and effects of a state of siege shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE XV The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honor.

ARTICLE XVI The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments and rehabilitation.

ARTICLE XVII A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name

CHAPTER II

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SUBJECTS

ARTICLE XVIII The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE XIX Japanese subjects may, according to qualifications determined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military or any other public offices equally

ARTICLE XX Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army or Navy according to the provisions of law

ARTICLE XXI Japanese subjects are amenable to duty of paying taxes according to the provisions of law.

ARTICLE XXII Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of law

ARTICLE XXIII No Japanese subject shall be arrested, detained, tried or punished, unless according to law.

ARTICLE XXIV No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law

ARTICLE XXV Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

ARTICLE XXVI Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

ARTICLE XXVII The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be provided for by law.

ARTICLE XXVIII Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

ARTICLE XXIX Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meetings and associations.

ARTICLE XXX Japanese subjects may present petitions, by observing the proper forms of respect, and by complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

ARTICLE XXXI The provisions contained in the present chapter shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in times of war or in cases of a national emergency.

ARTICLE XXXII Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

CHAPTER III

THE IMPERIAL DIET

ARTICLE XXXIII The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

ARTICLE XXXIV The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

ARTICLE XXXV The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected by the people according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

ARTICLE XXXVI No one can at one and the same time be a Member of both Houses.

ARTICLE XXXVII Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE XXXVIII Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by the Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.

ARTICLE XXXIX A Bill which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses shall not be again brought in during the same session.

ARTICLE XL Both Houses can make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

ARTICLE XLI The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

ARTICLE XLII A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.

ARTICLE XLIII When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked in addition to the ordinary one.

The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order

ARTICLE XLIV The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

ARTICLE XLV When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

ARTICLE XLVI No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.

ARTICLE XLVII Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

ARTICLE XLVIII The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

ARTICLE XLIX Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

ARTICLE L Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

ARTICLE LI Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

ARTICLE LII No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses for any opinion uttered or for any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinions by public speech, by documents in print or in writing, or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

ARTICLE LIII The Members of both Houses shall, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

ARTICLE LIV The Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take seats and speak in either House.

CHAPTER IV

THE MINISTERS OF STATE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL

ARTICLE LV The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of the State, require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

ARTICLE LVI The Privy Councillors shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

CHAPTER V

THE JUDICATURE

ARTICLE LVII The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

The organization of the Courts of Law shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE LVIII The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law.

No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE LIX Trials and judgments of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear, that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be suspended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

ARTICLE LX All matters, that fall within the competency of a special Court, shall be specially provided for by law

ARTICLE LXI No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the administrative authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation specially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law.

CHAPTER VI

FINANCE

ARTICLE LXII The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates of an existing one shall be determined by law.

However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause

The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE LXIII The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as they are not remodelled by a new law, be collected according to the old system.

ARTICLE LXIV The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

Any and all expenditures overpassing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE LXV The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

ARTICLE LXVI The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

ARTICLE LXVII Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of law, or that appertain to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

ARTICLE LXVIII In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

ARTICLE LXIX In order to supply deficiencies,. which are unavoidable, in the Budget, and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

ARTICLE LXX When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take all necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

In the case mentioned in the preceding clause, the matter shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and its approbation shall be obtained thereto.

ARTICLE LXXI When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

ARTICLE LXXII The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

CHAPTER VII

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

ARTICLE LXXIII When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

ARTICLE LXXIV No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

No provision of the present Constitution can be modified by the Imperial House Law.

ARTICLE LXXV No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

ARTICLE LXXVI Existing legal enactments such as laws, regulations, Ordinances, or by whatever names they may be called, shall, so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government, and that are connected with expenditure, shall come within the scope of Art. LXVII.

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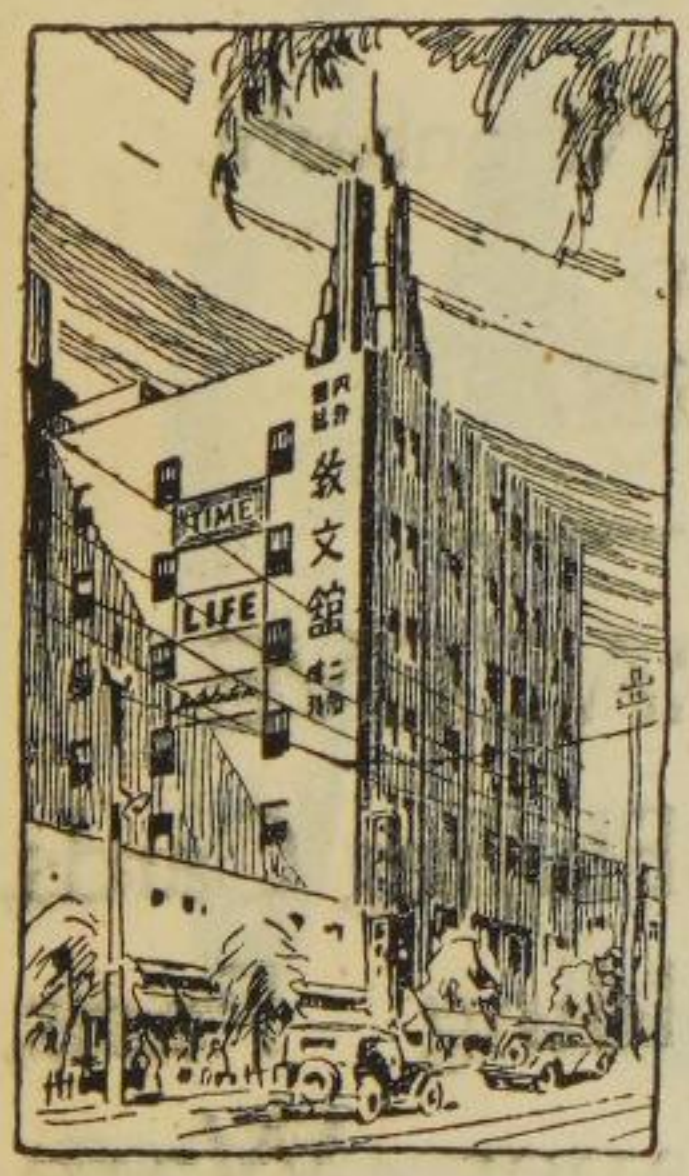

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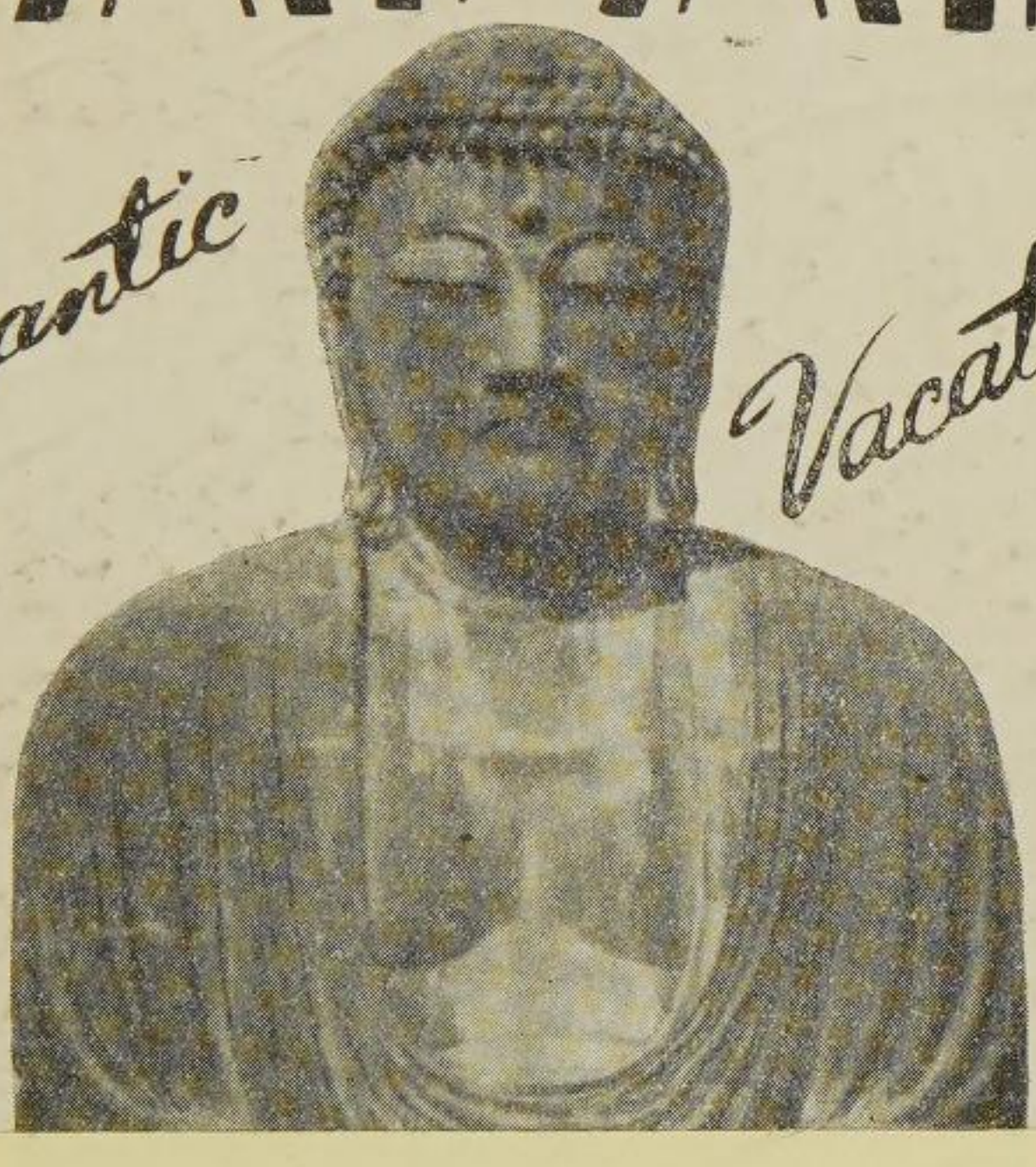

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